"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

Thunderstorms; variable winds.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,170. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market reactionary.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 75½c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 36¾c; cash cotton, 5⅝c.

Page 1.

Gen. Miles arraigned the mismanagement of the War Department in an interview given in Puerto Rico.

The State Republican Convention of Missouri met in St. Louis. The speakers favored the retention of the Philippines.

The Twelfth District regular Republican organization has adopted resolutions indorsing the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt for Governor.

It is reported that Secretary Alger wishes to be transferred to the Senate, and that in such case Whitelaw Reid cannot be appointed Ambassador to the Court of St. James's.

Page 2.

The Seventy-first Battalion, now at Camp Black, has been ordered to join the Seventy-first Regiment at Montauk Point.

Six of Roosevelt's Rough Riders, left in this city penniless, were housed by a hospitable undertaker. Two slept in coffins.

Ex-Mayor "Pat" Gleason of Long Island City announced his independent candidacy for State Senator and his intention to work to break up the Greater New York.

The Sons of the American Revolution, at a meeting yesterday, appropriated $1,400 to help sick and wounded soldiers. An entertainment at the Metropolitan Opera House in aid of distressed families of soldiers and sailors was also planned.

The examination in connection with the case of Mrs. Amelia J. Cornell, charged with perjury, was resumed before Magistrate Flammer in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday. Mrs. Allen-Crocker testified to relations between her daughter and Guy H. Reynolds. They lived in St. Louis, only two blocks away from Reynold's wife, she said.

Secretary Alger arrived in the city last night. He will to-day take a special train for Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, where he will remain one day or more, inspecting the camp and men. Col. Huntingdon's marines, who defended Camp McCalla in Guantanamo Bay, reached the camp yesterday in good condition. They will go to Portsmouth, N. H. Other troops arrived in bad condition. Typhoid fever has assumed the proportions of an epidemic at the camp.

Page 3.

The body of Sergt. Alfred M. Judson, Jr., of Troop E, Rough Riders, was buried with military honors at Woodlawn Cemetery yesterday.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday passed resolutions in favor of holding a grand celebration in this city to welcome the soldiers who have taken part in the war.

Bids were opened at the Navy Department for sixteen torpedo boat destroyers and twelve torpedo boats, to cost not over $6,900,000. One bidder offered forty knots speed.

Miss Helen Gould has given $25,000 toward ameliorating the condition of troops at Montauk Point and other camps. Henry M. Flagler has contributed $5,000 to the Red Cross Society.

Secretary Alger still has in his hands the findings in the court-martial of Capt. O. M. Carter, and although they have been in his possession for three months the result has not yet been made public.

Among the troops to arrive yesterday were 171 men of Battery H, Seventh United States Heavy Artillery, from Tampa; 52 convalescents of the Eighth and Fourteenth New York Volunteers, and 106 recruits from Fort Thomas, Ky. They came over the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Page 4.

The Twenty-fourth annual session of the American Bankers' Association met in Denver.

The thirteenth annual convention of the American Philatelic Association was opened yesterday at the Collectors' Club, 351 Fourth Avenue.

The police have received many complaints against the Merchants' Coupon Company, a Harlem trading-stamp concern, alleging that the stamps are not redeemed.

Eight men employed as laborers in the tunnel of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway, near Carnegie, Penn., were killed by the falling of a wall early yesterday morning. Five others were injured. It is expected that two of them will die.

A motion was made that Judge Cohen, of Part I., Special Sessions, confirm the report of referee Vanderpoel, granting Mrs. Esther Longaker Hayes a full divorce from her husband, William Morris Hayes. A peculiar clause in the papers is one asking that the remarriage of the parties be permitted, assuming they become reconciled.

Page 5.

In their first metropolitan game the Canadian cricketers defeated the Staten Island team by 92 runs.

The Seawanhaka yachtsmen easily outsailed the Philadelphia men in the second day's races, making a total of 22 points against 6.

Walter B. Atterbury's friends held a meeting in Brooklyn at which Mr. Atterbury and Assemblyman Marshall bitterly attacked Senator Wray.

The Hon. Charles Russell, the personal representative of Sir Thomas Lipton, the challenger for the America's Cup, arrived in the city from Quebec. He said that the formal challenge would leave Liverpool to-day, in the hands of a committee which sails for this country on the Britannic.

Martimas, a Canadian colt and an outsider in the betting, won the Coney Island Futurity race. High Degree was second, and Mr. Clay third. The time was 1:12 2-5, and the value of the stake $48,180. The other races were won by Claroba, Peep o' Day, Long Acre, Miss Miriam, and Tantris.

Page 7.

The funeral of the Rev. Dr. E. A. Bradley, the late vicar of St. Agnes's Chapel, took place yesterday. More than fifty clergymen were present.

Page 9.

The conference of United States Appraisers met and organized yesterday at the office of Appraiser Wakeman.

Nicholas E. Thill, a real estate broker of Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday at the instance of his sister and mother, who accuse him of fraudulently obtaining property and money from them.

The committee of the Somerset (N. J.) Board of Freeholders, which went to Lakewood to inquire into alleged evasion of taxes by New York millionaires, reported that George J. Gould's property had been over rather than under assessed.

Page 10.

The annual meeting of the Executive Committee of the Wholesale Grocers' Association began in this city yesterday.

Bishop Messmer, in addressing the convention of German Roman Catholic Societies at Milwaukee, delivered a message from the Pope, expressing regret that Catholics were sending their children to the public schools in preference to parochial institutions.

Capt. Hansford of the British steamer Algoa, from Hamburg, reported that his vessel had passed through a lot of wreckage when nearing Fire Island Lightship, which led him to believe that there had been a collision or wreck, and that some vessel had gone to the bottom of the ocean.

The police kept busy seeking more evidence against Dentist Kennedy, charged with killing Emeline C. Reynolds, in the Grand Hotel. They admit their case has some big holes in it. Acting District Attorney McIntyre said he purposed protecting his witnesses against Coroner Bausch's wrath.

Page 12.

A fire at 25 Park Place yesterday afternoon caused damage estimated at $25,000.

The Board of Aldermen rejected Mr. Muh's substitute for President Guggenheimer's anti-profanity resolution.

Many people visited the battleships Oregon and Iowa, moored in the navy yard, and the other ships off Tompkinsville.

Four Long Island City boys, ranging from [illegible] to eleven years, were accused of beating and robbing another in Vernon Avenue.

Rear Admiral Sampson left Washington [illegible] which will be put in dry dock at once for repairs.

Because her husband had lost his position through drink, Mrs. Kate Mangan of 3,052 Third Avenue killed herself and her two children by means of illuminating gas.

Two privates of Battery K, Seventh Artillery, were killed on the cars, passing through Philadelphia. William Chichester, twenty-one, of Jersey City, is one of the dead men.

It is reported that the Metropolitan Street Railway Company proposes to engage in the electric light business, and that conduits for this purpose are being laid beside the trolley tracks on Sixth and Eighth Avenues.

Justice Cohen heard arguments in the applications for injunctions made for Vermilye & Co. to restrain Controller Coler from awarding the twelve-million-dollar city bond issue to the Produce Exchange Trust. He reserved decision.

Street Cleaning Commissioner McCartney, in a letter to the Board of Aldermen, said that his department is not alone to be blamed for the nuisance which results from the dumping of refuse at sea. He is now planning to unload rubbish at Riker's Island.

A large crowd collected yesterday to view the body of Nathan Rosengarten, the young Socialist who committed suicide on Sunday. Ten cents for admittance to the undertaker's establishment was charged, and enough money was raised to cover the cost of cremation.

Lieut. Hobson, the hero of the Merrimac, left for Santiago on the transport Seguranca yesterday, amid the cheers of his friends and of a crowd that had gathered to see him off. The Lieutenant goes to attempt to float vessels of Cervera's fleet. He expressed the opinion that his chances of success are not very encouraging.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
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SECRETARY ALGER HERE.

On His Way to Montauk Point to Investigate Affairs at Camp Wikoff for Himself.

Gen. Russell A. Alger, Secretary of War, was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night on his way to Camp Wikoff, at Montauk Point. The Secretary was accompanied by Col. Frank J. Hecker, Chief of the Transportation Division of the War Department, and his personal friend. They will go to the camp this morning, and will spend the day, possibly two days, there.

Secretary Alger said last night that he was going to Montauk Point to see the situation there for himself, and investigate personally the complaints and charges that have been made against the management of affairs at the big camp of the Fifth Corps. "If I can make one soldier a little more comfortable I shall feel repaid for the trouble of my trip," said the Secretary.

Secretary Alger said that all the volunteers that have been engaged in actual fighting at the front, either in Cuba or the Philippines, will, with few exceptions, be mustered out. This will take in the Seventy-first New York and the Rough Riders.

"Many of the volunteers want to remain in the service," said Gen. Alger, "and for days past I have been besieged by letters, petitions, and personal appeals from the friends of various regiments to have them kept in. Of course, we shall have to keep up a large army, but we feel that many of the volunteers made sacrifices to go to the front, and we want to release all that are not actually needed, so that they may go back to their families and their business."

SHERMAN NOT A CANDIDATE.

Story of His Gubernatorial Aspirations Not Believed in Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 23.—Former Secretary of State John Sherman was here for a few hours to-day. He left this evening for Washington. Mr. Sherman said he expected to spend the coming Fall and Winter in the capital. The Republican editors who were here to-day paid him a call.

The statement that he would think of running for Governor was not taken seriously by those who were told of it. The general idea among politicians here is that if there is anything in it, it is on a par with the effort of "Bill" Capeller of Mansfield to use Sherman's name as a Congressional candidate this Spring, merely as a ruse to prevent the renomination of Congressman W. S. Kerr of the Fourteenth District.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CHAIRMEN.

Will Meet the Campaign Committee at the Hoffman House To-day.

The Chairmen of the Democratic County Committees of the State will gather at the Hoffman House to-day to report to the Democratic Campaign Committee the condition of affairs and what aid is needed in their respective counties. They will hold a meeting this evening.

Very few of the Chairmen had arrived last night. The only ones who called at the committee's headquarters were Frank L. Bapst of Buffalo and Daniel Sheehan of Chemung County. With Mr. Bapst was John J. Kennedy, one of the Buffalo members of the State Committee, and William J. Connors of Buffalo. Mr. Connors is a representative of those Erie County Democrats who are opposed to Justice Titus for Governor.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

A decided fall in temperature has been experienced from the Mississippi Valley to the Rocky Mountains. North Platte and Concordia report a fall of 20 degrees in twenty-four hours; Omaha, 18; Des Moines and Dubuque, 16. Concordia, Dubuque, and Davenport have had a fall of 22 degrees from the maximum of to-day.

The heated term has continued in the Ohio Valley, the Middle and South Atlantic and Gulf States. Detroit, Toledo, Chicago, Springfield, Ill., Indianapolis, St. Louis, Vicksburg, Montgomery, Chattanooga, Nashville, Cincinnati, Parkersburg, and Lynchburg report 94; Washington, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Memphis, New Orleans, Knoxville, Charleston, Augusta, and Charlotte, 92.

Thunderstorms and rain have occurred in a narrow strip from Colorado and New Mexico through the Middle Mississippi Valley and the lake regions to New England. The temperature has risen in the northern plateau. The pressure continues relatively high off the South Atlantic Coast and in the Rocky Mountain region. A trough of low pressure extends from the Lower Missouri Valley to New England.

Thunderstorms and cloudy weather may be expected from Northern Texas through the Middle Mississippi Valley to the lower lake region, including the region to the north of the Ohio Valley, and to-morrow these conditions will extend southeastward to the Lower Mississippi Valley, the south side of the Ohio Valley, and to the Middle Atlantic States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	67	72	76
6 A. M.	62	71	76
9 A. M.	63	73	81
12 M.	66	81	84
4 P. M.	67	85	88
6 P. M.	66	84	86
9 P. M.	66	79	84
12 P. M.	65	78	82

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	82¼
Weather Bureau	78
Corresponding date 1897	66
Corresponding date for last twenty years	71

The maximum temperature yesterday was 86 degrees, at 3 P. M., and the minimum 70 degrees, at 7 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 94 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 74 per cent.

BRIGHTER DAYS FOR MANILA

Business Is Booming and the Insurgents Are Becoming Reconciled to American Rule.

ALL OF THEM LIKE DEWEY

The Filipinos Look Upon Our Admiral as a Sort of Father—They Trust Him Above All Others.

MANILA, Aug. 23.—All troubles between the natives of the Philippine Islands and the Americans are being smoothed down. Much of the talk of differences has been unfounded. The fact is that the insurgents have been unwilling to disarm until assured of the permanence of American protection.

Business is now booming. The obstructions in the River Pasig, which flows through the town, have been removed, and the water works have resumed operations. Brighter days seem to be dawning for Manila and the Philippines. The Spanish bank, upon which a run was threatened, was preserved by British banking houses.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—It is learned that the Philippine Junta in London received a dispatch from Manila yesterday announcing that matters there are rapidly quieting down, and that the friction between Gen. Aguinaldo and the Americans is disappearing.

According to the junta's advices, the insurgents for a time regarded Gen. Merritt and Gen. Anderson as martinets, and feared that they would adopt harsh methods, like the Spaniards, toward the Filipinos; but the insurgents from the first have had the greatest confidence in Admiral Dewey, whom they regard as a sort of father and the most important American at Manila.

The Junta is satisfied that all friction will soon disappear, and that there will be no trouble from the insurgents if the Americans decide to retain the Philippines. According to a wealthy Filipino now in London, the Filipinos in Europe are all well-to-do people. Hitherto they have held aloof from the insurgents, but they now realize that their interests demand action, and they are about to form a committee to open negotiations with the Junta here. They are all in favor of having the archipelago retained by the United States. So strong is their conviction of the desirability of this course that they had contemplated approaching the British Foreign Office to invite Great Britain to intervene, and in any event, to prevent the islands being returned to the control of Spain. They decided, however, to await American action.

FUTURE OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Senator Hansbrough of North Dakota Fears that the Islands May Be the Cause of Trouble.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Senator Hansbrough of North Dakota authorized an interview to-day in which he said:

"I have been surprised on meeting prominent business men in the East in the last thirty days to find almost a unanimity of feeling in favor of holding the Philippines. At first I supposed it was merely the outcome of enthusiasm over the success of our arms and a desire to keep the flag wherever it has been planted, but I find the sentiment in favor of territorial expansion is growing.

"I doubt, however, if people who are evincing enthusiasm over this question at the present time have stopped to consider that to retain control of the Philippines contemplates a standing army of perhaps 40,000 to 50,000 men, 7,000 miles away from home, with enormous expenses for the construction of barracks and other buildings.

"The serious part of it to my mind is that if we do not take the Philippines the several foreign powers now seeking control will undertake to plant themselves in the islands and the whole Eastern question, so called, will be transferred to and for some time revolve about the Philippine Islands. I presume that some amicable arrangements could be entered into on the part of the United States with the foreign nations, which are reaching out for power in the new territory whereby a joint protectorate could be agreed to, giving France, England, Germany, and Russia the same privileges that we will ask."

CARING FOR MANILA TROOPS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 23.—The following dispatch has been sent to Gen. Merritt at Manila:

Merritt, Manila:

The President is glad to know you have ample force. Keep only such ships as you may require for transportation purposes. Every provision will be made for the health of your command and the comfort of your sick. You are authorized to use any of the transport ships for hospital purposes and the naval hospital at Honkong can be utilized for the soldiers in case of necessity. The troops of your entire command should be put in camp or quarters as you decide. The question of returning any troops can only be decided after the ratification of the report of the Peace Commission, which cannot be for some weeks, even months, yet. All transports not needed for the immediate use of your command should be ordered to San Francisco as soon as possible. Scandia has been furnished as a hospital ship. The Arizona is the property of the Government and may be retained by you as long as needed.

CORBIN.

DEWEY MAY DOCK HIS SHIPS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Ambassador Hay, in a cablegram to the State Department received this afternoon, says that the British Government has directed the Governor of Hongkong to accept Admiral Dewey's application for permission to dock and clean his ships at Hongkong.

DEWEY AND MERRITT HAPPY.

They Were Pleased with the President's Congratulations and Thanks.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The following dispatches from Admiral Dewey and Gen. Merritt acknowledging the President's congratulations on the fall of Manila were made public to-day at the White House:

To President McKinley, Washington:

On behalf of squadron and myself I thank you most heartily for the congratulations and thanks you were pleased to express. It will always be a source of pride to us all to have received such commendation. Your cable will be published on board the ships of the squadron to-morrow.

GEORGE DEWEY.

Following is the telegram from Gen. Merritt:

Manila.

To the President, Washington:

For my troops and myself accept my sincerest acknowledgments for your generous praise of the success of our campaign. America may well be proud of the troops.

MERRITT.

AUGUSTIN'S ARM BROKEN.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The Singapore correspondent of The Daily Mail telegraphs that Gen. Augustin had his arm broken while on his way from Hongkong to Singapore during the progress of a typhoon. Gen. Augustin will proceed to Spain in a German mail boat.

SPANISH CORTES TO MEET.

Madrid Newspapers Fix the Time Between Sept. 6 and 10—Nation Fallen in Lethargy.

MADRID, Aug. 23—6 P. M.—All the papers announce the reassembling of the Cortes between the 6th and 10th of September.

El Liberal says:

"Parliament is the last hope of the people. If it does not arouse the nation from its lethargy, does not know how to sever with a firm hand the ties which bind Spain to so many dead things and array all Spaniards in a solid body, the organization of the future will fall, like all others, into irreparable discredit, and it will end by losing the little influence over the destinies of the country it has."

The Official Gazette, which publishes this morning a decree conferring decorations upon M. Cambon, the French Ambassador at Washington; M. Patenotre, the French Ambassador at Madrid, and M. Delcasse, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, names also, for decoration, M. Thiebaut, First Secretary of the French Embassy, at Washington, and MM. de Grandpré and J. Boeufve, both of the French Embassy at Washington.

Another decree appoints the Spanish Military Commissioners for Cuba and Puerto Rico.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The Daily Chronicle's Madrid correspondent says:

"The Government hopes to close the Cortes again before the Peace Commission assembles in Paris. The suspension of the guarantees will be partially raised, allowing public meetings to be held for municipal elections.

"La Correspondencia de España, El Correo, and El Pais seem to favor the abandoning of the Philippines. The papers advocate making use of Spain's undeveloped mineral wealth for the country's financial recovery. A Government decree has been issued canceling export duties on exported manufactured goods to the Antilles."

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The Daily News Madrid correspondent says the Cuban and Puerto Rican Commission will meet on Sept. 13. The correspondent also says that the Spanish sailors in the United States refused to give parole that they will not take arms against the Republic.

AMERICAN PEACE COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—It is understood that the President will be ready to announce the personnel of the Peace Commission before the close of the present week, and possibly within a day or two.

The members definitely decided upon are believed to be Secretary Day, Senator Davis of Minnesota, Senator Fry of Maine, and probably Mr. Justice White of the United States Supreme Court.

SAMPSON AND BUTLER CONFER.

Cuban Commission Expected to Sail on Sept. 5 on the New York for Havana.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Admiral Sampson and Major Gen. Butler, two of the members of the Cuban Military Commission, held an extended conference to-day with Assistant Secretary of State Moore. Major Gen. Wade, the other member of the commission, has not yet arrived. The purpose of the conference was to talk over the general features of the forthcoming work of the commission. The final instructions will be completed in about two days, and will be given to the Commissioners, in strict confidence, for their personal guidance.

The Cuban Commission will sail on Sept. 5, according to present calculations, either from New York or Fort Monroe, in the New York, Admiral Sampson's flagship, if she can be made ready in time. Gen. Butler will be accompanied by two aides, and it is probable that Gen. Wade, Chairman of the commission, will have three.

Admiral Sampson says that the mines will be removed from Havana Harbor before the commission enters. It is not known whether the United States will insist that Morro Castle be put under its control, but at all events the New York is not to be subjected to any disaster similar to that of the Maine.

Admiral Sampson probably will leave Washington to-day after another conference with the President. Gen. Butler intends going away to-night.

WORK OF THE NEW COMMISSIONS.

Cabinet Considers the Details of the Instructions to be Issued.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The most important subject before the Cabinet meeting to-day was the instructions to be given to the Cuban and Puerto Rican Military Commissions. A set of instructions in each case had been prepared and were read at the meeting, but as they were found not to conform in several particulars to the views of the Cabinet they will be recast on somewhat different lines within two or three days, and presented to the President for his approval.

It is said that these instructions will deal almost entirely with matters of detail. The Commissioners will be charged with providing troops for the occupation of cities and towns as rapidly as the Spanish forces are withdrawn; the collection of the customs and other revenues and the maintenance of peace; they will receive the arms and other public property surrendered by the Spaniards, and exercise all of the functions of Government over the surrendered territory until such time as the President shall otherwise direct.

It is believed that the Commissioners to both Cuba and Puerto Rico will be ready to sail for their posts of duty within the next few days.

Lieut. Col. Clous Sent to Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Lieut. Col. John W. Clous, Judge Advocate, has been designated as Secretary and Recorder of the Commission on Government of Cuba. The Colonel has been in Puerto Rico with the army of invasion, and will reach this country in a day or two.

The Crops in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 23.—The crop report for Central Ohio, issued to-day, shows oats in shock in bad condition, corn good, late potatoes promising, tobacco in good condition, apples light, peaches, grapes, and plums rotting. The ground is in excellent condition for plowing, and much plowing for wheat has been done. Too much rain has fallen in the central counties of the State.

GEN. MILES PLACES BLAME

He Arraigns the War Department for Sickness and Mistakes in Cuba and Puerto Rico.

ADVICE HE GAVE DISREGARDED

Soldiers Might Have Avoided Much Fever—No Lighters or Tugs Sent to Land His Men—He Went to Guanica.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 23.—The Kansas City Star's correspondent, J. D. Whelpley, under date of Ponce, Puerto Rico, sends the following interview with Gen. Miles:

"After I arrived in Santiago with reinforcements for Gen. Shafter, and while I was conducting the surrender negotiations, Adjt. Gen. Corbin sent a secret dispatch to Gen. Shafter assuring him that my coming made no difference in his command; that I did not go to supersede him.

"This dispatch I did not see then. Gen. Shafter did not mention it to me, but it was given out for publication in Washington. It might have caused great trouble and confusion, except that it was based on an impossibility."

Gen. Miles said this to The Star's correspondent yesterday in the course of a conversation touching upon the Cuban campaign. He said it firmly and with considerable suppressed feeling, and, from the way he spoke, it is evident he will have something to say on the subject when he returns home. In explanation of what he meant he continued:

"I no more superseded Gen. Shafter than a Colonel supersedes a Captain. If a Captain was sent ahead with a company of soldiers, and was later on joined by his Colonel with the rest of the regiment, the Colonel would not supersede the Captain; he would simply take command of the entire force, as I did at Santiago. That this fact was recognized by the War Department is shown by all the subsequent proceedings, for the dispatches from there in regard to the surrender all came to me, and Gen. Shafter was not mentioned in them.

"The dispatches from and to Santiago all show this, but they were very much mutilated and garbled in Washington when given to the public. Words and sentences were left out which changed the meaning and significance of the messages, and several very important ones which would have thrown a clearer light upon the situation were entirely suppressed."

His Plan Followed at Last.

On file in Gen. Miles's headquarters is a copy of a cablegram sent by Gen. Miles to Secretary Alger July 21. This cablegram was suppressed by the Secretary in Washington, and no attention was paid to the recomendation of Gen. Miles, which outlined the plan now followed by the War Department, but for which others are claiming credit.

If Gen. Miles's recommendations had been promptly followed out, and his statement of the condition of the army been given to the public when received, much of the sickness and trouble would have been avoided. This cable reads, in part, as follows:

"There is not a single regiment of regulars or volunteers that is not infected with yellow fever, from one case in the Eighth Ohio to thirty-six in the Thirty-third Michigan.

"After consulting with the best medical authorities it is my opinion that the best mode of ridding the troops of the fever will be as I have directed, namely: The troops to go up as high in the mountains as possible, selecting fresh camps every day. If this does not check the spread of the disease, the only way of saving a large portion of the command will be to put them on transports and ship them to the New England coast to some point designated by the Surgeon General."

It was Shafter's disobedience of orders and Secretary's Alger's disregard of Gen. Miles's recommendations that was responsible for the terrible condition of the Santiago army as revealed by the appeal of the commanding officers at that point, made public Aug. 4, fourteen days after Miles's telegram.

"All the time I was in Cuba, however, I was extremely anxious to get to Puerto Rico," Gen. Miles said later. "The matter had been fully discussed in Washington before I left, and it was agreed that the necessity of securing a foothold upon Spanish soil was very great. In accordance with this idea I left Santiago as soon as the surrender was complete. It had been urged in Washington that I should rendezvous my soldiers and ships in the Bay of Nipe, on the northern coast of Cuba, before proceeding to Puerto Rico. I combated that idea, and saw no reason why I should not rendezvous in Puerto Rico to begin with. If peace comes quickly the wisdom of this is apparent, for it would have taken several weeks to carry out the Nipe plan of campaign.

Bad Landing Plan Mapped Out.

"A plan was then agreed upon which provided for landings on the north coast. I was to land at Fajado, on the northeast corner of the island. I proceeded from Santiago to the north side of Puerto Rico, where I was to have met steam lighters and tugs from the United States sent to facilitate my landing. These did not put in an appearance, and, in fact, not one of them has turned up to this day. There is no harbor at Fajado, and, not securing the lighters and tugs, I determined to change my plan and surprise the enemy, at the same time securing a safe landing for my forces.

"Another thing that determined me in this was the fact that the Spaniards were fully informed as to the plans adopted in Washington. They were given out there in minutest detail long before I was ready to move, and the whole thing was thoroughly exploited before the public and the press of the entire world. The Spaniards were given every chance to prepare for my coming.

"If you will look at the map you will see that Fajado is not far from San Juan. There is no harbor there, and as I had no lighters it would have taken a long time to land my force, great difficulty would have been experienced in getting reinforcements and supplies, and I would have been without a practical base. In the meantime the Spanish could have moved a large force from San Juan and thrown up a line of intrenchments, and we might have found ourselves much in the position of the United States Army at Santiago shortly after it landed. The conditions which would have resulted would have been similar to those with which you are familiar in Santiago.

"I determinede, therefore, even after passing to the north along the coast of Puerto Rico, to change the entire scheme. We retraced our course, and then came south through the Mona Passage, and made the landing at Guanica, as has been published. It is a safe harbor, and the landing was very easy in every sense of the word. The town of Ponce, which I had selected for a base, was ours for the asking. The harbor here is good. There are plenty of lighters and all the facilities needed, and I have been able to put my plan of campaign into effect at once."

ALGER FOR THE SENATE.

If He Gets There Whitelaw Reid Cannot Be Appointed Ambassador to Great Britain.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—A story is passing the rounds here about Secretary Alger which suggests the possibility that he has not enjoyed the experience he has had of public life in the Cabinet, and now wishes to be transferred to the Senate. The carrying out of this plan involves several things and persons. To begin with, if Alger is to get to the Senate now Whitelaw Reid cannot be Ambassador to the Court of St. James's. That place must be given to Senator McMillan of Michigan, rather than to Mr. Reid, in order that Mr. McMillan may resign and afford Gov. Pingree the pleasure and the distinction of putting Alger in his place.

Mr. McMillan has had no diplomatic training, taste, or experience. It is not even intimated that he has any desire to be Ambassador to Great Britain. But it is known that he is in the Senate, and that his resignation would create a vacancy. At the very next session of the Legislature Alger would have to be voted on. At the same time a successor must be chosen to Senator Burrows. The Michigan people here say that Gov. Pingree will appoint Alger, and see that his friend Peck is made Burrows's successor.

It is assumed that a Michigan Legislature, with Alger for a candidate, is bound to be hard to manage, but those who have had experience in some of the most trying times in the Michigan Legislature are willing to promise Alger that with the proper support they can pull him through handsomely.

MISSOURI REPUBLICANS MEET.

Platform Favors the Retention of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 23.—The Republican State Convention met here to-day to nominate one candidate for the long term for Supreme Judge, one candidate for the short term for Supreme Judge, one candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction, and a candidate for Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner. There were more than a thousand delegates present. Chauncey Ives Filley, Chairman of the State Committee, called the convention to order. Dr. Emil Pretorius, editor of the St. Louis Westlich Post, was temporary Chairman.

Mayor Henry Zeigenheim welcomed the delegates. He said he was in favor of holding every bit of land we had acquired, and the sentiment apparently met with almost universal approval. Secretary Griffin of the State Committee acted as temporary Secretary, and announced the temporary organization.

The convention spent the afternoon listening to speeches. Webster Davis of Kansas City, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, said: "We have got the Hawaiian and Philippine Islands and Puerto Rico, and may yet have Cuba. That's not bad for 113 days of McKinley's Administration, is it?" [Applause.] The temporary organization was made permanent, after which the report of the Committee on Resolutions was adopted and the convention adjourned until to-morrow.

The platform says:

"We assert that the Monroe doctrine does not compel our Government to abandon or to return to the tyranny of Spanish rule any of the helpless people who have by force of circumstances in the conduct of the Spanish-American war been placed under our protecting care. And we further assert that the Monroe doctrine does not forbid the enlargement and extension of American territory or the protection of American interests in the Eastern as well as in the Western hemisphere, and especially in the Pacific Ocean, where our great coast line and the requirements of the commercial development of our Western States establish paramount rights and impose on our Government certain duties, and we, therefore, approve of the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, and we favor the acquisition and ownership of additional naval stations and ports sufficient to afford ample protection to our rightful and naturally growing commerce with Asia and with other countries of the Far East."

WARRING OHIO DEMOCRATS.

Dowling Men Appear to Have Defeated Allen O. Meyers's Faction—State Convention To-day.

DAYTON, Ohio, Aug. 23.—The preliminary meetings by counties and Congressional districts to-day and to-night of the delegates to the Democratic State Convention indicate that the Dowling men by a close margin defeated the Allen O. Meyers faction. The latter are, however, fighting in all the committees to-night, and will continue the fight in the convention to-morrow, at which time trouble is expected.

At the meeting of the Third District delegation this evening a revolver was drawn by one delegate and a knife by another. In this district are the delegates from Montgomery and Butler Counties, both of which are contested. Ex-Congressman Sorg is from Butler County and ex-Collector Dowling from Montgomery County. Sorg is considered the conservative candidate for Governor next year, and Dowling is his manager. At the meeting of the Committee on Credentials to-night there was bad blood from the start. Allen O. Meyers was elected as a member of this committee, and Dowling men were weaker on this committee than on other committees. This committee will be in session all night, and if Meyers wins in it he will make a close fight to-morrow, with the contesting Dowling delegates unseated.

The new State Central Committee follows: First District, John Hagerty; Second, Lewis Remolin; Third, (Dowling) S. B. Griffith, (anti-Dowling) W. C. Ealy; Fourth, John T. Kenna; Fifth, W. W. Wilson; Sixth, E. B. Seivers; Seventh, W. S. Thomas; Eighth, John P. Brenner; Ninth, John Boland; Tenth, John L. Patterson; Eleventh, P. M. Cullinan; Twelfth, James Ross; Thirteenth, Frank Dorr; Fourteenth, Charles Ferguson; Fifteenth, E. W. Kennedy; Sixteenth, W. G. Biggar; Seventeenth, Isaac Hill; Eighteenth, Francis D. Miller; Nineteenth, C. A. Corbin; Twentieth, C. P. Smith; Twenty-first, Harry Wilson.

Protection for Drunkards Suggested.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 23.—"When a man is helplessly drunk on the streets, asleep, or otherwise unable to properly care for himself, why don't you simply lock him up for safekeeping?" asked Judge Schwab, in the police court, Tuesday, after he had dismissed a man on a drunkenness charge. "As long as a man is drunk, but does not cause any trouble, there is no use in cumbering the docket with his name and case," he continued. Judge Schwab has several times declared himself on the same question. If a man is simply drunk, is not a known thief, or a bad character, he holds that there is no real necessity for bringing him into court.

Revengeful Boy Stabs Another.

David Hayes, thirteen years old, of 1,355 Second Avenue, was stabbed in the thigh last night by Barthold Pollak, fourteen years old, of 1,391 Second Avenue. Young Pollak, it is said, gave Hayes a whipping a week ago, and the latter's father then threatened to have him arrested. This so incensed him that he threatened to get even. Last night he caught Hayes in the hallway of the latter's house, and plunged the knife into his hip. Mrs. Hayes found her boy some time later lying in a pool of blood and unconscious. Pollak was arrested and sent to the Gerry Society.

A CALL FOR ROOSEVELT

The Twelfth District Republican Organization Declares for Him for Governor.

FIRST FORMAL INDORSEMENT

Ex-Police Commissioner Hamilton Also for the Colonel—Jacob Worth Suggests Low and Roosevelt as the Ticket.

The demand for the nomination of Col. Theodore Roosevelt as the Republican candidate for Governor, which has manifested itself so strongly among both the people and the politicians in the last few weeks, is beginning to find official and formal expression.

The Republican Association of the Twelfth Assembly District has the distinction of being the first regular organization to put its indorsement of Col. Roosevelt's nomination in the form of a set of resolutions, as follows:

Whereas, The people of the State of New York feel justly proud of the services rendered by her sons in the war just happily brought to a close, and are thankful to the many heroes who were ready to offer their lives to the cause of liberty; and,

Whereas, One of her sons, Theodore Roosevelt, has distinguished himself by his exceptional valor and fortitude on the battle field, has proved himself to be the ideal American citizen and the true type of everything that is glorious in American citizenship, and his endeared himself in the hearts of his countrymen; and,

Whereas, It is a fitting tribute to his courage and valor that the people of the Empire State show their appreciation and recognition of the services rendered by that sturdy Rough Rider by tendering him the nomination for Governor of the State of New York, the highest position within the gift of the people of the Empire State; and,

Whereas, It is the sense of the Republican organization of the Twelfth Assembly District that he receive such nomination; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of the Twelfth Assembly District Republican organization heartily recommend and indorse the nomination of the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt for Governor of the State of New York.

Mr. Platt Must Have Known.

These resolutions were adopted at a regular meeting of the organization, held at the district headquarters, 646 Grand Street, Monday night, and were given to the press yesterday, signed by John Stiebling, Chairman, and Charles Freligh, Secretary. Chairman Stiebling is a pronounced Platt man of undisputed regularity, a fact which is interpreted as indicating that the adoption of the resolutions was with the previous knowledge of Mr. Platt himself.

The local Republican leaders will not be surprised if these resolutions are followed by others of like import in other Assembly districts.

The outspoken declarations of men prominent in the State organization in advocacy of Col. Roosevelt's nomination, and the reports of a rising tide of popular sentiment in his favor which reach here from all parts of the State, must inevitably, it is pointed out, result in official expressions sooner or later, unless Mr. Platt should give explicit orders to the contrary, which he has not done.

Those who distrust the sincerity of Senator Platt's apparent acceptance of Col. Roosevelt and who insist that it conceals a deep-laid plot to play Roosevelt against Black in the convention with the object of running in a compromise man of his own at the last moment, admit that the popular demonstrations in favor of the fighting Colonel are so marked as to indicate that the movement already has passed beyond the leader's control.

They predict that, while the local leaders throughout the interior have hesitated so far to declare themselves, awaiting the Senator's signal, the pressure among the voters, already recognized as strong, may force them to take a stand without receiving that signal.

A similar reticence is observable among the recognized "machine" newspapers of the interior. While printing the news of the growth and development of the Roosevelt boom and giving space to much matter laudatory of the Colonel of the Rough Riders, these organs are withholding their indorsement, pending the decision of Mr. Platt. If the Roosevelt sentiment continues to grow as it has done in the past week or two, it is predicted that many of these papers will soon be editorially urging Col. Roosevelt's nomination.

Hamilton for Roosevelt.

Thomas L. Hamilton, ex-Police Commissioner, is the latest Republican of prominence to be enrolled among the advocates of the nomination of Col. Roosevelt for Governor. Mr. Hamilton is not classified as a "reformer," and it is regarded as one of the freaks of politics, which is alleged to make "strange bed-fellows," that an ex-Commissioner of Police who was appointed at the instance of Thomas C. Platt should be found among the supporters of an ex-Commissioner of Police under the late "reform" administration.

Col. Roosevelt's candidacy will be the subject of discussion at a conference of prominent representatives of the Republicans of the County of New York, to be held at the organization's headquarters, in the St. James Building, on Thursday night.

The conference will be informal, but it is expected to develop definitely the feelings of the independent Republicans on the Gubernatorial question. At the last meeting of the General Committee a resolution directly indorsing Col. Roosevelt for Governor was laid aside for one referring the matter to the various district organizations.

None of these organizations has yet taken action in accordance with the resolution of references, but the Thursday night meeting, while it will not be general, is looked to to indicate how the Independents stand. The ardent supporters of Col. Roosevelt predict that he will have the independent support practically solid.

Some interest was developed yesterday in the published report of an interview with Jacob Worth, the Brooklyn Republican leader, who is in Saratoga, and who is quoted as suggesting a ticket with Seth Low for Governor and Col. Roosevelt for Lieutenant Governor. Mr. Worth is also reported as saying that, "Theodore Roosevelt might make a very strong candidate if the election were to be held to-morrow or within a few weeks."

Suggestion Judged Impracticable.

About Republican headquarters last night the suggestion of Mr. Low for the head of the ticket was generally pronounced impracticable. It was urged that the great value of Roosevelt as a candidate, from the politician's point of view, was his military record, the effect of which would be discounted unless he was put at the head of the ticket.

Mr. Worth's declaration while apparently friendly to Roosevelt was taken to be an indirect attack on him as the party candidate. This caused aggressive Roosevelt men outside the organization to remark that Mr. Worth evidently recognized that Roosevelt would be troublesome to "manage."

There were few callers at Republican State headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. There was no diminution, however, in the number of reports of the spread of the Roosevelt infection among the up-State Republicans which are reaching headquarters by mail and through the country newspapers. Locally, the Roosevelt movement received the adherence of Aldermen Okie and Folks, the representatives of the Citizen's Union in the Aldermanic Board, both of whom took occasion during the day to declare themselves for the Rough Riders' Colonel for Governor.

IN AID OF SICK AND WOUNDED.

Plans of the Sons of the American Revolution to Help and Honor Our Soldiers and Sailors.

A meeting of the Sons of the American Revolution for the purpose of raising a fund for the benefit of our sick and wounded soldiers was held in the banquet hall of the Waldorf-Astoria last evening. The meeting resulted in the society appropriating $1,400 from its treasury to be expended by a special committee in conjunction with the Board of Managers in relieving the sufferings of the soldiers, sailors, and marines who have been wounded at the front or brought North stricken with fever.

Major Francis Lowell Hills of Wilmington, Del., was introduced to the society and gave a brief description of a visit to the hospital at Fort Monroe. Major Hills said that many necessaries for the comfort of the wounded soldiers had been received at the hospital, through the efforts of the Women's Relief Association. The supervising surgeon had informed him, however, that the hospital was in great need of a number of screens, to be placed about the cots of fever patients. Additional trained nurses were also badly needed, as the present hospital force is sadly overworked. Major Hills saw the different officials of the hospital in charge of the various departments, and acquired from each one an idea of the wants of his particular department.

Mr. John N. Scott presented a resolution to the effect that the Board of Managers apply to the Governor for a list of names of the New York volunteers, in order that the society might send to each soldier a certificate, acknowledging and thanking him for his patriotism and bravery in giving his services to the country.

Mr. Scott's suggestion elicited hearty applause, and was placed in the hands of a committee of three, of which he was made Chairman.

Secretary Kenly presented a resolution to give a grand demonstration at the Metropolitan Opera House, for the purpose of aiding the destitute families of soldiers and sailors. He suggested that the Seventy-first Regiment be present, with the banner presented by the society; that the color guard of the Rough Riders and details of other regiments also attend, together with prominent officers, and that as a feature of the entertainment the flags be massed in front of the stage, so that the audience could salute the colors, while one of the regimental bands played the National anthem.

A motion to put the matter in charge of a committee was adopted. The committee will complete arrangements for the demonstration in about four weeks' time, when the soldiers will be in a condition to leave camp.

STANLEY ON THE ALLIANCE.

He Thinks the Friendship Between the Countries Should Be Allowed to Grow of Itself.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Major J. B. Pond has received the following letter from Henry M. Stanley, M. P.:

My Dear Major: Yes, I quite agree with you that we have numerous highly endowed members of Parliament who would like to have an opportunity of speaking to American audiences upon the Anglo-American alliance or any other subject. But, you see, the faculty of orating is born with them. They can't help it—whereas with me it is different.

I can't speak unless I have something to say, and the time to say what is impressed upon me has come. Now, with regard to this Anglo-American alliance. It is a good thing, and a natural thing for both nations to come together and shake hands and make a league of friendship. But the necessity for that is not imperative on either side.

"England is at peace with the world, though she frets herself now and then. America has her enemy at her mercy, and nobody is going to interfere with her. So where is the need for this hurry? Then, naturally, having passed the impressionable point of my life in America, and born in Britain, having an English wife and home, I feel able to see a trifle clearer than some of those who are all American or all English.

"I have not a particle of prejudice, though my duty lies on this side. My opinion is we must not be precipitate. The two nations are growing together and true friendship cannot be forced. It is a slow process, requiring time. There are many Americans who have not thought on the subject. There are many English who cannot entertain the idea.

"If such people are spoken to about the alliance, they are apt to say things neither kindly Americans nor kindly English would like to hear. No, wisdom suggests we leave the feeling to grow and solidify. If either country were in distress, that would be the proper time to breathe more life into that spirit of friendship and kindliness which we know exists and brings the reserved and proud people together.

"But to-day there is no necessity for either nation to think practically about the matter. One is fat and proud, with its Bank of England and its big navy. The other is in a quiver of delight over Manila and Santiago and the glorious heroes, Dewey, Schley, and Shafter.

"The time is not suitable for speaking of alliances. If you Americans come out of that continent and take your share of the Old World's concerns you will know better what an alliance means. Were I not in a dreadful hurry and every member of the family impatiently waiting for me I should tell some curious thoughts of mine about the matter. But I am not allowed to form a connected sentence in peace. There are nine of us at Angeles. I cannot offer myself to the Lyceum this Winter. I am yours cordially, HENRY M. STANLEY."

PAY FOR TROOPS AT MONTAUK.

All the Men at Camp Wikoff Will Get Their Money This Week, Col. Wilson Says.

Col. Wilson, the Chief Paymaster of the Department of the East, said yesterday that all the troops at Montauk Point will have received their pay by the end of the week. Major C. C. Sniffen and a number of assistants will probably begin paying the men to-day. Col. Wilson said that all the troops at Montauk Point were paid before going to Santiago, and that, to his certain knowledge, two commands were paid up to July 30.

Major Sniffen went to Santiago to pay off the men, but when he got there he found that orders had been given to bring Shafter's army north, and he found so much confusion that he came away without paying the men.

Officers of the Commissary Department say there is no truth in the report that the troops at Montauk Point are obliged to subsist on field rations, more or less unfit for consumption. An officer of the Medical Department said: "In the army there are two classes, the sick and the well. The place for the sick is in the hospital, where they will receive proper treatment and food. If they are well, then the regular rations are all that are required."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

2 A. M.—Third Avenue and Devoe Street; D. Becker; damage, $1,000.

5 P. M.—25 Park Place; Steiger & Co., and others; damage, $25,000.

6:10 P. M.—2,263 Eighth Avenue; Nathan

6:30 P. M.—1,583 Park Avenue; Mary Morgan; damage, $200.

Rhein; damage, $200.

7 P. M.—124 Lewis Street; Frank Zucker; damage, $5.

7:30 P. M.—446 West Forty-fourth Street; Antonio [illegible]; damage, $15.

ALGER TO VISIT MONTAUK

The Secretary Expected There To-day to Inspect the Troops and Camp Wikoff.

HUNTINGTON'S MARINES ARRIVE

The Gallant Defenders of Camp McCalla in Excellent Condition—Other Arriving Troops Have Many Sick Among Them.

MONTAUK POINT, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Considerable preparation is making at Camp Wikoff for the reception of Secretary of War Alger, who is expected here to-morrow evening on a special train. No definite programme has yet been decided upon. It is doubtful if anything in the form of a review of the troops encamped here will take place. In the first place there is not a regiment on the ground that has uniforms suitable for a parade. All the men wear the ordinary field uniform, if such it can be called. As a matter of fact, there is no uniformity about their attire. Some are dressed in the new Khaki clothes issued them while in Cuba; others have the brown service blouse and trousers used for rough work in garrisons; still others wear parts of the blue street uniform.

In the second place, the troops are as a rule too tired and sick to make a creditable appearance in a review. It is thought, therefore, that the reception to the Secretary of War will consist merely in a guard of honor and a committee of officers, who will escort him to the Andrews Cottage on the edge of the camp. Secretary Alger's visit here, it is understood, is for the purpose of inspecting the camp to find out its most urgent needs, which he will endeavor to satisfy as soon as possible.

No sooner is one evil remedied than another springs up. Inquiries at the Quartermaster's Department brought out the fact that enough transportation facilities have already been provided, and now the material to be transported is not here. There is the greatest need here of fresh food, such as vegetables, eggs, and milk. The Commissary Department received orders several days ago to purchase all these necessaries and it has ordered them by telegraph, but so far they have not arrived, and the troops are still in a great measure compelled to subsist on the regular army field rations.

This condition of affairs has caused considerable illness in the several camps. To further increase the misery of the men—all regulars—the hospital authorities have announced that they will be compelled to refuse all cases that are not really serious.

The General Hospital now has 1,000 patients within its confines, many of whom are accommodated in the annex, where blankets spread over the floor take the place of cots. Three hundred and fifty patients are in the Detention Hospital, and there also the extreme limit has been reached. Withal, there are still a number of sick men in the harbor on transports, who cannot be landed because of lack of room, and more are arriving daily.

The transport Rio Grande removed 250 convalescents and sick men to the New York hospitals to-night, but the congestion in the hospitals is as bad as it has been now for several days.

Typhoid Is Epidemic.

The typhoid fever epidemic, for such it has become, is still unabated. The yacht Red Cross continues to take away fifteen patients of this class every day to the New Haven Hospital, but still the number is daily increasing. To-day the record was 250 typhoid cases in the general hospital, and cases are continually developing. The physicians are powerless to check the disease, and are at their wits' ends to provide relief.

Col. Forwood, the Chief Surgeon of the camp, was informed to-day that Dr. Nicholas Senn, the well-known Chicago physician, who received a commission as Assistant Surgeon General, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and who was on duty at Cuban hospitals, has been ordered here to supervise the establishment of division hospitals, which will take the overflow from the general and detention hospitals. He will probably arrive here to-morrow.

Four deaths were recorded to-day at the hospitals. The dead are: Private William Eustes, Company E, Eighth United States Infantry; Sergt. Gill, Third United States Cavalry; Private John Lewis, Company D, Twenty-second United States Infantry, and Sergt. William D. Pierson, Company M, Seventy-first Regiment. All the bodies will be buried in the little cemetery behind the General Hospital to-morrow unless relatives claim them.

The auxiliary cruisers Badger and Resolute arrived here to-day from Santiago. The Badger left there Aug. 18, and has on board 186 troops, comprising the officers and men of Companies I, K, and L, Thirty-fourth Michigan Volunteers, under command of Capt. Curtis. Eighty-two of these men are sick, though none of them is suffering from contagious disease. No deaths occurred on the voyage. Like the majority of volunteer troops who have come here from Cuba, the Michigan men are in a dreadful state of exhaustion. There are few, if any, really well men in the command.

The Resolute, which sailed from Santiago on the same day as the Badger, brings the 488 marines who did such heroic work at Camp McCalla, Guantanamo Bay.

Col. Huntington is in command, and reported his men in excellent condition, considering the hardships they had undergone since they left their home ports for Cuba. They were there longer than any other troops, but their location seems to have been a far healthier one, and the various types of Cuban fever have not affected them to any extent. With the marines came 220 men of the Second United States Artillery, and the 61 sick men reported by Dr. Magruder to be on the Resolute are mostly artillerymen. Gen. Randolph arrived on the same vessel.

The marines will remain on board the cruiser until the artillery troops are landed, when they will at once be taken to their previous station, at Portsmouth, N. H. They are extremely anxious to get back to their barracks, and chafe considerably at the inevitable delay. It will be several days before their comrades can be taken off the vessel.

Five companies of the Twelfth United States Infantry were landed to-day, and, though there were a number of sick men among them, their general condition was good. Several companies of the Twenty-first United States Infantry were also landed, and immediately went to their camp near the big lake.

Seventy-first's Camp Dried Out.

The Seventy-first Regiment is now comfortably located. The complaint of the men that their grounds were wet was true enough, but they pitched their tents immediately after a heavy storm, and the ground had not had a chance to dry. With the several days of the exceptionally fine weather that has prevailed in camp, the ground is now perfectly dry and can safely be slept on.

Blankets were issued to all the men who made requisitions for them, and, besides, the camp of this regiment is full of all sorts of delicacies and supplies sent by friends of the members. The men have more stuff than they know what to do with. The physical condition of the men is bad. Col. Downs to-day said it was really pitiful to look at the several companies when they are drawn up for rollcall.

What was before the departure for Cuba as fine a body of men as can well be got together, is to-day a lot of broken-down fever-racked soldiers, with hardly the strength to hold a rifle at present arms. He said that before the battle of San Juan the men had shown the most admirable spirit. They kept well together, and not a man was sick. After the battle, however, the nervous reaction must have set in, as they went all to pieces. Their sufferings, the Colonel declared, were frightful. He himself had a touch of fever, but fought against it to set his men an example, and prevent their entire collapse.

Col. Downs desired to make public that, when he reached the detention camp after being detained for several days in harbor, he found more than 100 letters and telegrams from relatives of his men, inquiring as to their whereabouts. He had no stationery, and no means of obtaining any, and for that reason had to leave all of these inquiries unanswered. He has since received several letters criticising his supposed negligence, but he declares that all inquiries shall receive their answers with the least possible delay.

In order to provide a little exercise for his men Col. Downs has ordered two light drills every day, and has established the following camp routine and order of the day:

Reveille without arms	6:00 A. M.
Sick call	6:30 A. M.
Breakfast call	7:00 A. M.
Old Guard fatigue, brown uniform	7:30 A. M.
Drill, blue shirt, leggins, belts, and rifle	8:30 A. M.
Dinner	12:00 M.
Drill, blue shirt, leggins, belts, and rifle	4:00 P. M.
Supper call	5:00 P. M.
Guard mount	5:30 P. M.
Retreat	6:00 P. M.
Tattoo	9:00 P. M.
Taps	9:30 P. M.

He has also issued an order allowing five men from each company a furlough of three days every day until all have been home to see their relatives.

Mother Seeks Her Son.

Mrs. Meeks, who has four sons in the Seventy-first, was a visitor in camp to-day. She was looking for one of her sons, B. F. Meeks. Two of her other boys are in the general hospital here, and one was left in Cuba; but the son she was seeking seems to be lost. He came here on a transport and was recorded at the detention camp, but since then he has been missing. It is believed that he secured a furlough and went to his home at 70 West Sixty-eighth Street, New York.

Assemblyman Wallace was also at the camp, looking for a son. When told that his boy had been left at Siboney he broke down and wept bitterly.

Private Linn Fuller of Company M, Seventy-first Regiment, obtained a furlough for three days and was about to leave with his mother and sister, who had come after him, but at the last moment the furlough was recalled by order of Dr. Brown of the general hospital, who said the man was too ill to be permitted to leave.

A bureau of information has been established near the railroad station, in charge of Major Morris C. Hutchins, Chief Quartermaster of the First Division of the Fifth Army Corps, and all visitors who seek relatives will be directed from that office.

Chaplain T. G. Steward of the Twenty-fifth United States Infantry, colored, has issued a call to the residents of South Jersey for watermelons and other fruits for his regiment, and hopes to receive an ample supply. There is great rejoicing among the colored soldiers.

MADE THEIR BEDS IN COFFINS.

Rough Riders, Stranded in This City, Accepted an Undertaker's Hospitality for the Night.

Six of Col. Roosevelt's Rough Riders came to the city from Camp Wikoff at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, intending to take trains on the New York Central for their homes in various parts of the country. Like a great many of the soldiers going home, they were penniless, their sole asset being an order on the railroad company for transportation, to be paid for later by the Government.

The men were all convalescent and quite weak. When they got to the Grand Central Station they learned that their train would not start for several hours. They were in a quandary. They had no money to go to a hotel, and there was no accommodation in the station. For want of a better plan, they wandered out into Lexington Avenue and turned into Forty-fourth Street.

Sitting out in front of the undertaking shop of William Sternberger & Son, at 135 East Forty-fourth Street, trying to keep cool, they found Harry Jackson, the night manager of the concern. He saw quickly that something was wrong with the Rough Riders, and asked if he could help them. When one explained how they were situated, Mr. Jackson jumped up and insisted that they stay with him for the night. In a short time some of his men were aroused and sent to a restaurant for food. A gallon of coffee, a lot of beef and potted ham, pies, and cakes—enough food to feed twice as many—were soon brought. When all had eaten Mr. Jackson pointed to a folding bed in the office, and told the soldiers that it was theirs for the rest of the night. The three who were weakest piled into it. Mr. Jackson then took the other trio into the workshop of the place, where a lot of coffins were in various stages of construction.

Two of the men selected half finished coffins and filling them with excelsior were soon fast asleep. The third was comfortably stowed away on an improvised cot. When the men left the place along toward noon to take their trains they could not say enough in praise of the generosity of their host. Mr. Jackson was fairly loaded down with a lot of their most valued souvenirs of the Cuban campaign. All of the Westerners insisted on giving their addresses to Mr. Jackson, and told him if he ever came their way that he would have the best they owned. At their request he declined to give their names.

Detailed Man Stricken with Fever.

SING SING, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Corp. John F. Jenkins, Company C, Seventy-first Regiment, was stricken with typhoid fever at his home in this village this evening. He was one of the detail sent from Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, to accompany the body of Samuel K. Walton of White Plains, who died in the camp. His condition is critical. He had undoubtedly contracted the fever in Cuba, but it did not show on him until after his departure from the camp.

TO JOIN THE SEVENTY-FIRST.

Battalion at Camp Black Ordered to Montauk Point.

HEMPSTEAD PLAINS, L. I., Aug. 23.—There was joy in the streets of the Seventy-first Battalion, when orders were received to-day from Adjt. Gen. Corbin in Washington, directing that the recruits leave Camp Black to-morrow and join the Seventy-first Regiment at Montauk. Since receiving their pay last week more than 100 of the 807 men of the battalion have been absent. As soon as these men heard they were going to Montauk they began to return, and it is expected that the battalion will have full ranks when it leaves. The arms that were taken away from the men will be restored to them before they leave.

The men of the Two Hundred and First, Two Hundred and Second, and Two Hundred and Third Regiments are divided on the mustering-out question. A majority want to be relieved now that there is no chance for active service.

The Vigilancia to Sail To-day.

The transport Vigilancia will sail this afternoon for Santiago and will carry mail for points in Eastern Cuba. The Vigilancia is now at Pier 22, Brooklyn, where she has been taking on supplies and stores. The Twenty-third Regiment of Kansas Infantry is also to go on this vessel, and the men are expected to arrive here from Topeka this morning. They are coming over the Erie Railroad, but what time they will arrive here no one knew yesterday.

WORTHLESS CUBAN REBELS

Described by Returning Army Officers as Fit for Nothing but Loafing and Pillage.

MEANS TROUBLE FOR AMERICA

Insurgents' Continuance of the Fighting Considered a Bad Sign—Plans to Feed the Needy Poor.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Notwithstanding the efforts here, and perhaps in Cuba, of reasonable insurgents to bring about cordial co-operation between all classes of people in the island when the evacuation of the Spanish shall have been effected, the information from Cuba is of a character to make the Government fear that its greatest troubles are to come from the Cubans and not from the Spanish.

To the War and State Departments the reports that the insurgents in different parts of Cuba refuse to recognize the armistice, but are attacking Spanish troops just as if there had been no cessation of war, seems to be a bad sign. It is understood very well that there was no agreement by the insurgents to stop their war, but it was supposed the insurgents would be willing, now that the independence of Cuba is in sight and the dominion of Spain abolished forever, to abandon fighting and get ready for peace and progress.

Officers returning from Cuba laugh at talk of this sort. They say that the Cubans they saw at Santiago are good for nothing but loafing and pillage. They do not know the meaning of the word progress. According to one careful observer, progress will be to the average Cuban a deep disappointment. It will mean labor, the care of a family, the payment of taxes to support schools, living in a place something better than is found for cattle, instead of idly roaming the land to rob when possible, fight Spaniards, when they are in inferior numbers and position, and of never working, even if starvation is to be the penalty of refusal to labor.

It is almost a foregone conclusion at the Department of State that the insurgents in Cuba must have very little to say about who shall rule the island, if it is to be ruled at all by men born and brought up in Cuba. Most of the insurgents have been roving banditti for years, and have no taste for the humdrum affairs of life. Most of the citizens of the towns are men of business, who have shrugged their shoulders at insurgents and kept loyal to Spain as long as Spain seemed likely to hold on. Now that Spain has let go, and the men of substance have to look to another government, they will not look to the insurgents, but to the United States.

It will be very vexatious to the Administration if, at the beginning of the next sugar season, it turns out that the Cubans are at their old business of destroying the plants set up by Spaniards or Americans in the expectation that, with war ended, business is to revive. But it will not be for long. Persistence by the Cubans in revolution after Spain has abandoned the island will have to depend upon some other country than the United States for encouragement. Spain may like to try it, and she is welcome to the task so far as army officers are concerned.

The War Department is considering plans for feeding the people in Cuba who may be found in a starving condition when the Spanish evacuate. Very little information is yet at hand regarding the condition of the people, but from what was known of them before hostilities began, and the fact that little opportunity has been afforded them since to secure food, it is believed that thousands must be destitute. The poor people known at the beginning of the war as reconcentrados may have perished, but the pacificos and others who were not a part of the Spanish Army are believed by officers here to be in a precarious condition.

The details of the plan for furnishing food have not been matured, but the distribution will be under the direction of army officers. It will not be intrusted to local municipalities. The War Department officials intend that the food issued shall go to those who are in real need, and shall not be swallowed up by a few greedy ones. The Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments of the army are ready to furnish and transport supplies as soon as orders are issued. Several transports will be held in readiness, and the stores will be ready to be placed on board as soon as it is determined that they shall be sent.

THREATS AGAINST HAVANESE.

Letters Sent by Insurgents Menace Spanish Merchants with Death After the War Is Over.

HAVANA, Aug. 23.—The local papers express considerable doubt, based upon a rereading of President McKinley's message to Congress last April in the light of recent events, whether the United States Government has definitely pledged itself to declare Cuba's independence.

A number of prominent Havanese have recently received threatening letters, signed by insurgents or anonymous and evidently of insurgent origin. Several of these letters tell those to whom they are sent that they may choose the sort of tree on which they will be hanged after the insurgents have entered Havana. This correspondent heard a well-known resident, who has always been in the employ of Spanish houses and treated invariably with consideration, advise his son, an insurgent leader, not to come to Havana unless at the head of a victorious column, even if the Americans ordered him to come.

Pascual Golcochea, a prominent native planter at Guines, has received a letter from the insurgent leader Camejo, a native of San Domingo, now at Nueva Paz, Matanzas Province, telling him he hopes to capture him. "I will not kill you," says Camejo, "but I shall tie you to a tree so that the mosquitoes may kill you and the aura bird devour you." Others have letters telling them they will be beaten and afterward drawn and quartered. Leading merchants at Cienfuegos and planters in that district have been warned that they must leave the island.

The authorities have declined to allow the landing of a number of American correspondents, who arrived off the harbor this morning from Santiago de Cuba—among them representatives of New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago papers. English residents have strenuously objected to the Government's action; and Mr. Jerome, the British Consul, accompanied by Capt. Stewart Brice, son of former United States Senator Brice, called upon Gen. Blanco and urged him to allow the correspondents to land.

Gen. Blanco, however, declined to comply with the request, on the ground that the presence in Havana, prior to the arrival of the Military Commissioners from the United States, might prejudice the work of the Commissioners while discussing the peace details. His attitude is supported by the opinion of intelligent Spaniards; for although nothing of a disagreeable nature would be expected to follow the presence of the correspondents in the city, it would be impossible for the authorities, however earnest their wishes, to guarantee the safety of the correspondents against the act of some fanatic.

Two Transports Released.

Acting under orders received from the War Department, the Quartermaster yesterday released the transports Miami and Matteawan. They were turned over to their owners, and will return to their former service.

Relief Money from a Cinderella Play.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges the receipt of a check for $18.07, to be forwarded to the Red Cross Society. The money is the proceeds from a "Cinderella" play, given through the efforts of three little misses, Helen Lippincott and Margery and Anna Croscup of New Rochelle, N. Y.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

MACON, Ga., Aug. 23.—The store and stock of H. J. Lamar & Sons, one of the largest wholesale and retail drug houses in the State, was totally destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $105,000; insurance, $85,000.

DANIELSON, Conn., Aug. 23.—The grain mill of J. T. Kingsley & Sons, in Plainfield, also the grain store of Waldo Tillinghast and three empty freight cars of the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad were destroyed by fire early this morning, causing a loss of about $25,000; partly insured. The origin of the fire is unknown.

PHILIPPINES' NEW GOVERNOR.

MADRID, Aug. 23.—Senor Sagasta says that, Gen. Jaudenes being a prisoner, Gen. Rios becomes Governor General of the Philippines. At the rising of the Council Lieut. Gen. Correa, the War Minister, declared that the Government was still without official news of the surrender of Manila, although several telegrams had been sent to Gen. Jaudenes for details.

MERRITT'S DEAD AND WOUNDED

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin this afternoon received a dispatch from Gen. Merritt, giving the list of wounded at Manila, which is as follows:

Manila.—Adjutant General, Washington:

The following is a list of the killed, wounded, and deaths of enlisted men in this command since Aug. 1:

AUG. 2, KILLED.

LEARS, William P., private, Company E, First Nebraska.

WOUNDED SEVERELY.

DUNCAN, John F., private, Company E, First Nebraska.

CONNOR, Lawrence P., private, Company E, First Nebraska.

HANSON, George, private, Company A, First Nebraska.

WICKHAM, Henry A., private, Company A, First Nebraska.

WOUNDED SLIGHTLY.

OVIATT, Joseph S., private, Company A, First Nebraska.

PELTZER, Charles E., private, Company E, First Nebraska.

McCAULEY, John P., private, Company A, First Nebraska.

AUG. 5—KILLED.

McCANN, ROBERT, private, Company C, Fourteenth Infantry.

HOWELL, SAMUEL F., private, Company D, Fourteenth Infantry.

LAUER, CLEMENTS, private, Company F, Twenty-third Infantry.

WOUNDED SEVERELY.

HEAD, CLAUD F., musician, Company A, First Nebraska.

LAMBERT, CLINTON, private, Company C, Fourteenth Infantry.

LITTLE, CHARLES, private, Company F, teenth Infantry.

WOUNDED SLIGHTLY.

BALLARD, HENRY W., private, Company F, Twenty-third Infantry.

O'CONNOR, DANIEL J., private, Company D, Fourteenth Infantry.

STERLING, WILLIAM W., private, Company K, First Colorado.

ENGELSHORN, GEORGE, private, Company K, First Nebraska.

AUG. 13.—WOUNDED SEVERELY.

NEWMAN, FENTON F., private, Company C, Twenty-third Infantry.

SMITH, JOSEPH, private, Twenty-third Infantry.

TURK, RICHARD L., private, Company C, Twenty-third Infantry.

HAYDEN, THOMAS, private, Astor Battery.

CARLETON, MERVIN, Sergeant, Company E, Thirteenth Minnesota.

WILLIAMS, HENRY E., Corporal, Company E, Thirteenth Minnesota.

CROWL, FRANK M., private, Company G, Thirteenth Minnesota.

LITTLE, CHARLES, pripate, Company F, Thirteenth Minnesota.

WOUNDED SLIGHTLY.

McCANN, ROBERT E., private, Company C, Twenty-third Infantry.

MORGAN, CHARLES A., private, Company C, Twenty-third Infantry.

PARKER, ROBERT R., private, Company C, Twenty-third Infantry.

PORG, PETER, private, Company H, Twenty-third Infantry.

VAN PELTS, CHARLES E., private, Astor Battery.

SILLMAN, ROBERT H., Sergeant, Astor Battery.

HAKEL, GEORGE E., private, Astor Battery.

VAN HORN, HALLARD, Corporal, Astor Battery.

SEUMORE, WILLIAM, Astor Battery.

BAKER, WILLIAM B., Astor Battery.

SMITH, FRANK, private, Company F, First Colorado.

BRADY, EDWARD F., private, Company K, First Colorado.

HAMMERSON, ALFRED T., private, First California.

JONES, WILLIAM A., private, Company G, Thirteenth Minnesota.

WALLACE, LEWIS H., private, Company H, Thirteenth Minnesota.

THORSEN, GUIMAN, Art., Company H, Thirteenth Minnesota.

RICE, CLARENCE T., private, Company E, Thirteenth Minnesota.

BARROWMAN, HENRY E., private, Company E, Thirteenth Minnesota.

TWENTY, GEORGE T., private, Company E, Thirteenth Minnesota.

ULMER, LOUIS, private, Company L, Thirteenth Minnesota.

KAHL, GEORGE, private, Company L, Thirteenth Minnesota.

MOORE, WILLIAM S., private, Company L, Thirteenth Minnesota.

RIDER, ERNEST L., private, Company L, Thirteenth Minnesota.

FITZLOFF, HENRY, private, Company C, Thirteenth Minnesota.

TRENHAM, MILTON A., private, Company D, Thirteenth Minnesota.

McDONALD, ROBERT, private, Company K, First Colorado.

HANSEN, ALBERT S., private, Company F, Thirteenth Minnesota.

AHLEARE, CHARLES J., private, Company G, Thirteenth Minnesota.

WOOD, CHARLES P., private, Company E, Thirteenth Minnesota.

DIED AS RESULT OF WOUNDS RECEIVED IN ACTION.

WINFIELD, CHARLES, private, Company H, Third Artillery, Aug. 2.

SNYDER, LEE, private, Company E, Tenth Pennsylvania, Aug. 3.

McILRATH, JOHN A., Battery H, Third Artillery, Aug. 8.

DUNSTORE, JOHN G, private, First California, Aug. 14.

DUNN, CHARLES, private, Astor Battery, Aug. 15.

BURNSTON, CHARLES, Sergeant, Company G, Thirteenth Minnesota, Aug. 16.

PHINEAS, CHARLES, private, Company I, First Colorado, Aug. 18.

DIED IN HOSPITAL AS RESULT OF DISEASE.

EVANS, WILLIAM J, Sergeant, Company C, First Nebraska.

JULY 24—NICHOLAS, DANIEL J., private, Company H, First California.

JULY 26—JOHNSON, EDGAR J., private, Company D, Second Oregon.

JULY 28—BERDINE, WALTER, private, Company E, Twenty-third Infantry.

JULY 31—ROBESON, WILLIAM B., Hospital Corps.

AUG. 2—PADON, LESLIE B., private, Company E, Thirteenth Minnesota.

AUG. 6—PERKINS, GEORGE H., private, Company B, First California.

AUG. 7—HOLBROOK, RUFUS R., private, Company G, Second Oregon.

AUG. 10—YOUNG, EDWARD C., private, Company A, Second Oregon.

AUG 11—FIRN, PHILIP, Mus., Company G, Eighteenth Infantry.

HOWARD NEILL, private, Hospital Corps.

AUG. 14—MINNICH, LEROY S., private, Company C, First Wyoming.

AUG. 15—DICKSON, HENRY, private Thirteenth Minnesota.

AUG. 16—SERGEANT, THOMAS H., private, Hospital Corps.

AUG. 17—SANDERS, WILLIAM.

AUG. 17—PRATT, SIDNEY, private, Thirteenth Minnesota.

AUG. 18—JOBBLING, ARTHUR, private, Company H, Eighteenth Infantry.

MERRITT.

CORNELL PERJURY CASE

Examination Resumed Before Magistrate Flammer in the Centre Street Police Court.

MRS. CROCKER'S TESTIMONY

The Mother of Mrs. Lillian Allen-Reynolds-Klopman Tells of the Relations of Her Daughter with Guy H. Reynolds.

Mrs. Allen-Crocker, the mother of Mrs. Lillian Allen-Reynolds-Klopman, was heard by Magistrate Flammer yesterday in connection with the case of Mrs. Amelia J. Cornell, who is charged with perjury by Guy H. Reynolds in testifying in the suit for divorce brought by Mrs. Allen-Reynolds-Klopman for annulment of her marriage with Reynolds. The last examination, Aug. 10, was interrupted by the savage attack of Mrs. Allen-Reynolds-Klopman on her mother, whose testimony was displeasing to her, and on Lawyer Charles Lex Brooke.

Mrs. Cornell had been arrested in Saratoga Aug. 5 for perjury in testifying that she had been a witness to the marriage of Reynolds and Mrs. Lillian Klopman, nee Allen, in Saratoga, May 21, 1888.

The case was resumed in a private room for hearings at the Centre Street Police Court. Among those present were Mr. Klopman, the husband of Mrs. Lillian Allen-Reynolds-Klopman; Mrs. Cornell, her counsel, Mr. Steinhardt of Howe & Hummel; former Assistant District Attorney Vernon M. Davis, counsel for the prosecution, and Charles Lex Brooke, also of the counsel for the prosecution. Mrs. Allen-Reynolds-Klopman was not present.

Several letters written by Mrs. Cornell to Mrs. Allen-Reynolds-Klopman were read. In one Mrs. Cornell wrote that she had just been "hitting her old Henry Clay." A significant passage in a second read: "I believe you are very unhappy now, my dear girl. If you cannot unravel the mystery, you will have to submit and make the best of it. You have heard all about the good fish still in the sea, without doubt. Then take the net. Your pretty face and form will catch another. Next time don't get shark; get whale."

In reply to Lawyer Steinhardt's cross-examination, Mrs. Allen-Crocker said she was Mrs. Allen until she married Mr. Crocker a few weeks ago. She admitted that in 1890 Reynolds gave her daughter $100 to buy furniture. At the time she had warned her daughter she would have trouble if she had anything to do with Reynolds, as he was a married man, she testified. She further admitted that for seven or eight years she lived with her daughter Lillian, and that during that time Reynolds furnished the money for the household expenses.

"Who was the father of your daughter's children?" Mrs. Allen-Crocker was asked.

"Mr. Reynolds."

"And yet you knew he was a married man?"

"Yes."

"And, knowing of the relations between him and your daughter, you continued to live on his money?"

"I could not help myself."

Mr. Steinhardt, who was trying to show that Reynolds lived with the witness' daughter as her husband, received a setback, when in reply to a request to tell about the time when Reynolds took them all to St. Louis to live Mrs. Allen-Crocker said that Reynolds lived in that city with his wife only two blocks away from where she lived with her daughters.

When questioned in regard to her daughter's suit for divorce from Reynolds, Mrs. Allen-Crocker said that her daughter had asked her to testify on her behalf and she had refused, saying she would not swear to a lie. Mrs. Cornell, she also said, had told her she ought to be ready to do anything for her child. As a result of her refusal to testify for her daughter Mrs. Allen-Crocker said she had never talked about the case with her daughter, and had learned of the suit thereafter from the newspapers.

When the divorce case first came up, Mrs. Allen-Crocker said her daughter gave her and her daughter, Irene Allen, money to spend several days on Staten Island, and when they returned Mrs. Allen-Reynolds-Klopman had won by default.

"Did Mr. Klopman want you to go on the stand in your daughter's behalf?" Mr. Davis asked.

"Yes," the witness said. "He swore when I refused and said I would not tell a lie. He said I was an unnatural mother."

An adjournment was taken until Sept. 13, when the examination will be resumed before Magistrate Flammer, in the Jefferson Market Court.

CHARGES AGAINST GEN. GARCIA

Reported that He Mulcted Spanish Merchants and Assaulted a Custom House Administrator.

HAVANA, Aug. 23.—The Spanish cruiser Infanta Isabel left Havana on the 14th inst. and arrived in the vicinity of Gibara on the 16th. Before entering the port she hoisted a flag of truce. The United States gunboat Nashville, which was in port, inquired if she carried documents for the American ship. The Isabel answered in the negative, and signaled that the peace protocol had been signed.

The news was received aboard the Nashville enthusiastically, the crew cheering and shouting. The Infanta Isabel's crew responded with vivas for the King. When the Infanta Isabel entered the port an American officer boarded her and informed her commander that the town was in the hands of Gen. Calixto Garcia.

It is reported that Gen. Calixto Garcia, after entering Gibara, assaulted the custom house administrator, slapping his face, and afterward ordered a negro to beat him with a machete. It is also said that Gen. Garcia demanded money from the Gibara merchants. The merchants refused to comply with his demand, whereupon he ordered that they should pay double the amount of his first exaction. Gen. Garcia also ordered the arrest of over 100 Spanish residents, who were liberated after the arrival of the Infanta Isabel. The commander of the Nashville said he had no troops ashore, but that he would not allow the inhabitants to be ill-treated.

It is reported that Gen. Garcia resigned on the 19th inst. and that his command was taken over by the leader Luis Feria. It was also said that Gen. Garcia was about to leave Gibara.

Arrest in Poisoned Candy Case.

STOCKTON, Cal., Aug. 23.—Mrs. Ada Botkin was arrested at 9 o'clock to-night for supposed connection with the sending of a box of poisoned candy to Mrs. John P. Gunning at Dover, Del., from the eating of which Mrs. Dunning and her sister, Mrs. J. Polk Deane, died shortly afterward. No charge has as yet been formally placed against Mrs. Botkin.

AT THE HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE—Secretary Russell A. Alger, Charles Russell, London; Col. F. J. Hecker, United States Army; Col. G. H. Hopkins, United States Army.

GILSEY—Capt. Hanbold and Lieut. Hamilton, Fort Slocum; Austin Lathrop, Corning, N. Y.

GRAND—S. B. Cullman, United States ship Oregon; C. H. Woodward, United States ship Brooklyn.

GRAND UNION—Major C. E. Stanton, Paymaster United States Army; H. V. Garland, Thirteenth United States Infantry.

HOLLAND—Jules Cambon, French Minister, Washington; T. M. Schultz, United States ship Iowa.

MANHATTAN—Ex-Senator William F. Vilas, Madison, Wis.

MARLBOROUGH—Bishop Thompson, Mississippi.

MURRAY HILL—R. H. Paine, Baltimore.

ST. DENIS—Capt. B. H. J. Blake, Boston.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—José Andrade, Venezuelan Minister, Washington; Dr. W. Suzuki, Tokio, Japan.

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Allen, Stephenson & Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; J. M. Allen, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; F. H. Meyers, dress goods; W. Page, cloaks and suits; Mrs. A. Richardson, muslin underwear; 2 Walker Street.

Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; W. H. Caldwell, cloaks and suits; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Metropole.

Burgunder Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. Burgunder, woolens; Hoffman House.

Burke, Fitz Simons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. J. Shaw, dress goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Caldwell, W. D., & Co., Canton, Ohio; W. D. Caldwell, millinery, hosiery, and gloves; Broadway Central Hotel.

Denholm & McKay Company, The, Worcester, Mass.; D. T. Sands, black goods; 2 Walker Street; Grand Hotel.

Emerson, D. R., & Co., Boston, Mass.; C. W. Emerson, dress trimmings; Broadway Central Hotel.

Field, L. H., Jackson, Mich.; J. H. Docksey, dress goods and silks; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; W. E. Rice, dress goods; A. R. Flett, dress goods; 115 Worth Street; Albemarle Hotel.

Foster, A., Johnstown, Penn.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Frank Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; A. Frank, dress goods and laces; 115 Worth Street.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; G. Weatherhead, wash goods, 2 Walker Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. Liscomb, furs; W. R. Wiley, dress goods; 115 Worth Street.

Geiershofer, H., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Geiershofer, woolens; Hoffman House.

High, J. M., & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; F. W. Holt, cloaks and furnishing goods; 55 Franklin Street; Hotel Vendome.

Hower & Higbee, Cleveland, Ohio; W. T. Higbee, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Hengerer, William, Company, The, Buffalo, N. Y.; D. Scholl, furnishing goods, 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Hatch & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; H. M. Hinman, upholstery goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

Hengerer, W., Co., The, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. J. Reid, housefurnishing goods; G. A. Kilburn, dress goods and silks; 377 Broadway.

Kennedy & MacInnes, Pittsfield, Mass.; W. H. MacInnes, notions; A. Kennedy, fancy goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Normandie.

Kelleher, F. J., Battle Creek, Ind.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Lippincott, Johnson & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; N. M. Lippincott, woolens; Hoffman House.

Marston, G. W., San Diego, Cal.; Miss B. Hurst, cloaks and suits; Hotel Metropole.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Kann, dress goods, 89 Grand Street; Hotel Gerlach.

Olin, White & Olin, Kalamazoo, Mich.; C. T. White, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Oppenheim, Oberndorff & Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. Oppenheim, piece goods; Hotel Imperial.

Pearre Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. M. Fisher, dress goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. J. Wait, house furnishing goods; B. M. Rohrheimer, sporting goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Roberts, John A., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; C. G. Leo, carpets; R. C. McIntyre, underwear and infants' wear; Grand Hotel.

Stearns, C., & Co., Rutland, Vt.; C. Stearns, furnishing goods and cloaks; Park Avenue Hotel.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; B. Mayer, cloaks and suits, 377 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Sutton, R. M., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; R. M. Sutton, domestics; St. Denis Hotel.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, The, St. Louis, Mo.; L. Lippman, notions and furnishing goods, 443 Broadway; St. Cloud Hotel.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; J. M. Smith, hosiery and gloves; H. J. Donnelly, ribbons and laces, 55 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Taylor, William, Son & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; G. Ruffridge, laces and embroideries, 309 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; T. E. Kibbey, cloaks and suits; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; F. A. Gordon, dress goods, 480 Broome Street; Albemarle Hotel.

Wile Brothers & Weil, Buffalo, N. Y.; M. Wile, woolens; Hoffman House.

Wiles, H., & Co., Dayton, Ohio; H. Wiles, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; W. T. Maloney, ladies' and infants' wear; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; E. Marks, silks and velvets; C. Marks, dry goods; Hoffman House.

West, F. J., Syracuse, N. Y.; millinery; Murray Hill Hotel.

Kann, S., Sons, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; R. W. Deveraux, silks and velvets; Hotel Gerlach.

Shepard & Co., Providence, R. I.; E. McGrath, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

Hecht Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; E. Hecht, carpets; Hotel Marlborough.

MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; J. Wilcox, millinery; 57 White Street.

Miller, H., & Son, Pottstown, Penn.; J. Miller, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Weil, L., Opelika; dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Schloss Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; N. Schloss, woolens; 766 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; C. J. Barnard, dress goods; 51 Leonard Street.

Trusk, Prescott & Richardson, Erie, Penn.; J. H. Richardson, dry goods; 49 Lispenard Street.

Hirsch Dry Goods and Millinery Company, Birmingham, Ala.; A. Hirsch, dry goods; 720 Broadway; Hotel Vendome.

Bradley Brothers, Decatur, Ill.; B. Bradley, domestics; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Vendome.

Loveman, Joseph & Loeb, Birmingham, Ala.; L. B. Joseph, dry goods; H. B. Litten, furnishing goods; 55 Franklin Street; Hotel Vendome.

Trolicht, Duncker & Renard Carpet Company, St. Louis, Mo.; C. H. Duncker, carpets; Grand Hotel.

Loeb, M., Palatka, Fla.; dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Techner & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; C. Techner, children's dresses; Hotel Albert.

Paul, S. S., & Co., Lewiston, Me.; E. S. Paul, notions; Hotel Albert.

Cohen, S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; G. Cohen, laces and embroideries; Hotel Albert.

Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; L. Goldenberg, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Rodock & Neidig, Frederick, Md.; G. S. Rodock, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss M. Bass, handkerchiefs; Miss F. Shepard, millinery; L. K. Gutman, dress goods, 79 Grand Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Strauss Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Strauss, domestics; Moses Strauss, dress goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Gutman, Nathan, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. N. Gutman, dress goods, 28 Howard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Mansbach Dry Goods Company, Trinidad, Cal.; A. Mansbach, dry goods, 80 Greene Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Lanham & Sons, Rome, Ga.; J. H. Lanham, cloaks, laces, and embroideries; St. Denis Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; J. M. Buzzell, dress goods, 488 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Frank Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; A. L. Washer, hosiery and gloves; J. M. Cavanagh, domestics, 115 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.

Schipper & Block, Peoria, Ill.; W. Schwentser, laces and embroideries, 49 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; S. D. Bausher, cloaks and suits, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Brown, S. B., & Son, Fort Valley, La.; S. B. Brown, Jr., general merchandise.

Lamar, H. J., & Sons, Macon, Ga.; John S. Hoge, drugs; Grand Hotel.

Hirsch, E., Louisville, Ky.; Isadore Hirsch, dry goods.

Dauziger, Solomon, & Co., Montgomery, Ala.; M. Rosenberg, general dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Wolbach, S. N., Grand Island, Neb.; dry goods; 377 Broadway.

Denver Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; C. H. Lovin, dry goods; Hotel Manhattan.

Denver Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; J. D. French, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Clarke & Co., Peoria, Ill.; R. B. Collins, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Joslin Dry Goods Company, The, Denver, Col.; O. Newcomb, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Latin, E. R., Dayton, Ohio; hatter; Park Avenue Hotel.

Webster, C. E., Girard, Penn.; banker; St. Denis Hotel.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; L. B. Huyck, dry goods, 377 Broadway; Holland House.

Schneider, Benjamin, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. B. Rohs, jewelry; Hotel Marlborough.

Ann Arbor Music Company, Ann Arbor, Mich.; M. M. Seabolt, music; Morton House.

Booth & Glover, Hamburg Station, Ky.; W. J. Glover, general merchandise; Park Avenue Hotel.

McNaughton, P. A., Muncie, Ind.; John O. Sproul, cloaks and furs; Hoffman House.

Steinfeld, J., Cleveland, Ohio; Arthur J. Steinfeld, clothing; 131 East Ninety-fifth Street.

Veith, Charles, Meadville, Penn.; clothing and furnishings; Jefferson Hotel.

Shelfer, E. B., Quincy, Fla.; general merchandise; St. George Hotel.

Siegel, Hillman, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; A. Rogenstein, dry goods; Majestic Hotel.

Reehm, Richards & Co., Dayton, Ohio; Louis Reehm, commission; 137 West Forty-seventh Street.

Fudger, Harris H., Toronto, Ontario; E. A. Kandely, fancy goods and notions; Grand Hotel.

Landauer & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; A. Landauer, domestics; 115 Worth Street; Holland House.

Rosenbaum & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; L. A. Behr, cloaks and suits; 122 West Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; G. V. Weber, millinery; 699 Broadway; St. Cloud Hotel.

Kunkel Dry Goods Company, The, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Kunkel, notions and fancy goods; Everett House.

Rowe, C. H., Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; F. W. Greene, cloaks, suits, and underwear; 266 West Broadway; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. Rutledge, underwear; 621 Broadway; Union Square Hotel.

Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; P. F. Meagher, hosiery; Sinclair House.

Schwartz, dress goods, cloaks, and suits; 56 Shwartz, dress goods, cloaks, and suits; 56 Worth Street.

McCreary, T. A., & Co., Columbia, S. C.; R. A. McCreary, clothing; Gilsey House.

Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; M. F. Marks, cloaks and suits; 45 Lispenard Street; Holland House.

Sisson, B. F., & Co., Oneonta, N. Y.; B. F. Sisson, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Manhattan.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; A. M. Milander, furnishing goods; 52 Franklin Street; Grand Hotel.

Buyers without addresses can be reached through Merchants' Association, New York Life Building, 346 Broadway.

100,000 MEN TO GO HOME

Order for Mustering Out the Volunteers May Be Issued To-day.

CAMP THOMAS TO BREAK UP

All Regiments Not Ordered Home Will Go to Huntsville, Ala.—The Hospitals to be Left.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—It is expected that the order for mustering out 100,000 men of the volunteer forces will be issued to-morrow. The list of troops to be mustered out is nearly complete, but some changes will no doubt be made before the order is finally signed. This will reduce materially the number of troops in the different camps.

The Third Corps, which has been commanded by Gen. Wade has been ordered from Chickamauga to Huntsville, Ala. One regiment will be retained at Chickamauga under Gen. Boynton. In this connection the following order has been issued by Adjutant General Corbin:

"Brig. Gen. Henry V. Boynton, United States Volunteers, is hereby assigned to duty at the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park. In all matters pertaining exclusively to the care and protection of the park and of its watersheds and in the restoration of the park, as the troops may be from time to time withdrawn from any portion of it, he will represent the Secretary of War and be obeyed accordingly in enforcing the regulations of the Secretary of War for the government of the park.

"The commanding General of the forces at Camp George H. Thomas will, upon the written request of Brig. Gen. Boynton, and to the extent which may seem reasonable, furnish such details of teamsters and teams as may be necessary to the execution of the duties indicated in this order."

PACKING UP AT CAMP THOMAS.

Gen. Breckinridge Ordered to Abandon It as Soon as Possible.

CHICKAMAUGA, CHATTANOOGA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK, Tenn., Aug. 23.—The War Department has ordered Gen. Breckinridge to abandon Camp Thomas at Chickamauga Park, and the General is using every means to comply with the order as rapidly as possible. The various regiments have received orders to pack up and be ready to get out on short notice, and all have gone about obeying orders in a systematic and rapid manner. As fast as railroads can furnish transportation the men will move.

A large number of the regiments have been ordered to their State capitals. The others will be sent to Knoxville, Lexington, and Huntsville, Ala. Many of the regiments of the Second and Third Divisions of the First Corps are already moving to Knoxville and Lexington, and as soon as possible all the regiments of the Third Corps not ordered home will go to Huntsville.

Gen. Breckinridge, the commander of Camp Thomas, will go to either Knoxville or Lexington. All that will be left at Camp Thomas will be the hospitals, where the men are too sick to be moved, and one regiment which will act as a guard. The First Maine Infantry left for home to-day.

TROOPS REACH CAMP MEADE.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Penn., Aug. 23.—The movement of the First Division of the Second Army Corps from Camp Alger will begin this evening, and Gen. Corbin's command will be here by Thursday. The vanguard of the Second Division arrived to-day in the command of the Third Missouri and First Rhode Island.

Gen. Graham has ordered electric lights for division headquarters, and signal boards will be erected to point the way to the regiments.

All of the milk furnished the troops is examined, and fresh beef must either be broiled, boiled, roasted, or made into hash. The supply of provisions and good water is abundant.

The camp of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Regiment has been changed from the lowlands along the trolley line to a healthy range of hills. The Sixteenth Battalion does not like the idea of being consolidated with the Eighteenth Pennsylvania. There seems to be no help for it, as all of the regiments at the camp are twelve-company regiments, and there can be no exception in the case of Col. Smith's regiment. Col. Rickards of the Sixteenth may be sent to Puerto Rico when the battalion is joined to the Eighteenth.

REVIEW AT CAMP ALGER.

Corp. Corman, Who Escaped from Fort Columbus, to be Arrested.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Gen. Gobin this afternoon reviewed the Pennsylvania Brigade at Camp Alger. This brigade is composed of the Eighth, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Pennsylvania Regiments.

A Corporal of the Third Virginia has been ordered to Birmingham, Ala., to arrest Corp. Corman of this regiment, who was sentenced to six months' imprisonment at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, and escaped from the guardhouse at Camp Alger. The soldiers guarding him at the time of his escape will be court-martialed.

Privates Morgan, Company B, Fourth Missouri, and Roma Duval, Seventh Ohio, have died of typhoid fever.

MORE TROOPS ARRIVE.

Men from Tampa and Fort Thomas Among the Latest to Come North.

One hundred and seventy-one men of Battery H, Seventh United States Heavy Artillery, arrived at the Bay Street station of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Jersey City, yesterday. Capt. J. C. Borsch was in command. The men carried no equipments but their knapsacks and blankets. They started from Tampa last Saturday, and were supplied with only three days' rations, that being the time of the trip, according to the schedule. All the men had left was some hardtack, but they had money and bought pies and rolls for breakfast. Capt. Borsch said it took them twenty-four hours to cover 100 miles through North Carolina and Virginia, and the men were tired out. Three men deserted at Richmond, Va. The men were sent to Newport by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.

Fifty-two convalescent soldiers of the Eighth and Fourteenth New York Volunteers arrived at the Pennsylvania Railroad station, Jersey City, by the Southern Express yesterday at 6:48 o'clock A. M. The majority had been suffering from typhoid or malarial fever and were very weak. Many of them found friends awaiting them at the station, and none of them lost any time in finding his way to the ferryboat. Another train, which arrived at 7:20 o'clock, brought 106 soldiers from Fort Thomas, Ky., under command of Lieut. Charles. They are recruits from Cincinnati, and are to be sent to the Sixth Ohio Regiment. They were served with breakfast on the platform station, and were then sent to Montauk.

NEW YORKERS ILL IN CAMP.

Gov. Black May Ask to Have the Eighth Mustered Out—Fever in the Fourteenth.

ALBANY, Aug. 23.—Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast received a dispatch to-day from Surgeon Gen. Terry of this State, who is making a tour of the Southern army camps, which states that the health of the Eighth New York Regiment at Chickamauga is frightful, and that the men, as a whole, are pretty much run down.

In the Fourteenth Regiment at the same camp there are but eighty cases of fever, and this is due to the fact that the troops are allowed to drink no water that is not [illegible] These are the only two regiments that the Adjutant General would give out any [illegible] authorities at Washington to muster the Eighth Regiment out of service as soon as possible.

SIGNAL SERVICE MEN NEEDED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The increase in the number of army camps has brought about a demand for an augmentation of the force of signal service men in this country, and recommendation will be made that the force at Puerto Rico be drawn on for one of the companies now at work there. There are four Signal Service companies, with a total of about 300 men, now there, and it is expected they might have to take charge, temporarily, of the telegraph service on the island, pending the time when private enterprise could supplant them.

At the same time, the division of the camps here necessitates more men for this work, and one of the four companies on the island may be ordered back. One company of Signal Service men under Capt. Lee left on the Segurança from New York to-day for Cuba to take charge of the telegraph service there.

WHEELER PRAISES MILLS.

Thanks the Secretary of War for the Latter's Appointment.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The Secretary of War to-night made public the following dispatch in reference to the appointment of Lieut. Col. Mills as Superintendent of the West Point Military Academy:

"Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y., Aug. 22.

"Secretary of War, Washington:

"I desire to thank you for promoting Lieut. Col. A. L. Mills to so high a position. Lieut. Col. Mills's good and brave conduct in Cuba enlisted my highest admiration.

"WHEELER, Major General Volunteers."

MORE TROOPS LEAVE CUBA.

Gen. Shafter Announces the Sailing of the Transport Minnewaska.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The following dispatch from Gen. Shafter was received by the War Department to-night:

"Santiago de Cuba, via Haiti, Aug. 23, 1898.

"Adjutant General United States Army, Washington:

"Transport Minnewaska with Second Cavalry, mounted squadron, headquarters, and 256 men, First District of Columbia; two companies, 95 men, Thirty-third Michigan; Battalion of Engineers, balloon detachment, and 35 horses belonging to light batteries, sailed to-day. The Specialist, with four officers, 110 men, and horses belonging to light batteries will sail soon.

"SHAFTER, Major General."

Rough Riders Want Service.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Senator Hansbrough of North Dakota had a conference with the President to-day in behalf of Grigsby's Rough Riders, who are anxious to be kept in service and sent to either Cuba or Puerto Rico. The Senator learned that it has been decided to muster out all of the volunteer cavalry, but that it may be possible for cavalrymen wishing to remain in service to be dismounted and kept as infantrymen.

TO WELCOME OUR SOLDIERS.

Resolutions Calling for a Grand Celebration in This City Passed by the Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday passed the following resolutions providing for a celebration as a welcome to the soldiers of the war:

Resolved, That his Honor the Mayor of the City of New York be and is hereby requested to invite the people of the United States to assemble in this city, upon some day to be hereafter determined, to receive and tender to these returning soldiers such a welcome as will, in a measure, give expression to the intense feeling of gratitude which pervades the entire people;

Resolved, That he be requested to select a committee of at least 100 citizens to arrange the necessary details for such reception and welcome.

Resolved, That he be requested to apply to the Government of the United States for such co-operation as will enable the municipality to make the occasion a National celebration commemorative of the union of all sections of our beloved country in the cause of humanity, a testimonial of our appreciation of the service of the armies and navies which have secured such wonderful results in so brief a time, and an approval of the magnanimity which has been accorded to the brave soldiers and sailors of our adversary.

The council passed a resolution calling upon the United States Government to provide a National cemetery where the bodies of soldiers who fell in the war shall be reinterred.

CAPT. CARTER IN SUSPENSE.

Secretary Alger Has the Findings of the Case Still in His Hands.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Secretary Alger has stowed away in his safe at the War Department the record and findings in the court-martial case of Capt. Oberlin M. Carter, Corps of Engineers. They have been there since the war began. Now that the war is over there does not appear to be any inclination on the part of the Secretary of War to take up this case, which to him may seem disagreeable, and thus something to be avoided, while to the officer who has been all these months in suspense it may seem to be a shameful neglect of duty.

Capt. Carter is entitled to know something about the uncontradicted reports that have been published concerning his case since the Judge Advocate General of the Army finished his long and careful review of the trial and of the findings and turned the matter over to the Secretary. Of course there was no expression that the Secretary would make another review as exhaustive as that of the Judge Advocate General. He is not a lawyer, and he is not a soldier. The presumption is that whatever the chief law officer of the War Department approved of in the findings of the Carter court-martial the Secretary of War will approve of.

Whatever the purpose of the Secretary of War, Capt. Carter is entitled to have action in this case. Until the Secretary decides to pass upon the case, either to approve of the findings or to reject them, Capt. Carter may not know whether he is to be dismissed the service, confined in a prison, and required to pay a heavy fine or not. If the verdict of the court-martial was one of acquittal it is inhuman in Secretary Alger to keep the officer in suspense. If he has been adjudged guilty of squandering the money of the Government in a criminally prodigal way, the Secretary might be able to see that he owes the public a duty. When the Secretary of War gets through with this case it must go to the President. The President could get hold of the case by asking Secretary Alger for it. In what respect can it be conceived by the President that the interests of the people or of Carter can be advanced by leaving the Carter court-martial case in Alger's hands for more than three months?

FIRST SERGEANT SIMPSON DEAD.

A Ninth Regiment Officer Succumbs to Fever at Camp Thomas.

Col. S. E. Japha of the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment has received a dispatch announcing the death, at Camp Thomas, of First Sergt. Harry Simpson of Company B, Ninth Regiment. The dead man was one of the most popular men in the regiment. He was so determined to go to the front that when the surgeon at Peekskill rejected him, he had Capt. Tompkins hold his place open for him, and went to a hospital in this city, where he submitted to an operation, to have removed a growth that had caused his rejection. He then joined the regiment at Camp Thomas, where he was joyfully received by his comrades, who at first had threatened not to enlist unless he was to go with them. Typhoid fever was the cause of death. The remains will be brought home.

THE next Quarterly Issue of the Telephone Directory goes to press September 1st.

To secure listing in it, contracts for Telephone Service should be made during August.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.

[illegible]

BIDS FOR TORPEDO CRAFT

Richard B. Peyton of Williamsport, Penn., Offers to Build Forty-Knot Destroyers.

CRAMPS AND HERRESHOFFS OUT

Twenty-eight Powerful Vessels to be Ordered Which Will Cost $6,900,000—Many New Competitors for Naval Work.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The Navy Department opened bids at noon to-day for sixteen torpedo boat destroyers and twelve torpedo boats, to cost in the aggregate not to exceed $6,900,000, as provided in the last Naval Appropriation act. These twenty-eight destroyers and torpedo boats constitute the largest single addition in point of numbers ever made to the navy. The destroyers are to be completed within eighteen months and the torpedo boats within twelve months. According to the requirements of the department, the destroyers are to have a guaranteed speed of twenty-eight knots and the torpedo boats twenty-six knots.

The destroyers are to be of about 400 tons, and are to cost not more than $295,000 each, while the torpedo boats are to be about 150 tons and to cost not more than $170,000 each.

These destroyers will be the first vessels of that type added to our navy, except those improvised from yachts during the recent war exigency. They are to have twin screws, vertical engines, and a bunker capacity for carrying at least 100 tons of coal, affording some protection to engines and boilers.

The vessels will be lighted throughout by electricity. They are to be built stanch and strong, with good freeboard, good seagoing qualities, and designed to operate at high speed in a seaway. The battery will be composed of seven rapid-firing guns. The ammunition required will weigh about seven tons. There will be mounted on the midship line two twenty-foot torpedo tubes to carry seventeen-foot torpedoes.

Berthing space will be required to accommodate a crew of sixty men and four officers, and provision space for twenty days.

Plans of the Torpedo Boats.

The torpedo boats are of much the same design, but will be smaller. Their coal capacity will be forty tons, against 100 tons for the destroyers, and their berthing space will be for twenty-six men and three officers. The battery will be composed of three rapid-firing guns. There will be mounted on deck three fifteen-foot torpedo tubes, with torpedoes.

Representatives of all the great shipbuilding firms were present when the bids were opened. The bids, plans, &c., were piled several feet high, and there promised to be much delay and confusion. Some of the department officials thought it would take two weeks to get the bids fully tabulated, as they took a wide range, because of the department's call for two classes of propositions, one based strictly on the department's plans and specifications, and the other based on the individual idea of the builders, all essential requirements being followed.

Bidders Vary Their Designs.

The first bid was that of the Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me., for one torpedo boat, speed, 29.5 knots, at $161,000, or four at $160,000 each; one destroyer of 29 knots at $292,000, two at $281,000, or three at $280,500.

Other bids were: Dialogue & Son, Camden, N. J., one torpedo boat destroyer, 29 knots, at $293,000, or two at $285,000 each.

Columbia Iron Works, Baltimore, Md., one to four torpedo boats, 26 knots, at $160,000 each; also, under different plans, one torpedo boat at $168,000, two at $165,000, three at $163,000, four at $161,000 each; also one destroyer, 28 knots, $293,000, two at $291,000, three, four, or five, at $289,000 each; also destroyers, under different plans, one or two at $282,500, three, four, or five, at $282,000 each.

Neafie & Levy, Philadelphia, for destroyers, 29 knots, two at $284,000, three at $283,000 each.

William R. Trigg, Richmond, Va., torpedo boats, 26 knots, one at $160,000, two at $150,000 each, three at $129,750, four at $114,759 each; also destroyers, one at $275,000, two at $260,000, three at $250,000, four at $240,000, five at $233,000 each.

Union Iron Works, San Francisco, destroyers, 29 knots, one at $294,000, two or three at $285,000 each; also destroyers, under second class, $294,000, two at $282,000, three at $281,500 each.

Maryland Steel Company, Maryland County, Md.; destroyers, two of 30 knots, $294,000; three, $286,000; three, different bid, $283,000; four, $282,000 each.

George Lamley, South Boston; torpedo boats, one, 26 knots, $162,800; two, $159,400; also, different plans, one, $152,900; two, $149,400 each; also, different plans, one, $157,400; two, $153,900 each.

Lewis Nixon, Elizabethport, N. J.; torpedo boats, 26 knots; one, $168,000; two, $165,000.

Harlan-Hollingsworth Company, Wilmington, Del.; destroyers, 29 knots; one, $294,000; two, $291,000.

Destroyers of Thirty-five and Forty Knots.

Fall River Engine Company, Weymouth, Mass.; one destroyer, 30 knots, $286,000; one torpedo boat, $164,000; also, different plans, one destroyer, $281,000; three, $280,000; also destroyers, different plans, one 30 knots and one 28 knots, $282,000 and $372,000, respectively; also, torpedo boats, one, $160,000; three, $159,000 each.

Gas Engine and Power Company, New York, destroyers, one, $285,000; also one destroyer and one torpedo boat, $428,000 for both, or two destroyers and one torpedo boat, $780,000, or two destroyers and two torpedo boats, $849,000, or two destroyers and three torpedo boats, $987,000.

Richard B. Peyton, Williamsport, Penn., destroyer, 40 knots, one $295,000; four, $295,000, also one to four, 30 knots, $230,000; also one to four, 35 knots, $275,000.

The foregoing bid, at 40 knots, caused some comment:

Wolf and Zwicker, Portland, Oregon, one torpedo boat, $170,000; two, $165,000; three, $163,400, four, $162,500; also destroyers, 29¼ knots, one, $289,000; two, $285,000; three, $282,000; also destroyers, one, $295,000; two, $291,000; three, $289,000.

This closed the bids. The naval officials commented on the absence of the Cramps firm and the Herreshoffs among the bidders. The bids will be tabulated and the awards made at the earliest day practicable. Aside from the price, there are many details in each bid, time of delivery, displacement, speed, design, &c., which will have to be considered in making the award.

BIDS FOR SHELLS OPENED.

Six, Three, and One Pounder Ammunition for the Navy.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Bids were opened at the Navy Department to-day for 100,000 six-pounder steel shells, 100,000 three-pounder steel shells, and 100,000 one-pounder steel shells. Bids were received as follows:

Miami Manufacturing Company—For six-pounders $1.35 each, for three-pounders 80 cents each, and for one-pounders 45 cents each.

The Builders' Iron Foundry—For six-pounders $1.35, for three-pounders 85 cents, and for one-pounders 57 cents.

The Lincoln Iron Works—For one-pounders 65 cents.

Thomas Shaw, Philadelphia—For six-pounders $1.33 each.

L. Schutter & Co., Philadelphia—For six-pounders $1.30, for three-pounders 80 cents, and for one-pounders 45 cents.

American B. H. O. and Sewing Machine Company—For six-pounders $2.87, for three-pounders $1.97, and for one-pounders 97 cents.

C. J. Smith & Co.—For six-pounders $1.35.

C. M. Broderick—For six-pounders 98 cents, for three-pounders 69 cents, and for one-pounders 39 cents.

Mannesman Tube Company—For six-pounders $1.35, for three-pounders 88 cents, and for one-pounders 55 cents.

Falls Riverton Michinery Company—For six-pounders, $1.15; for three-pounders, 65 cents, and for one-pounders, 40 cents.

United States Projectile Company of New York, two bids—For six-pounders, $1.32 and $1.37½, and for three-pounders, $1.14 and [illegible]

Driggs-Seabury Gun and Ammunition [illegible] pounders, $1.34 3-5, and $1.29 3-5; for three-pounders, 84 4-5 cents and 79 4-5 cents, and for one-pounders, 49¾ and 47¾ cents. This company offered the following rates in case they received the whole order: For six-pounders, $1.19 9-10; for three-pounders, 76¼ cents, and for one-pounders, 43 9-10 cents.

The American Ordnance Company of Bridgeport, Conn., two bids—For six-pounders, $1.25 and $1.16; for three-pounders, 77 cents and 74 cents, and for one-pounders, 42 cents and 39 cents.

All the bidders expressed their ability to begin the deliveries within a reasonable time.

B. Altman & Co.

Drapery Materials and Portieres. Also Lace Curtains and Sash Curtains, all at greatly reduced prices.

NAVAL OFFICERS REWARDED.

Lieuts. Tappan and Brumby, Ensigns Caldwell and Scott, and Cadet White Promoted.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The President to-day made the following promotions in the navy for "eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle":

Lieuts. Benjamin Tappan and Thomas M. Brumby, to be advanced five numbers in the list of Lieutenants; Ensigns Harry H. Caldwell and William P. Scott, to be advanced five numbers in the list of Ensigns; Naval Cadet William R. White, to be advanced five numbers in the list of naval cadets performing service at sea.

The President also advances Acting Carpenter James I. Haley to be a carpenter in the navy.

Lieut. Benjamin Tappan was born in Louisiana, and entered the Naval Academy from Arkansas Sept. 21, 1871, graduating June 20, 1876. Following his graduation he was appointed to the Tennessee, and was promoted to Ensign Feb. 8, 1879. January, 1886, he was made a Lieutenant, junior grade, and from 1888 to February, 1891, was in the office of the Bureau of Naval Intelligence. He received his commission as Lieutenant Aug. 2, 1891, and served on the Miantonomoh until November, 1894, when he was given leave of absence.

From Feb. 27, 1895, until November, 1896, he was stationed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and since that time to the outbreak of the war has been on the Amphitrite and the Raleigh. He was on board the Raleigh during the battle of Manila, May 1, and during the recent siege of the city commanded the launch Barcelo, which had been taken from the Spanish. During the siege he took the launch through the breakers and captured a Spanish battery.

Lieut. Thomas Mason Brumby was born in Georgia and received his appointment from Athens, in that State, Sept. 25, 1873, graduating with the class of '79. He was appointed to the Tennessee, and served on that vessel until 1881, when, on his promotion to Ensign, he was assigned to the Franklin. During the years until his advancement to Lieutenant, junior grade, in 1887, he served on the Jamestown, Gedney, and Vandalia. After his promotion he was placed on the receiving ship Vermont for five months, and the schoolship St. Mary's for nearly two years.

Aug. 24, 1892, he received the full grade of Lieutenant, and was stationed on the New York, which post he held until October, 1896, when he was again on the Vermont. From September, 1897, until January, 1898, he was at the Naval Observatory and War College, and was then assigned as Flag Lieutenant on the Olympia of Dewey's squadron. He was on the flagship at the time of the battle of Manila on May 1.

Ensign William P. Scott is also stationed on the Olympia, and received his appointment, Aug. 17, 1896. He entered the Naval Academy from Pennsylvania, and was graduated in 1894. He was appointed an Ensign July 1, 1896.

Ensign Harry H. Caldwell, secretary for Lieut. Brumby on the flagship Olympia, is one of the two Ensigns advanced by President McKinley yesterday. He was appointed to the Naval Academy from Illinois, and graduated with the class of '91. He was promoted Ensign July 1, 1893, and was assigned to the Olympia.

TO SELL AUXILIARY SHIPS.

Naval Board to Meet To-day and Decide What Vessels Are to be Retained.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The disposal of the fleet of auxiliary naval craft, about 100 in all, including a number of large ocean-going merchantmen, which have been improvised into cruisers, colliers, &c., will be taken up at the Navy Department to-morrow by a special board of naval officers, consisting of Capt. Clark of the battleship Oregon, Capt. Higginson of the battleship Massachusetts, Capt. Chadwick of the cruiser New York, Civil Engineer Andrade, who inspected the ships at Santiago, and Naval Constructor Tawresey, who was a member of the Auxiliary Board at New York which originally recommended the purchase of these vessels. Capt. Clark, being on leave, may be represented by another officer.

The fleet includes 38 cruisers and large yachts, 4 of the cruisers being the transformed Morgan liners, each of 7,500 tons, now known as the Prairie, Dixie, Yosemite, and Yankee; 15 colliers of from 4,000 to 6,000 tons each, 7 supply ships, ambulance ships, distilling ships, and repair ships, the largest being the Celtic, of 8,750 tons; 11 steamers for various uses; and 27 tugs, the largest being the Iroquois, of 700 tons, and the smallest the Sioux, of 155 tons. This fleet cost many millions of dollars. The yachts averaged in cost about $50,000, and the tugs, $75,000, while the big liners transformed into cruisers and colliers, cost several hundred thousand dollars each.

The Naval Board now to pass upon this fleet will require a month or more to make the survey and appraisal, which the law requires when naval material is to be sold. The board will determine at the outset what vessels should be retained, as many of those on hand are serviceable as colliers, supply, ambulance, or distilling ships. Those to be sold will be appraised, and the Navy Department will then advertise for bids for the ships not wanted. There will be no auction. Bids will be received at the Navy Department, the sales being made to the highest responsible bidders at not less than the appraised price.

There is some curiosity as to the amounts which will be offered for these vessels. When they were bought, the urgent needs of the Government compelled the payment of prices which in some cases were regarded as "fancy." Doubts are expressed in naval circles whether these same "fancy" prices will prevail when the offers to the Government are made, the impression being that some of the contractors will make good profits at both ends, selling high and buying low. The Naval Board will see, however, that the Government is protected against serious loss.

PRIZE SHIPS TO BE RELEASED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The Government has withdrawn its appeal in the cases of the Spanish prize ships Miguel Jover and Catalina, and as soon as the necessary formalities can be complied with, these vessels will be released.

It was held by the United States District Court, in Florida, that, although these cases did not come within the terms of the President's proclamation, they evidently did come within its intent. From this decision the Government took an appeal, which has now been withdrawn.

Engineer Menocal Pardoned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 23.—A. G. Menocal, civil engineer in the navy, who was court-martialed some months ago and sentenced to suspension from duty on furlough pay for three years for neglect of duty in connection with the construction of the Brooklyn dry dock, has been pardoned by the President, which restores him to his former status in the navy. Mr. Menocal [illegible] active service on Sept. 1.

MISS GOULD'S GENEROSITY

A Further Gift of $25,000 for the Relief of Sick and Wounded Soldiers in Camp.

HER MANY CONTRIBUTIONS

Henry M. Flagler Gives $5,000 to the Red Cross Society—Other Contributions—How the Relief Work Is Progressing.

Miss Helen Gould has given $25,000 toward ameliorating the condition of troops at Montauk Point and other camps.

At the meeting of the Women's National War Relief Association, held yesterday morning at the Windsor Hotel, it was announced that Miss Gould had authorized Mrs. Ellen Walworth, who has charge of the association's business at Montauk, to draw on her for this amount in such sums as might be demanded by the conditions prevailing at the camps.

At the outbreak of the war Miss Gould sent her check for $100,000 to the Secretary of the Treasury to be used in defraying the expenses of the war, and since then she has not only made several donations to help the sick and wounded soldiers brought here from Santiago, but also has generously contributed to the maintenance and comfort of needy families of soldiers and sailors.

Other contributions received were from Mrs. Russell Sage, $50; Joseph Stokes, $250, and $350 through Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont.

Henry M. Flagler gave $5,000 to the Red Cross Society yesterday. About two months ago Mr. Flagler offered to spend this sum in establishing a hospital at some camp, and Miami, Fla., was decided upon, but the troops about that time were ordered to Jacksonville, and Mr. Flagler's offer could not be accepted. As the Red Cross is greatly in need of funds, Mr. Flagler turned the $5,000 over to the society.

Mr. Starin's Generous Offer.

John H. Starin, the well-known steamboat owner, has notified the Woman's Patriotic Relief Association that he will give to that association the net receipts of Glen Island for Monday next, Aug. 29. This generosity on Mr. Starin's part will afford to every one an opportunity of aiding a worthy charity, and at the same time of visiting one of the most interesting spots around New York. In addition, all United States soldiers and sailors of the regular or volunteer forces in uniform will be admitted free of charge to Glen Island on Monday next on any of the boats. No tickets will be issued, but the uniforms will serve as passports.

Founders and Patriots of America.

A special meeting of the Founders and Patriots of America was held yesterday to consider what action should be taken for the relief of the soldiers and sailors now sick in the camps and hospitals. Theodore Fitch was elected Chairman. Col. Ralph Prime read a letter from Major Francis Lowell Hills as to the condition of soldiers and sailors at Fort Monroe, which pointed out that, though the war was over, the need of private aid still existed. The sum of $250 was set aside for relief purposes.

Children's War Relief League.

The Children's War Relief League is an organization of young people co-operating with the work of the National Society of New England Women. Its object, as its name imports, is to raise funds for the sick and needy children of the soldiers—supply them with clothing, give them outings in the country, &c. This work is not affected by the formal close of the war, since it may be some time before the supporters of these households can, in many instances, return home; and many have been killed or are wounded or ill. Any child can become a member and obtain all information by addressing the President of the league, Mrs. John C. Coleman, 100 Broadway. Clothing may be sent to Mrs. Coleman, at 156 Fifth Avenue.

More Supplies for Havana.

The Cuban Relief Committee will send twenty-five tons of supplies to Havana by the Ward Line steamer Kenneth to-day. D. L. Cobb will go along with the goods, and will remain in Havana with Miss Barton.

ILLNESS IN PUERTO RICO.

Nearly 1,000 Cases of Malaria and Fever Among the Troops.

PONCE, Puerto Rico, Aug. 23.—Illness among the American troops is on the increase, and there are now nearly 1,000 cases of malaria and dysentery, with a few of typhoid fever. There is absolutely no recuperating property in the climate, and Surgeon Gen. Greenleaf has urgently recommended that the sick be sent north as rapidly as possible.

It is reported that there is yellow fever at San Juan, but Surgeon Gen. Greenleaf's advices do not confirm the rumor.

The yacht May, carrying Mrs. Van Rensselaer's party and Lieut. Col. John W. Clous, who has been designated as Secretary and Recorder of the Commission on the government of Cuba, sailed for Havana to-day.

Postal Stations in Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The Postmaster General has ordered that military postal stations be established in Puerto Rico at Guayamas, Mayaguez, and San Juan, with facilities for transaction of money order and registry business, sale of postal supplies, and receipt and dispatch of mails. These offices are included in the military station, of which the Washington, D. C., office is the head.

RELIGION OF THE ISLANDS.

Plans for Church Administration in Cuba and Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Among those occupying high official positions with the Catholic Church it is said that the amalgamation of the Catholic communities of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and other Spanish colonies presents no serious difficulty. The first requisite, it is pointed out, is to terminate the concordat by which Spain and the Vatican jointly conduct the Church administration of these colonies.

The concordat is a formal agreement, somewhat like a treaty, by which the Spanish Government and the Vatican carry on relations of mutual advantage. Under the concordat the Spanish Government names the Bishops to be appointed in the Spanish colonies, and those names, being sent to Rome, are formally appointed by the Pontiff. With the termination of Spanish sovereignty in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Antilles, this provision for the Spanish nomination of Bishops becomes inoperative, and some system must take its place.

For the present, it is said, the change will occasion no violent upheaval among the Bishops and clergy of these colonies. They will be left in their places, and the change of system will be inaugurated gradually as those now in service drop off and are succeeded. The new system will probably be that under which Bishops are chosen in the United States, there being no State participation, but merely a choice by the established Catholic authorities wherein a change occurs, this choice being referred to Rome for formal appointment.

It is understood that the hierarchy of Puerto Rico will at once become attached to the American Church, but there is some question as to the status of the Church in Cuba owing to the doubt as to the exact form of the civil administration of the island. While not annexed to the United States, the Church in Cuba may not be attached to the American hierarchy, although its administration is likely to be supervised from here.

Sentry Caught Sleeping on Post.

Private Frank Kern of the Twenty-second Regiment, stationed at Fort Totten, Willets Point, is in the guardhouse there awaiting trial by general court-martial. Early Thursday morning he was caught asleep on Post 5, which he was supposed to patrol. Kern has not been in good health of late, and he says his physical condition resulted in his being unable to remain awake. He suffers from malarial fever, which he says makes him drowsy.

SHAFTER'S SICK AND DEAD.

Total New Fever Cases Reported Yesterday, 74; Fever Cases Returned to Duty, 85.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 23.—The War Department to-night received the following:

"Santiago, Aug. 23.

"Adjutant General, U. S. A., Washington:

"Sanitary report for Aug. 23, 1898:

"Total number sick, 900; total fever cases, 631; total new fever cases, 74; total fever cases returned to duty, 85.

"Deaths.—Aug. 19—Major H. C. Bowen, Surgeon, Second Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, typhoid fever.

"Aug. 20—August Anderson, Company F, Twentieth Infantry, remittent malarial fever, with heart failure.

"Aug. 21—Private Thomas Begley, Company C, Twenty-first Infantry, malarial remittent fever and dysentery; Sergt. Thomas Maher, Company H, Twenty-first Infantry, typhoid fever.

"Aug. 22—William Walthus, civilian, chronic diarrhoea; Private Robert H. Ziegler, Company I, Sixteenth Infantry, typhoid fever; Private George Kent, Company A, Thirty-fourth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, typhoid fever; Andrew Little, Company G, Second Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, septicomia and parotitis.

"SHAFTER, Major General."

OLIVETTE AT BOSTON.

Hospital Ship Takes Two Hundred Sick Soldiers from Montauk Point—Ordered to Fernandina, Fla.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—The hospital ship Olivette, with nearly two hundred sick soldiers on board, arrived at Quarantine from New York at 8 o'clock this morning. The Olivette left Montauk Point yesterday afternoon and made a quick run through the Sound and across the bay.

On reaching Quarantine she was boarded by the port physician, who made a thorough examination. The medical inspection was made as quickly as possible, and it was decided to order the steamer to Lewis's Wharf. She reached there shortly after noon. Every preparation had been made to carry the wounded promptly to the various hospitals. Forty ambulances, with their attendants clothed in white, were lined up alongside of the wharf and street.

Added to the large number of vehicles and their attendants was a tremendous crowd, among whom were friends of those aboard, and others. Fully 5,000 persons were in the vicinity. Every ambulance that made its way off the wharf was cheered, and the soldiers aboard the vessel were given repeated ovations.

The operation of unloading the sick soldiers was taken up as soon as the Olivette reached her berth. Word had been sent to the State House and City Hall previously, and Gov. Wolcott, Adjt. Gen. Dalton and Surgeon General Blood, Mayor Quincy and Secretary Mullen and Congressman John F. Fitzgerald reached the wharf just before the hospital ship came up.

When the Olivette came up Gov. Wolcott took position at the head of the gangplank. As each of the prostrate soldiers was carried past him the Governor raised his hat and received many a kindly look and word in return. Of the men on board the Olivette nearly all were from the regular United States regiments. Among them were only twenty Massachusetts men. These men were taken in charge by the officers of the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association.

Of the cases on board about fifty are considered dangerous. These were landed first. Under direction of Dr. W. H. Bradford of the Volunteer Aid Association, the patients were sent in the proper direction, and the work of disembarkation was accomplished with very little confusion. The men were taken to the Massachusetts General Hospital, City Hospital, and the Carney Hospital, where a large force of physicians and attendants was in waiting. The patients were soon made comfortable.

Among the sick soldiers on board are the following:

SEVENTY-FIRST NEW YORK.

Charles F. Bates, Company B.
James E. Brown, Company L.
Charles A. Jones, Company L.
A. M. Messiter, Company E.
Stanley Forsyth, Company E.

OFFICERS OF THE REGULAR ARMY.

David J. Baker, First Lieutenant, One Hundred and Twelfth Infantry.
E. E. Benjamin, First Lieutenant, First Infantry.
Charles L. Bent, First Lieutenant, First Infantry.
Augustin H. Brown, First Lieutenant, Fourth Infantry.
Harvey C. Carbaugh, Captain, First Artillery.
G. Hestes, First Lieutenant, Twentieth Infantry.
R. K. Evans, Captain, Twelfth Infantry.
Harry Freelans, First Lieutenant, Third Infantry.
James W. Frier, First Lieutenant, Seventeenth Infantry.
John C. Hines, First Lieutenant, Second Infantry.
Albert E. Kennington, Second Lieutenant, Second Infantry.
Robert B. McClure, Second Lieutenant, Second Infantry.
Lorrain T. Richadson, Second Lieutenant, Twentieth Infantry.
William Tiffany, Second Lieutenant, First Cavalry.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Surgeon General Sternberg has telegraphed directions to Boston for the Olivette to proceed at once to Fernandina, Fla., for the purpose of transporting sick soldiers to Philadelphia, where hospital accommodations await them. It was originally intended that the Olivette should return to Santiago for disabled soldiers, but it was found expedient and advisable to change the arrangements, as above indicated.

SERGT. A. M. JUDSON BURIED.

Military Honors Rendered by Rough Riders and Men of Squadron A.

The funeral of Alfred M. Judson, Jr., Sergeant of Troop E, First Volunteer Cavalry, who succumbed to fever at Montauk Point last Thursday, took place yesterday morning from the residence of his parents, at 302 West Eighty-ninth Street. The body was dressed in the Sergeant's uniform, and upon the plain black coffin the American flag was draped. On the flag rested the sabre, canteen, and rusty tin cup and the blackened, stained straps that held the accoutrements.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton of the Universalist Church of the Divine Paternity, assisted by Chaplain Henry W. Brown of the Rough Riders, officiated at the services. The pall bearers included a Lieutenant and four men of the Rough Riders, and a Corporal and a trooper from Squadron A. A Sergeant's guard was furnished by Squadron A. After the services at the house the guard escorted the remains to the Grand Central Station, and, taking a train for Woodlawn Cemetery, fired the usual salutes at the grave. The guard paraded dismounted with rifles and ammunition.

Volunteer A. M. Morse Dead.

Arthur M. Morse died at his home, 243 Harrison Avenue, Jersey City, on Monday, from typhoid fever contracted while in the army. When war was declared with Spain Morse was a student at the University of Maine. He and several other students volunteered in the First Maine Regiment. They were sent to Chickamauga. There Morse was stricken with the fever and sent to the hospital. He arrived home on sick leave last Thursday. Morse was twenty years old. The burial will be at Bath, Me.

Robert Farrell's Body Brought Home.

The body of Robert Farrell, a member of the fife and drum corps of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, who died Sunday at Fernandina, Fla., was brought to his late home, 73 North Fourth Street, Williamsburg, yesterday. The body was escorted from the camp at Fernandina to the home of the deceased by a regimental guard of three. Upon the first call for volunteers, Farrell and his two brothers were among the first to volunteer. Mr. Farrell leaves a wife and one daughter, a young woman of nineteen. He was well-known in Irish-American circles and was an accomplished musician. The interment will be in the family plot at Calvary Cemetery.

Three Soldiers Die in Brooklyn.

Three soldiers died yesterday in Brooklyn hospitals. One, George Loux, of Company C, Thirteenth Infantry, died in the Long Island College Hospital; the others, Stephen Wheeler of Company H, Eleventh Infantry, and Joseph Saunders of the Seventeenth Infantry, died in St. Peter's, all of typhoid fever. A number of other soldiers are in a dangerous condition. David J. Murphy, steward of the Relief, is in the Long Island College Hospital critically ill.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Leave of absence on account of ill-health granted Cadet Ernest E. Haskell, Fourth Class, United States Military Academy, Jan. 22, is extended until Jan. 1, 1899, on account of sickness.

Acting Assistant Surgeon John J. Cannan, United States Army, will proceed from Williamsport, Penn., to Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y., and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Clarence M. Shalding, United States Army, will proceed from Rochester, N. Y., to New York City and report to Lieut. Col. J. Morris Brown, Deputy Surgeon General, United States Army, to await transportation by first steamer to Ponce, Puerto Rico, and upon arrival there will report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty.

The leave of absence heretofore granted Second Lieut. Herbert H. Warren, Second Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, is extended two months on account of sickness.

Leave of absence for one month on account of sickness is granted Second Lieut. James H. Reeves, Sixth United States Cavalry.

Leave of absence for two months on account of sickness is granted Major David B. Wilson, Chief Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers.

First Lieut. Frank E. Bamford, Fifteenth Infantry, (recently promoted from Second Lieutenant, Fifth Infantry,) now at Tampa, Fla., will proceed to join his company.

Leave of absence for one month, to date from Aug. 1, on account of sickness, is granted Capt. William N. Hughes, Thirteenth Infantry.

Major Edward E. Robbins, Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty at Chickamauga Park, Ga., and will proceed at once via Washington, D. C., to New York City and report to Col. Amos S. Kimball, Depot Quartermaster, for assignment to duty as Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence on the Quartermaster's steamer Mobile, now at that place. Major Robbins will assume charge of said steamer and perform all duties pertaining to the Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments while on board thereof, and will proceed to such point or points as may be designated by Col. Kimball. The future movements of this steamer will be governed by orders issued by proper authority after reaching destinations. When troops are embarked on the steamer named Major Robbins will be under the direction of the commanding officer thereof.

Col. Amos S. Kimball, Quartermaster's Department, will report to the commanding General, Department of the East, for assignment to temporary duty as Chief Quartermaster of that department during the absence on leave of Col. James Gilliss, Assistant Quartermaster General, United States Army, and will perform that duty in addition to his other duties.

First Lieut. George Le R. Irwin, Fifth Artillery, is detailed for duty as Quartermaster and Commissary of the United States Army hospital ship Relief, now at New York City, and will report to the Surgeon in command thereof for duty accordingly, relieving First Lieut. Joseph T. Crabbs, Ninth Cavalry, who will then return to his proper station, West Point, N. Y.

Col. John F. Weston, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, United States Army, will proceed to Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y., and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty as Chief Commissary of that camp.

Lieut. Gen. Nicolas Senn, Chief Surgeon, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty under operation of Special Order No. 151, June 28, 1898, and will proceed to Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y., and report to Major Gen. Joseph Wheeler, United States Volunteers, commanding the troops at that place, for assignment to duty.

Major James E. Stuart, Second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, is relieved from duty with his command, and will report by telegraph to the Postmaster General for duty.

The extension of sick leave heretofore granted Capt. John J. Kennedy, Sixty-ninth New York Volunteer Infantry, is extended twenty days on account of sickness.

Leave of absence for fourteen days on Surgeon's certificate of disability is granted Capt. Bernard Rogers, Fourth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry.

Lieut. Col. Alexander O. Brodie, First United States Volunteer Cavalry, having reported to the Adjutant General of the Army from sick leave of absence, will proceed to Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, L. I., N. Y., and join his regiment.

The following-named officers, having tendered their resignations, are honorably discharged from the service of the United States: Col. R. V. Jackson, Fiftieth Volunteer Infantry; Second Lieut. Sheldon Cary, First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry; Second Lieut. Lester Leiland, Fifth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry; Second Lieut. Francis S. Parker, Fifth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry.

Capt. John P. Wisser, Seventh Artillery, is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at the Army Building, New York City, vice Capt. Thomas R. Adams, Fifth Artillery, who is hereby relieved.

Major Charles M. Gandy, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty as medical supply officer at Tampa, Fla., with the Fourth Army Corps, and will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., and report to Lieut. Col. Alfred A. Woodhull, Deputy Surgeon General United States Army, for assignment to duty in the Josiah Simpson United States General Hospital, at that post.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. William G. Massarene, Sixty-ninth New York Volunteer Infantry, is extended eighteen days.

Navy.

Passed Assistant Engineer C. H. Manning, retired, is detached from the naval station at Key West and ordered home.

Commander J. V. B. Bleecker is ordered to the navy yard at Portsmouth, N. H.

Lieut. J. W. Hageman, retired, is detached from the navy yard at Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered home.

Capt. C. D. Sigsbee is ordered to be advanced three numbers.

Assistant Paymaster W. R. Heath is ordered to the Frolic.

Movements of naval vessels: The Princeton arrived at Dry Tortugas Aug. 22; the City of Peking arrived at San Francisco Aug. 22; the Gwyn arrived at Fernandina Aug. 22; the St. Paul arrived at Fort Richmond Aug. 22; the Suwanee arrived at Jacksonville Aug. 22; the Inca arrived at Boston Aug. 22; the Cushing and the Ericsson sailed from Fort Monroe for Brooklyn Aug. 22; the Iowa and the Oregon arrived at Brooklyn from Tompkinsville Aug. 22; the Lebanon, Yankton, Osceola, Helena, Lancaster, and Machias arrived at Fort Monroe Aug. 22; the Calumet arrived at Norfolk from Fort Monroe Aug. 22; the Columbia sailed from Key West for League Island Aug. 22; the Winslow sailed from Port Royal for Fort Monroe Aug. 22; the Celtic arrived at Key West and sailed for Fort Monroe Aug. 23; the Piscataqua arrived at Fort Monroe Aug. 23; the Talbot arrived at Fort Monroe Aug. 23; the Alliance arrived at North East Harbor, Me., Aug. 23; the Vicksburg arrived at Newport Aug. 23.

A Soldier's Family Evicted.

The family of Henry Bordingham, a soldier in Company E, Two Hundred and First New York Volunteers, were yesterday evicted from their home at 6½ Wayne Street, Jersey City, for non-payment of rent. Mrs. Bordingham and her three little children were provided with shelter by friends, and their case will be laid before the Soldiers' Relief Committee.

Sixteen Spanish Prisoners Arrive.

Sixteen Spanish prisoners, seven of whom were officers, captured at Guantanamo, arrived in Jersey City yesterday from Atlanta, Ga. They were escorted by Lieut. Buffington and a guard of the Thirteenth United States Infantry. The men were on their way to Portsmouth, N. H.

Shafter to Bring Home Cannon.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The Secretary of War has sent a telegram to Gen. Shafter at Santiago, approving his request to be allowed to bring home the cannon captured from the Spanish army at and near Santiago by the forces under his command.

Going to ALASKA?

Looking for Grand Scenery? Want to Get Rich? Yes?

Then write to the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, San Francisco, for "The Gold Fields of Alaska and the Klondike," "Map of Alaska," "Alaska Excursions," and other publications, all free. Total postage, 10 cents.

Remember that this company operates over 20 steamships—has been running to Alaska the year round for over 20 years—is the U. S. Mail and Alaska express carrier—has steamers especially built for the Alaska route—has the experienced pilots and officers who are familiar with the intricate navigation of the inland route—runs steamers to all principal Pacific coast points from Mexico to Alaska inclusive. Travelers who regard their time and their safety as of value will see to it that their tickets read over the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's line. The company's celebrated excursion steamer Queen is scheduled to sail from Seattle, Tacoma, and Victoria, June 4, 19, July 4, 19, Aug. 3, 18, calling at Muir Glacier and other points of interest.

GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Gen. Agts., San Francisco, Cal.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

ANTIQUE OAK BOOK CASES

$7.00.

45 WEST 23RD STREET.

REED & BARTON,
SILVERSMITHS,
Broadway & 17th St., N. Y.
8 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Wanamaker's

A Question Of Location

THE Grand Central Station is the hopper through which travelers are poured into New York. The Madison Avenue cars waft you from the Grand Central Station to Wanamaker's in nine minutes. No other large store so near.

On the Fifth Floor:—

Japanese Museum.

Collection, just completed, of Photographs and Photogravures of Paris Salon Statuary and Pictures; also of many other important French works of art.

Lamps IN all beautiful homes lamps are used. Gas and electricity for the light of utility; oil for the light aesthetic. Some stock questions of our own and certain manufacturers compel a bargain-making operation. Quantities are worthy and prices are worthier. Note them especially.

At $5—Reception lamps, new, low shape, beautifully decorated, complete with globe. Also Banquet lamps, with onyx columns or enameled centres. They were priced at $8.50 to $18.
At $2.75—Dresden banquet lamps, with raised flowers and figures. Values are from $5 and $10.
At $2.75—Banquet and reception lamps, complete with globes; all beautifully decorated; would be regularly $4 to $7.
At 50c. to $1—Pretty princess lamps; raised flowers and figures on Dresden china; many shapes and sizes. Values in the lot from $1 to $2.50.
At $1—Globes for banquet lamps 9 in. and 10 in.; handsomely decorated; the $2 and $3 kinds.
At 25c.—Globes for princess lamps; usually 35c. and 50c.
At 25c.—Little boudoir lamps with globes; pretty enough to bring 50c.—the regular price.

Main floor, Broadway and Tenth street.

China Closets AUGUST wanes but the August Trade Sale of Furniture waxes in interest as the month declines. The stock of China Closets has been completed and depleted several times during the last twenty days.

It is full again to-day and the prices are on the August scale—one-quarter and one-third off—they range from $10 to $175. Many cannot be duplicated. One hundred styles in popular woods. The list discloses a few favorites:

At $10—Of oak; 5 ft. 2 in. high; 40 in. wide; 15 in. deep; round ends; 3 shelves; carved top.
At $12.50—Of oak; 5 ft. 8 in. high; 40 in. wide; 15 in. deep; round bent ends; 3 large shelves; fancy shaped French bevel plate mirror in top 5x18 in.; nicely carved and polished.
At $20—Of solid mahogany; 4 ft. 4 in. high; 27 in. wide; 15 in. deep; mirror back; glass shelves; carved front and top.
At $23—Of Flemish oak; 5 ft. 6 in. high; 48 in. wide; 16 in. deep; bent glass ends; rope column front; 4 large grooved shelves.
At $28—Of oak; 5 ft. high; 40 in. wide; 16 in. deep; bent glass ends; mirror back; 3 glass shelves.
At $30—Of oak; 4 ft. 6 in. high; 36 in. wide; 15 in. deep; bent glass ends; mirror back; glass shelves; carved top and front; claw feet.
At $33—Of oak; 4 ft. 8 in. high; 36 in. wide; 15 in. deep; bent glass ends and bent glass door front; mirror back; plate glass shelves; carved top.
At $40—Of solid mahogany; 5 ft. 8 in. high; 3 ft. 8 in. wide; 15 in. deep; bent glass ends; 4 shelves.

Fourth floor.

Bicycle News THE greatest combination of the best bicycles continues to command the market. We have on sale

At $16—Coronet bicycles for men 24x26 in. frame.
At $20—Rodman bicycles for men 24x26 in. frame.
At $25—Continent bicycles for men 24x26 in. frame.
At $40—Continental bicycle for men, all sizes.
At $41.50—Continental bicycles for women, all sizes.

The Continental bicycles are very high-grade and the best at the prices.

At $73—Humber Roadsters.
At $75—Humber Tourists.
At $79—Lady Humbers.

The Humber Bicycles are unmatched for strength and beauty of finish.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

AID ASKED FOR KLONDIKERS.

Capt. Abercrombie Wants the Secretary of War to Send a Ship.

TACOMA, Washington, Aug. 23.—Capt. Abercrombie has sent a letter to the Secretary of War from Port Valdes, Alaska, asking the Government to send a steamer to Valdes to take home the stranded men who are already dependent upon Abercrombie's exploration party for food. If a revenue cutter cannot be spared, Abercrombie thinks a steamer should be chartered and sent to him. His letter to Secretary Alger arrived Sunday night on the steamer Excelsior and will reach Washington this week.

Ed Kingsley of Freeport, Ill., who has just arrived from Valdes, discussed the subject with Abercrombie ten days ago. Abercrombie was then feeding fifty-three strange men on beans, hardtack, and bacon, and several hundred more provisionless men were making their way back to Valdes. Kingsley believes the letter will receive earnest and immediate consideration, for Abercrombie told him he had depicted the situation on Copper River in language that could not be mistaken.

New Yorker's Fight with a Bear.

TACOMA, Washington, Aug. 23.—A young gold seeker named Hoffman, from New York, was all but killed several weeks ago while bear hunting back of Telena Lake, near Copper River, Alaska. He encountered a big female bear, which bit him through the face before he could kill it. One eye was destroyed, both his jaws broken, his nose was almost torn off, his tongue was split in two places, and his body badly lacerated. After dispatching the bear, Hoffman tramped two miles to his boat and fainted. Friends found him in a pool of blood, and carried him to their [illegible] on Lake [illegible]. They had no [illegible] of his recovery.

BANKERS MEET IN DENVER

President Hendrix Reviews the Currency Question and the Problems of Business.

OUR DESTINY AS A NATION

Twenty-fourth Annual Session of the American Bankers' Association—Inquiry About Our New Islands.

DENVER, Aug. 23.—The twenty-fourth annual meeting of the American Bankers' Association convened at 10 o'clock to-day at the Broadway Theatre. Most of the 500 delegates expected were in their seats when President Joseph C. Hendrix rapped for order. Chancellor W. F. McDowell of Denver University invoked divine blessing.

After roll call Gov. Alva Adams of Colorado welcomed the association to the State. Gov. Adams, himself a bank President, made a rather lengthy address, in which he good naturedly criticised many of the methods of modern banking. He advocated a postal savings bank system, and a Government guarantee for all deposits in National banks. He predicted an era of prosperity to follow the season of uncertainty produced by the war with Spain, and a great widening of operations and influence of American financiers.

Joseph A. Thatcher, President of the Denver Clearing House, delivered an address of welcome on behalf of Denver bankers.

President Hendrix Talks.

President Joseph C. Hendrix spoke in response to the words of welcome, following these remarks with his annual address to the asociation. He said:

"Gentlemen of the American Bankers' Association:

"From the time we parted a year ago at Detroit—all wondering at the commerce upon the great inland seas of the North, and the future it betokened—until we started to Denver to get rest and new ideas, we have been busy men, and ours has been a busy country. The Republic, which but a short time ago seemed to fill some hearts with despair, has so unfolded its flag that the sun cannot set upon it, and the whole world has increased respect for the army and navy of the United States. The spirit of sectionalism that once threatened to be a thorn in the flesh has lost itself in the strife of the South and the North, the East and the West—through regulars and volunteers—to prove their fighting qualities in honor of a common country and our kind of civilization. The men who used to say that our country was too large, our interests too varied, and our ability to govern ourselves too uncertain, are now talking about annexation, conquests, military governments, new fields for commerce, and a new trade to follow our flag.

"We have become a great manufacturing Nation, and we have the Anglo-Saxon thirst for wide markets growing upon us. Ship plates from Pennsylvania are being used upon the Clyde. Steel rails are going to Australia and Japan. The lowest bid to furnish Glasgow with iron pipe and to build a steel bridge in Holland was in each case from an American manufacturer. The export of domestic manufactures has doubled in ten years. The promise of experience—that the country which can produce iron and steel at the lowest cost will control and dominate the commerce of the world—is awaiting us, now that Alabama is dictating the price of pig iron and Pennsylvania is fixing the price of steel. We hold now three of the winning cards in the game for commercial greatness—iron, steel, and coal. We have long been the granary of the world; we now aspire to be its workshop. Then we want to be its clearing house.

Survey "A Mile High in the Sky."

"We are told that here in Denver we are a 'mile high in the sky.' It is then a good place as well as a good time for a survey of things. This wonderful West enlarges our vision. This clear air gives us command of far-distant scenes. In this climate they say a man can accomplish more work than in any other. Perhaps he can think bigger thoughts. At any rate, as we look round and see the wide-winged forces of good order, industry, and enterprise sweeping over this land, and the birds of ill-omen taking their flight; as we feel the fresh, stirring breeze of a new era of prosperity, and watch it sweep the cobwebs out of the brain and the dust off the hearts of men; as we catch the song of harvest home from the valley and see the fat cattle on the hillside; as we see a new roof going on the church and a fresh coat of paint glistening on the little red schoolhouse, we bankers from Osceola, Kalamazoo, Wall Street, Boston, and 'way down in Maine want to uncover and thank God that this is all our country and that we live in it at the dawn of a new century. We want to testify that we believe in the United States of America, internally, externally, eternally. The hard times are over; popular discontent has vanished, and the great North American chase for the dollar—first to get it, then to spend it—is in full cry.

"The only thing that we know with certainty about hard times is that they at last come to an end. The first six months of 1898 has broken the record. We have never seen such bank clearings, never have had so many deposits, and have never held so much gold as in that period. The railroads have never carried so much freight. Three-fourths of all the staples were higher on July 1 than they were the year before. The money circulation in the last year increased $197,400,000, and most of it was gold. The per capita circulation increased $2.17 for 74,522,000 people. Two great harvests have been cashed, and through the car windows coming here we saw a third getting ready. Less than 5 per cent. of the railroad mileage, out of 20 per cent. in 1894, remains in hands of receivers. Georgia has sold her peach crop for $2,000,000, and is awaiting the returns from the watermelons. And this is but half the story.

Perfecting Our Financial System.

"This is the twenty-fourth annual convention of the American Bankers' Association. We have 3,350 members, representing an investment of more than $1,000,000,000 in the business of banking and the custody of more than $4,000,000,000 of deposits. It is the oldest and the largest association of bankers in the world. When it was organized, our country was on a paper basis. The bankers of the first convention talked about the retirement of the greenbacks, taking the Government out of the banking business, and the war tax; and nearly a quarter of a century later we face the same questions. Public opinion has been clarified, and it is evidently settling down to a purpose to bring our financial system to the eminence we have justly won in commerce, agriculture, and manufacturing.

"Our paper currency is an unpaid debt of the civil war, and in retaining it in our financial system we have had an object lesson for many years, presenting its benefits and its evils. Any currency system which develops evil must have a better reason to exist than that it is an economical form of National debt. Like an egg, it is good or bad. In this period of low interest rates the burden of an interest charge would be light compared to the interference with the profits of business that a period of distrust involves. We are all familiar with the recurring troubles of our currency system.

"We have seen the Government credit currency menacing financial order, exposing the Treasury to runs upon its gold, tangling up the affairs of State with private business interests, and confusing a central authority, which deals with consumption, by forcing it to exercise a function that is but half developed unless it is related to production and distribution.

Treasury Should Not Be Exposed.

"Our Government, we all feel, should in its finances be perfectly defended, independent of demand obligations, without responsibility to its citizens in their own financial affairs, and aloof from complications in the currency situation. It is a matter of perfecting defenses. We have seen how swiftly a war cloud may develop and burst with fury. An exposed Treasury is a point of weakness. Other nations have found that out, and for that reason, one after the other has housed its currency affairs under the roof of some strong bank, so that the Government might be free to act in its diplomacy, its finances, its politics, or its wars, without involving the affairs of every one of its citizens. The issue of credit notes to circulate as currency is a privilege either reserved to the Government, as at present in our history, with a severe penalty for any private issue, or conferred upon banks, because they are more closely related to the three great departments of business—production, distribution, and consumption. The safety and [illegible] of a [illegible] upon bank assets is not open to question. It is a matter of regulation.

"Under the intelligent guidance of the Monetary Commission appointed by the Indianapolis Monetary Convention, a measure has been evolved, which has been modified and reported to the House of Representatives by the Committee on Banking and Currency. This bill satisfies many objections made by conservative bankers. It deserves your careful consideration. Many objections will be made to certain features of it, for it contains new and even radical provisions, but though you disapprove of some of the details, the general purpose of the bill should be recognised, and should be supported. We are in a transition state in our financial affairs. We can well afford to take short steps, even though the footing is difficult, if we feel that we are facing toward solid ground and a straight path.

Bank's Relation to the Community.

"It is characteristic of the American mind that it punctures its own fallacies. The banker in the abstract, who has been so pursued in political discussions, has been found to be the banker in the concrete, who has duties and ways of life as simple as those of the village lawyer, doctor, preacher, or teacher. He is society's treasurer, a practical business expert, a clearing agent of the purchases and sales in a community, a dispenser of credit, an underwriter of every loan he makes, a partner with all his debtors, and a guarantor to all his depositors. The value of a banker's assets is so related to the welfare of the community with which he deals that he seeks in every way to promote its highest interests. He spends his time deep down in the affairs of common life. He is at the nerve centre of industry and feels every pulsation of the life about him. His strength is in the depth of faculties that involve patience, courage, self-reliance, decision of character, keenness of insight, and sagacity in judgment. His business is all of the workaday world, and is one long, dead pull upon talent, caution, and perseverance.

"It is harder to make banking pay than most people think. The tendency of our profits to diminish is the natural incident of the competition of loanable capital, and must be reckoned with as a factor in the future of our business. The net earnings on the money invested in banking, in capital, and surplus does not exceed, as a whole, 6 per cent. The net earnings in the year ended June 30, 1897, on the capital and surplus of the National banks, were 5.4 per cent., and in twenty-eight years the average net earnings on the capital and surplus of the National banks have been 7.8 per cent. Since the beginning of the National bank system 5,095 banks have been organized, of which 3,617 are in operation. There have been only 368 failures among National banks in thirty years, so that more than 1,000 banks have liquidated and paid all claims, the inference being that they could not make the business pay.

Agents of the Money Power.

"We might as well make public confession that we are agents of the money power. That money power is lodged not in the hands of the few, but in the splendid body of common people composing the Republic of the United States. The National banks are owned by 281,225 shareholders. Of these 101,944 are women. The average investment of each shareholder is $2,250. Over 60 per cent. of the shareholders of National banks own ten shares or less. The State bank statistics would probably show a more scattered ownership. The number of depositors runs into the millions. There is no syndicate so strong as to dictate the policy of the banks of this country, or to interfere with the dealings between a bank and its regular customer.

"We often hear that there is a lack of banking facilities in certain parts of our country. As bankers we should know about this, and explain the reason. There is no doubt of the fact, but there is a twin fact to it, which is, that where banking facilities do not exist, conditions for profitable banking do not exist. In Canada the branch bank system meets the want, and it would do so in this country, giving a better distribution of loanable capital and an interest rate more nearly uniform. One of the lessons derived from our last period of trade depression is, that bankers must reduce credits to a more scientific basis, and get into close and accurate touch with the affairs of dealers.

World's Enormous Gold Production.

"Every banker has his eye on the enormous gold production of the world, in which Colorado is taking such a commanding position in this country. From figures at hand it appears that the world's gold production for 1897 was $240,000,000, coinage value, and that in less than ten years the annual yield has doubled, and is now greater than the combined production of both gold and silver was ten years ago. If the increase continues we have a bigger question than we now appreciate. The estimate of the gold production for 1898, based on the large returns already in, is $275,000,000. The gold production of Colorado last year placed her first in the list of gold-producing States. Her gold product this year will probably exceed in value the silver product of 1890, the year the Sherman law was passed.

"The money stock of gold on Jan. 1, 1894, in the whole world was $3,965,900,000—the supply accumulated since gold began to be used as money. The five years' production since, including the estimate for 1898, will, on Jan. 1, 1899, be $1,097,000,000, coinage value, or 27 per cent. of the accumulated gold money stock of the world as it stood just five years before. Of course, a large amount of the annual product of the gold is used by the industrial arts, but, making full allowance for this, the fact remains that the money stock of gold has increased more than 20 per cent. in five years.

"As bank profits decrease, and we all see that tendency as the interest rates get lower, a higher range of skill will be required in our business. The hundred hands of science are mixing in business all of the time, replacing the old with the new. An adjustment to one set of conditions is scarcely made before a new set of conditions begins to develop.

"Elusive, subtle, evasive, and perplexing as the principles governing the financial affairs of the world are, they nevertheless work with the certainty of any law of nature. It is our duty to study the business affairs of our country, to isolate and search out to the roots the complex economic phenomena, and to tell the story as simply as we can. What better forum is there for this than a bankers' convention?"

Reports of Officers Read.

Secretary James R. Branch then read his annual report. The Secretary, who appeared in his uniform of Major of the Seventh United States Immune Infantry, was received with enthusiastic applause.

Mr. Walker Hill of St. Louis, Treasurer of the association, read his annual report. It showed receipts and balance from last year $101,211; disbursements, $35,925; balance, $65,286.

The report of the Auditing Committee was read, after which the report of the Protective Committee was presented. It follows:

"A most significant contrast, aptly illustrating the comparative immunity enjoyed by the members of the American Bankers' Association from burglars and the like, is found in the fact that early in 1895, before the purpose and power of the new organization were thoroughly realized and its influence established, members lost heavily. A comparison of the total reported losses shows that in the four months from Jan. 1 to May 1, 1895, members lost by burglars and robbers, $28,706; in the twenty-seven months from May 1, 1895, to Aug. 1, 1898, $8,875.

"The above figures do not include losses suffered by members through forgeries. Statistics in respect to these are difficult to obtain. The broad effect of the protective feature is shown by the fact, that in 1894, before this association began the protective work, the banks of the United States lost $229,261 from burglary and forgery, and that in the year ending August, 1898, the members of this association lost through burglary $1,400, and through forgeries of all kinds, amateur and professional, less than $15,000.

Charles Fisher's Extradition.

The extradition of Charles Fisher of Cincinnati from London was reported, and the arrest of Alonzo J. Whiteman, formerly State Senator of Minnesota. Whiteman had been Director of a bank, and was familiar with the detail of banking practice.

The report of the Executive Council was read by the Chairman, Mr. Alvah Trowbridge of New York. After reciting the work of the committee, Mr. Trowbridge read a letter from the Railroad Freight Agents' Association, suggesting better methods in the matter of drafts accompanying bills of lading, and asking for a joint committee to take action. The association agreed to the request.

Upon the recommendation of the council the association adopted a resolution recommending that a Government committee be created to study the financial systems of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines, and suggest amendments thereof if any are deemed necessary.

Committees were authorized to inquire into rates and form of surety bonds, and to suggest a standard form for warehouse receipts and bills of lading.

Mr. Frank W. Tracey, Chairman of the Committee on Uniform Laws, made the report of that committee, which was in part as follows:

"The negotiable instrument law which we are endeavoring to have passed is very fortunate in having been tried for sixteen years in Great Britain and all its colonies. [illegible] thirty of the States of the Union. In spite of this, we find in every Legislature some wise man who wishes to offer some amendment. Much opposition has been expressed to the law, because it abolishes days of grace, and, astonishing to say, this opposition manifests itself more strongly in the New England States than anywhere else. We are pleased to see, however, that this opposition did not come from either the bankers or the lawyers. The law is now in force in Connecticut, Maryland, New York, Colorado, Massachusetts, and Virginia."

M. M. White of Cincinnati read a paper in memoriam of President William Henry Rhawn of Philadelphia.

The association voted to send telegraphic greetings to Mr. Van Slyke of Madison, Wis., and E. H. Pullen of New York, who were detained at home by illness. The report of the Committee on Bureau Education was presented by William C. Cornwell.

Resolutions were adopted expressing the regrets of the association upon the death of Thomas Ridgeway, at Shawneetown, Penn.

After the adjournment of the session the delegates from each State and Territory had meetings for the purpose of choosing members of the Nominating Committee.

The invitations thus far received for next year's gathering are from Cleveland and Milwaukee. The advocates of the former appear very confident of success.

There are several candidates for each of the minor offices, but it is generally conceded that the Presidency will go to George H. Russell, President of the State Savings Bank of Detroit, Mich., now First Vice President of the association.

MRS. HAYES WANTS A DIVORCE.

Judge Cohen Asked to Confirm the Referee's Annullment.

A motion has been made that Judge William N. Cohen, of Part I., Special Sessions, confirm the report of Referee Augustus H. Vanderpoel, granting Mrs. Esther Longaker Hayes a full divorce from her husband, William Morris Hayes. No alimony is asked, and the papers of the case contain a peculiar clause, asking that the remarriage of the parties be permitted, assuming, of course, that they become reconciled hereafter.

Henry J. Furlong of Furlong, White & O'Connell, counsel for Mrs. Hayes, although reluctant to speak of the matter, said he believed from his knowledge of the case that Judge Cohen could hardly do otherwise than confirm the referee's findings. The parties in the case are of considerable prominence in Philadelphia and this city, and from the peculiar petitions contained in the papers further developments of much interest are expected.

Miss Esther Ella Longaker was married to Hayes in West Philadelphia June 17, 1891. Her family is well known in the Quaker City, and Hayes was of considerable prominence in railroad circles. The wedding was a society event of some importance, and was attended by some of Philadelphia's best residents.

Hayes was traffic manager for a Western railroad. After the marriage, they traveled extensively through the West, and then returned and, to all appearances, lived happily in Philadelphia. Then the father of Hayes, a man of considerable wealth, died, and the settlement of the property became complicated. About this time Hayes claims in his testimony before the referee, a coolness sprung up between him and his wife, and it grew into an estrangement. The couple came to New York, and Hayes became interested in a railroad paper published in this city, but his domestic unhappiness increased, he alleges. Finally his wife separated from him, and went to live with her sister-in-law, Mrs. Henry R. Merrick, at Collingswood, N. J. This was last year.

After waiting a year, the wife began suit for a full divorce. Augustus H. Vanderpoel heard the testimony, and granted Mrs. Hayes's petitions. Hayes claimed his wife required $200 a day to supply her wants, and was discontented when he could not provide her with that daily allowance. In the papers, he also charges her with neglect and abandonment.

STAMP COLLECTORS MEET.

Thirteenth Convention of the American Philatelic Association.

The thirteenth annual session of the American Philatelic Association was opened at the Collectors' Club, 351 Fourth Avenue, yesterday. The association has a membership of 1,000, and comprises many wealthy collectors.

Addresses of welcome were delivered by John W. Suff, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, and by W. F. Gregory, President of the New York Philatelic Society. In the absence of the President, Frank F. Olney of Providence, George T. Toppan of Boston delivered the annual address. It was decided to present to the Carnegie Library at Pittsburg, through H. E. Deats of Flemington, N. J., the librarian, 300 volumes of valuable philatelic literature. An announcement that the Philatelic Society of Brooklyn has been merged with the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences caused considerable comment, as it is the first time a scientific body has extended recognition to philately. The merged society will be known as the Section of Philately of the institute.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Frank F. Olney, Providence, President; W. C. Van Derlip, G. L. Toppan, and E. M. Carpenter, all of Boston, Third Vice Presidents; W. N. Howe, Portland, Me., Secretary; C. P. Knauth, Pittsburg, International Secretary; H. G. Smith, Winona, Minn., Treasurer; H. B. Phillip, San Francisco, Acting Secretary.

To-morrow the Philatelic Sons of America will hold their sixth annual meeting at the Grand Union Hotel, and from Aug. 29 to 31 the Empire State Philatelic Society and the Sons of Philatelia will meet at Miller's Hotel, 39 West Twenty-sixth Street.

COUPONS NOT REDEEMED.

Police Hear Complaints Against a Harlem Trading Stamp Company.

Complaints have been received at the Harlem and Morrisania Police Stations against the Merchants' Coupon Company, which began business at 2,249 Third Avenue about a year ago, fitting up an elaborate store and office. It supplied a large number of up-town merchants with trading stamps, charging a half a cent apiece. The merchants gave one to their customers with each 10 cents' worth of goods purchased. The customers pasted the stamps in small books. When a book represented $200 worth of purchases the holder took it to the coupon company's office, and had his pick of premiums—bicycles, books, china, and other articles.

All went well until last Thursday, when the coupon company's store was closed, and a sign announced that the office had been removed to 59 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. The firm there, which is known as the Merchants' Photo Premium Company, refuses to give out premiums for the Merchants' Coupon Company, but offers new books to all who call.

Among the many firms that have made complaints is Webster Brothers, druggists, at 212 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street. Mr. Webster refused to pay for 700 stamps, and has been threatened with arrest.

Tolstoi Birthday Dinner.

An informal committee is arranging for a dinner, to be held at the St. Denis Hotel, on the evening of Sept. 8 in celebration of Count Leo Tolstoi's seventieth birthday and fiftieth year of literary work. The responses to a letter of invitation show widespread interest in the proposed affair. The committee consists of the Rev. Lyman Abbott, William Dean Howells, Henry M. Alden, Ernest H. Crosby, Hamilton Mabie, Richard Watson Gilder, Bolton Hall, Albert Shaw, R. R. Bowker, John Swinton, Ripley Hitchcock, Bliss Carman, George Cary Eggleston, William Hayes Ward, Joseph B. Gilder, E. R. L. Gould, E. J. Wheeler, Abram Cahan, Amos K. Fiske, Whidden Graham, W. B. McCrackan, and J. Brisben Walker.

Cuban Girl Killed by a Fall.

Rose, the ten-year-old and only child of Dr. J. G. Diaz, a Cuban, fell from the window of her home, on the third floor of 204 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, yesterday afternoon, and died five hours later in the Manhattan Hospital. Mrs. Diaz left the child in charge of Mary Rogers, a servant, and the accident happened while the servant was busy with her household work. Dr. Diaz and his wife came to this country shortly before the war. They were unable to live in their native land because of their anti-Spanish sympathies.

Boy Fisher Drowned.

James Suttie, thirteen years old, of 322 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, was drowned in the Bronx River just north of West Farms Square shortly before noon yesterday. He and Percy Hatfield, fourteen years old, went fishing. Suttie rolled up his trousers to wade deeper. The undertow swept him out and he sank. Young Hatfield twice grabbed at his comrade, then ran for help. When help came Suttie was [illegible]

SCIENTISTS TALK OF CUBA

Discussion of the Resources and Political Condition of Our New Land of Conquest.

RICH NATURAL ADVANTAGES

American Association for the Advancement of Science Hears an Instructive Paper—A New Gas Will Be Useful.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—With numbers swelled to upward of 700, the second day of the convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Science opened in Rogers Building this morning. The programme for to-day was a heavy one, comprising meetings of all the sections, two excursions, and several receptions. The council met as usual at 9 o'clock at the Technology Club, transacting routine matters, and after an hour's interval came the meetings of the sections. At some only three or four papers were read, while in others the list ran all the way from six to twenty-eight.

Three auxiliary associations had meetings to-day, the American Chemical Society closing its two-day meeting in the Walker Building, the Geological Society of America meeting with the geology section of the American Association, and the American Forestry Association meeting in Horticultural Hall.

One of the addresses before the society of general interest was that of Dr. Wolford Nelson of New York. Dr. Nelson is a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of Great Britain, who passed many years in the tropics, including six months in Cuba. Dr. Nelson first gave a geographical description of Cuba, and, continuing, said that when the island was discovered by Columbus the natives dwelt in peace and contentment. They had a very simple religion, including a belief in the Great and Good Being. They also believed in the immortality of the soul.

Turning to the Cuba of the present, he said nearly one-half of the area remains almost virgin forest. He referred to her wonderful woods, including splendid mahogany, hard cedar, ceiba, ebony, and declared that the coast and mountain forests of Cuba, its mineral and agricultural resources, are now Klondikes. Money and energy will work magical changes in the Queen of the Antilles.

Referring to the outcome of the American-Spanish war, Dr. Nelson said:

"Spain has been defeated by a powerful and modern nation five-fold stronger than she is. She has met with honorable defeat. Her honor and her history have suffered naught. Her history has assumed a modern phase, showing the world at large that Spain and her people have lived up to their best and bravest traditions. Long live Spain! Long live the Queen Regent! Long live the King!"

Considering the Cuba of the future, Dr. Nelson pointed out that the last census of the island, taken in 1887, showed a population of 1,111,303 white and 520,916 colored people.

He also quoted figures showing the exports and imports, which, he said, he trusted would be interesting to students of economies, when Cuba's small population and the fact that only one-third of the area of the island is cultivated are considered. If necessary, he added, Cuba can multiply her products five to ten fold.

In conclusion, Dr. Nelson said:

When the lawful land-owning interests in Cuba vote no doubt it will be for an independent Cuba under an American protectorate. If the Marquis de Montoro, Señor Galvez, and men of that highly educated and influential type, men who are leaders of the autonomists, if they could put their advanced views in force, it would be an ideal arrangment and all would be well. The Marquis de Montoro wanted a Cuba under the Spanish flag. Their views did not anticipate the present state of affairs. Alas, being law-abiding, thoughtful men, they are denounced by the small, lawless horde of blacks, which faction constitutes a mass of insular scum, whose natural elements are incendiarism, thieving, and murder, varied at times by the outraging of young and defenseless women. Such are the liberators of Cuba.

The Cuba Libre of the blacks would be a veritable hell upon earth, a blot upon Christian civilization. Cuba the fair and fertile, to take her place in the family of nations, must have law, order, and peace guaranteed by the United States. Cuba to be a creditable part of the earth must be ruled by a firm hand. A rebellious, beggarly minority, largely the criminal elements of the island, must be taught that the great law-abiding majority have rights that must be respected. That 5,000 or 10,000 ragged negroes should dictate terms to over a million and a half of people is the acme of audacity, but their sole possessions are semi-nudity and audacity.

Knowing that island as I do, I fear that an independent Cuba will be an impossibility. As an American colony she will blossom and bring forth her increase. Then, and then only, will the black plague of Central and Eastern Cuba cease to be a nightmare. It is a question of time. Cuba will be the brightest spot in the colonial possessions of the United States. Old conditions have passed away. This great and glorious Republic must face her destiny.

"To the rich, fair, and beautiful Queen of the Antilles let us say: 'Adios Cuba Americana. Dios to guarde.'—'Farewell, American Cuba. God protect thee.'"

Mr. Charles F. Brush read a preliminary paper of great interest in "A New Gas." The gas is a constituent of the atmosphere and is found absorbed in many substances. Its chief characteristics thus far experimentally determined is enormous heat conductivity, low pressure. Mr. Brush showed that its conductivity, even when mixed with a large excess of other gases, is something like a hundred times that of hydrogen, the best gaseous conductor heretofore known; and conjectures that the conductivity of the pure gas will be found a thousand or more times that of hydrogen.

Mr. Brush discovered the new gas nearly a year and a half ago, while looking for secluded hydrogen in gas. After many months of experimenting he has recently effected partial separation of the new gas from the air by diffusion. In the first diffusion the heat conductivity of the air was increased something like a hundredfold. Mr. Brush expects to obtain the gas in a state of approximate purity by successive diffusions of air.

ADMIRAL OKI IN CHICAGO.

Says Japan Will Have Target Practice in Her Navy Now.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Rear Admiral Oki Matsunaga of the Japanese Navy—one of the heroes of the Chinese-Japanese War—arrived in Chicago to-day accompanied by Takeuchi Jujiro, who bears the rank of Paymaster. They arrived at Seattle a week ago from Japan, and are now on their way to London, where they will superintend the building of two cruisers and a battleship for their Government.

The Admiral said: "Dewey's fight at Manila has taught us that a fine ironclad and heavy guns alone cannot win a battle. Henceforth we shall pay more attention to target practice—and with that the Japanese will become a powerful nation. We shall have a fine navy if the present policy is kept up. A number of ships are now being constructed in this country, and three more are to be built at London.

"I am greatly interested in the negotiations for peace between Spain and the United States. I think it was a mistake to leave the disposal of the Philippines to a commission. America should demand their surrender, the same as she did the surrender of Puerto Rico, a much less valuable possession, and one not so thoroughly conquered as Manila has been."

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas H. Fletcher

DIDN'T LINGER FOR ORDERS.

Gallant Dash of Three Troops of the Ninth Cavalry Bearing Aid to Gen. Young.

MONTAUK POINT, N. Y., Aug. 23.—One of the Ninth Cavalry officers who landed yesterday gave a remarkable instance of the bravery of his command. He said:

"Incident followed incident so rapidly after our troops disembarked at Daiquiri and until the surrender of Santiago, that one of the most important seems to have escaped notice. I refer to the march of the First Squadron of the Ninth Cavalry to the reinforcement of Gens. Young and Wood at the fight of La Quasima.

"When the Ninth convoy disembarked at Daiquiri on the afternoon of June 23, and after only five troops had gotten off the transports, the sea got so heavy that it was deemed inadvisable to disembark any more. In a short time the Captain of the Miami was ordered to proceed to Siboney, where the other three troops of the Ninth would be unloaded. This was done, and at 11 o'clock P. M. on June 23, in the midst of a heavy rainfall, the last of the regiment was put ashore and went into bivouac very near to the First Volunteer Cavalry, the Rough Riders.

"On the morning of the 24th Gen. Young's brigade, consisting of the First and Tenth regular cavalry and the First Volunteer cavalry, pushed toward Santiago on a reconnoissance. About 8:30 o'clock a courier dashed into Siboney looking for Gen. Lawton, and casually remarked that 'they're having a hot time.' In a few minutes another courier, hatless and breathless, followed the other, saying that Young was very roughly handled and needed help.

"Capt. J. F. McBlain and Lieut. G. P. White, officers of the Ninth Cavalry, hearing this, hurried, one to his regiment and the other in search of Capt. Dimmick, commanding the squadron. He was soon found, and immediately, without waiting for orders, ordered his squadron out. In ten minutes the three troops—C, Capt. C. W. Taylor and Lieuts. White and Walker; D, Capt. J. F. McBlain and Lieut. Barber, and H, Lieut. McNamee, accompanied by Capt. and Assistant Surgeon H. S. T. Harris and Acting Assistant Surgeon Danforth—were on their way, not 'to the sound of the guns,' for they could not be heard, but in the direction that Young took in the morning. Marches, bivouacs, and campaigns have received the attention of poets and painters in the past, but the march of the three little troops, without waiting the formality of orders, to the relief of their comrades in arms, feeling that these comrades were in need of their help, will go down in history as one of the most glorious incidents in the Cuban campaign.

"That the squadron did not reach the field in time to take part in the fight was not its fault. It marched as never troops marched before under the blistering Cuban sun, and after reaching the point at which touch with the Spaniards had been lost, it at once went on outpost duty to protect the front of the army until relieved by Gen. Chaffee's brigade, consisting of the Seventh, Twelfth, and Seventeenth United States Infantry."

FALL RIVER MILL AFFAIRS.

Stoppage of Spindles Followed by Large Sales of Goods.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 23.—There seems to be indications that curtailment by individual corporations is likely to prove more extensive than by an ironclad agreement, and a large stoppage of spindles is probable during the next month.

The effect of this is already shown by an increased demand for goods, and sales of 100,000 pieces are reported to have been made Monday.

GEN. WHEELER PLEASED.

He Tells War Department Conditions Are Improving at Montauk.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The War Department to-night posted the following dispatch from Gen. Wheeler, in command at Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point:

> I have labored incessantly inspecting and organizing, and am glad to say that the command is improving in health and spirits. There have been but twenty deaths since camp was organized. The change in conditions for the better in the last four days has been marked. Am just ending a report by mail. Have labored to get out a regular tri-monthly report for the 20th, which I hope to send in to-morrow. Supplies are arriving this morning, which will give a change of diet to the feeble who are with their regiments. Everything made is inspected twice a day by officers who are directed to immediately correct irregularities and sanitary defects.

"PAT" GLEASON FOR HOME RULE.

He Hopes to Destroy Greater New York and Be a Senator.

Ex-Mayor Patrick Jerome Gleason of Long Island City announced yesterday that he was a candidate for the nomination of State Senator from Queens. He said he did not expect the nomination from either the Democratic or Republican organization, but that he would get it from the independents. He said:

"I intend to make it very warm for my opponents. My motto will be 'Restoration of the Old Governments in the Different Boroughs and Home Rule.' The people of Queens Borough have become tired of annexation. We have to-day in Long Island City sixty-eight firemen who were legally appointed. These men have been turned out and their places filled with men from New York and Brooklyn. The Police Department of Long Island City is in a similar condition. Other city departments of Queens Borough have men holding positions who are not residents of the borough, while deserving Democrats are overlooked.

"Tammany Hall has always maintained that its motto was 'Local Option and Home Rule.' If that is what they call home rule and local option, deliver me from any such party. I sincerely regret that I was the first Mayor in Greater New York to sign the new charter."

MILLERS' COMBINE PROPOSED.

Minneapolis Flour Men Considering a Plan of Consolidation.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 23.—A proposition has been made for the consolidation of the flour mills in Minneapolis, Duluth, and New York City into one company. The plan has been formally discussed by millers of this city. The scheme was first broached by Thomas McIntyre, senior member of the firm of McIntyre & Wardwell, New York, who visited Minneapolis recently for the purpose of submitting his proposition.

While here he met officials of the Washburn-Crosby Company, and the Northwestern Consolidated Milling Company, together with others in the trade, and the question was discussed at some length. It was a new idea to Minneapolis men, and one to which they were not ready to give a definite answer. It was seen at the outset that there were difficulties in the way of consolidation, even though the proposition should be favorably regarded.

The Pillsbury-Washburn Company is controlled from London, and it may be difficult to arrange details of consolidation on this account. Duluth millers are in much the same position as those of Minneapolis. As a matter of fact, there is a serious lack of harmony among millers in this city, and one result of this competition has frequently been to raise the price of cash wheat in this market out of line with other markets of the world. In other words, Minneapolis millers have paid more than they could get in other markets.

Mr. McIntyre sets forth the argument that to offset the price paid for wheat there must be a reduction in expense of manufacture, and this, he thinks, could be effected by his consolidation. The millers of Minneapolis are now grinding every year over 60,000,000 bushels of wheat and making 14,000,000 barrels of flour. No further statement is necessary to give emphasis to the importance of Minneapolis milling as a consideration in any plan of consolidation. Mr. McIntyre appreciates this, and for this reason came here personally to state his proposition.

Walter Jones's Father Married.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 23.—The wedding of Dr. I. N. Jones and Miss Mae Armstrong took place late Monday evening. Mrs. Jones is a daughter of George Armstrong, a farmer, living near Midford, Ohio. She is twenty years of age and a blonde. She met Dr. Jones not quite six months ago. Dr. Jones is fifty, and has been a widower twelve years. He has two sons on the stage, Walter and Willie Jones. Walter Jones is a popular comedian at the Casino, New York. Dr. and Mrs. Jones will leave Tuesday night for a trip to the lakes. They will be absent about two weeks. Dr. Jones is one of the physicians of the Actors' Fund.

You are invited to inspect the new Fall shapes of

Knox Hats.

They have the usual perfection in lines, superiority of material and workmanship, and are the standards of fashion. The proper finish to correct attire.

Now Ready.

"Patronize American Industries."

For Sale at the Retail Stores:

212 BROADWAY, Cor. Fulton St.;
194 FIFTH AVE., (5th Ave. Hotel);
340 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN;
191 STATE ST., CHICAGO.

And by the representative hatters in every city in the United States.

NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THE TRADE-MARK.

EIGHT KILLED IN A TUNNEL

Buried Alive by a Falling Wall, Near Carnegie, Penn.

TWO OTHERS EXPECTED TO DIE

Fatal Accident Among Laborers on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 23.—Eight men were killed and five more badly injured, two fatally, at the Carnegie tunnel on the Chartiers Division of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway early this morning. The accident was due to the wall of the tunnel caving in on a number of workmen.

The dead are B. L. Jones, Foreman, of Ashland, Va.; Felix Mills, laborer, of Glendale, Penn.; Felicione Delsijnor, laborer, of Heidelberg, Penn.; Antonio Lostrappo, laborer, of Pittsburg; Vito Volpo, laborer, of Pittsburg; Bonlamino Romi, laborer, of Pittsburg; Tomaz Walasezy, laborer, of Pittsburg, and Domenico Grueva, laborer, of Pittsburg.

One of the injured men, a negro named William Wade, was taken to the West Pennsylvania Hospital in a dying condition. The hospital physician says he cannot recover. One of the others is also expected to die. George Slack, a brakeman, of Carnegie, is among the injured. Several Italian laborers were slightly hurt, but their names are not known.

The men were part of a gang of sixty-eight employed by Casparius, a contractor, from Columbus, Ohio. They were engaged in tearing out the tunnel on the Chartiers Valley branch of the railroad, just west of the town of Carnegie. The work is being done at night in order not to interfere with traffic during the day. It has progressed for about a month without accident, and was nearing completion.

Last night the gang of workmen was engaged in loading the train used in hauling out the dirt from the tunnel. A blast had been set off about an hour before. The men were preparing to pull down the west wall of the tunnel, had fixed a rope for this purpose, and were preparing to drill some holes for blasting. Suddenly the wall fell over on them. Every man standing at that end of the big excavation was buried alive. The other workmen at once began the work of rescue.

Felix Mills was one of the first taken out. He was still living, and was sent to his home in Glendale. He died there about three hours later. William Wade, the colored man, was next reached. The bodies were recovered rapidly after that. Seven of the men were taken out dead. The tunnel is now entirely cleared of the débris, and no other dead or injured were found.

Most of the men employed on the work are Italians. They go by numbers instead of names, and nothing is known of their family relations. The dead were taken to the Carnegie Morgue and prepared for burial.

LEAGUE MAGNATES IN SESSION.

The Board of Directors Will Meet to Reconsider the Holmes Case.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—There will be no meeting of the National Board of Arbitration at New York to-morrow. It was the desire of Presidents John T. Brush and Frank De Haas Robison that a conference of that body should be held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel with N. E. Young and, if possible, James A. Hart present; but on the advice of President Soden the conference was held at his office here this afternoon.

The magnates were closeted in Mr. Soden's private office for several hours, and in this time the Holmes-Freedman case was thoroughly sifted.

At the conclusion of the conference the following telegram was sent to President Young:

"After a long conference to-day we advise and request that the Board of Directors be called together at once to reconsider the illegal suspension of Holmes. Prompt action necessary. Meet Robinson at Fifth Avenue Hotel at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning."

The meeting between Messrs. Young and Robinson in New York to-morrow is requested that Mr. Robinson may explain in detail the views and wishes of the National Board.

SPANISH FOURS STRENGTHENED.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Spanish 4s closed on the Stock Exchange to-day at 40¾, against 40¼, the closing price of yesterday.

Bar silver is strong on a demand from Spain, and advanced to 28d. per ounce.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—The closing price of Spanish 4s on the Bourse to-day was 41. The final price yesterday was 40.50.

MADRID, Aug. 23.—Spanish 4s are quoted here at 64.30.

Cutelix

does more than cleanse the skin. It heals inflammation, cures disease and stimulates the pores and glands. As a shampoo or tooth wash it is simply excellent.

CUTELIX CO.,
23 Broadway, N. Y.

A SURPRISE IN THE FUTURITY

The Canadian Colt Martimas Gets the Rich Stake.

WAS 60 TO 1 IN THE BETTING

High Degree Ran Second and Mr. Clay Was Third.

The Heat and a Delay of an Hour and a Half at the Post Made the Race Very Unsatisfactory — Twenty-three Starters and Little Betting.

Charles W. Anderson, the field marshal of the colored voters for Senator Thomas C. Platt, was about the happiest man on the Coney Island race course yesterday, when the Futurity race was ended and the numbers hoisted on the telegraph board told that Martimas had won, with High Degree second and Mr. Clay third.

Anderson—always faultlessly dressed, a first-nighter at all the swell operatic, musical, and theatrical performances, a high-muck-a-muck among minor politicians, because he has been private secretary to State Treasurer Colvin, and is an inspector of race track accounts at $2,500 per annum—entirely forgot his usual dignity and went cavorting across the lawn in front of the grand stand, shouting at the top of his voice:

"What do you think of those Saratoga 'sleepers' now? How'd you like some of that 60 to 1 I got against Martimas? Oh, no! I ain't worth a cuss at picking out good things. Sixty to one, and wins by three lengths! You can't beat the Canucks and the colored people when they get their heads together!"

Anderson and the few others who backed the Canadian colt got about all the fun there was to be had out of the race. It was a tedious affair to the thousands of spectators. They were tired out by a long delay—an hour and a half—at the post. The field was a big one, twenty-three starters in all. No one in the bunch had been a very consistent performer hereabouts, unless Autumn was excepted. He was the favorite in the field, but he never cut any figure in the race.

It is doubtful if there was ever a big race run over the track on which there was so little speculation.

The bookies could not coax people to bet on the horses, no matter what tempting tidbits in the way of odds they offered. It was too open a game for any but the most venturesome to go up against. This is entirely at variance with the history of the race, for usually people tumble over each other in their hurry to back some horse to win the race, and always heretofore there have been three or four horses that have carried the bundles of the public money and have been backed with the utmost confidence. Yesterday there was no confidence in any of the batch of twenty-three who had been beating one another in a fashion which seemed to prove there was no such thing as class among them. So, with the public all at sea, the bookmakers for once had a hard row to hoe to get the public's money. They couldn't get enough to make any of them rich. Even "Pittsburg Phil" for once let his good thing—Ahom this time—run loose, and didn't try to break the ring, which proved to be a good thing for "Phil." It was even said that the canny Canucks permitted Martimas to run practically unbacked by them, something hitherto unknown in the history of Canadian coups.

Soldiers and Sailors, Too.

Of course there was a big crowd at the track. It was made additionally picturesque by the appearance of a lot of Uncle Sam's sailors and soldiers in uniform, including one member of Roosevelt's Rough Riders in the yellow-trimmed Kahki cloth uniform of his corps. Elliot Cowdin and Basil Ricketts of the same corps, shadows of their former selves, were there in citizen's dress, and "Jack" Follonsbee and William Astor Chanler were about the clubhouse, apparently little the worse for their Cuban campaign. Both attributed their good condition to their familiarity wit hot climates and their ability to take care of themselves under conditions which would knock out men who were not used to such experiences. Racegoers were enthusiastic over these soldiers and sailors, and no tank would have been large enough to hold the amount of liquid they were collectively invited to absorb.

Whatever there was in the way of superfluous heat that managed to escape this city seemed to have centred on the race track. The fellows just back from Santiago affected to make light of it, and referred to it as cool day with as much nonchalance as they could affect between the surreptitious moppings of their perspiration-oozing brows. Women and men who had no reputation to maintain as heat-proof, simply sweltered and wilted under it. Even the most flimsy gowns and the coarsest textured crash suit seemed like a Winter wrap or overcoat. It was one of those days when one wanted to "take off his flesh and sit in his bones."

Possibly that was the chief reason why Futurity Day was so different from the ten that have preceded it. Sitting under the rays of a burning sun, with the only breeze there was wasting itself by blowing against the high brick walls at the back of the grand stand, or by tickling the leaves of the trees on the other side of the track, where those same wind-kissed leaves waved exasperatingly in one's face, wasn't a condition conducive to wild hilarity or bubbling enthusiasm. It was hard on the men, but doubly so on the women, whose gorgeous toilets became bedraggled and more like hand-me-downs from the puller-in misfit "mode depots" of Allen Street than the "dreams" of high-priced, uptown modistes, long before the Futurity was run.

A Race for a Fortune.

That race was the fourth event of the afternoon. There were twenty-three starters, and the stake was therefore worth a total of $48,130, of which $37,130 went to the winner, (Martimas,) owned by William Hendrie of Canada; $2,000 to his nominator and breeder, (C. J. Enright;) $4,883.33 to the second horse, (High Degree;) $1,250 to her breeders, (Gideon & Daly;) $2,416.67 to the third horse, (Mr. Clay,) owned by Sydney Paget, and $500 to his breeder, (J. B. Haggin of California.) Every one knew, providing that he knew anything about horses, that this was a case when the race was not certain to be to the swift—as there were no swift ones in the field—but to the strongest and the luckiest. That was why there was such a small amount of betting as to make the bookies growl.

So liberal a price as 4 to 1 was laid against the Fleischman pair, Dr. Eichberg, ridden by Tod Sloane, and Sir Hubert, with "Tiny" Williams up; 5 to 1 against Autumn—which wasn't so liberal—7 to 1 against the Madden trio, Glenheim, Rhinelander, and Scannell, and 8 to 1 each against High Degree, (Maher up,) Capt. Sigsbee, ridden by Murphy, and His Lordship, on which Clawson had the mount and who was backed for a good lot of money by the Kentucky contingent. Ahom was at 10 to 1, and against all the others a backer could get almost any price he wished.

The horses went to the post for the race at 4:05. It was 5:35 when the race was started. All that four-fifths of the crowd saw of it after the long-waited-for shout of "They're off!" had gone up was a cloud of dust into which was a rush of kaleidoscopic colors in a long lane reaching away out from the grand stand into a Sheepshead Bay potato patch. Then there was a mingling of dust and colors, another shout that "High Degree is in front!" a scramble of a quarter mile, in which the horses could be seen and their colors distinguished; a short and sharp fight between a half dozen horses in one bunch, a dozen more in a second bunch, a few trailers, and then the Duke of Middleburgh, with Fred Littlefield in the saddle, coming home alone. Ask any one who was at the track, and that is all he can tell you about the race.

But before the horses were started on their journey there was some relief from the stupefying monotony of affairs, for which credit was due to Lander, the quick-witted leader of the band that furnished music during the afternoon. He, after the tenth false break, had his musicians strike up, "Arrah, go on, he's only fooling," a bit of sarcasm that brought forth both laughter and applause from the crowd. And so during the long wait he led his band to play the popular songs, "Get your money's worth," then, "Oh, dear, what can the matter be?" reaching the climax with "We won't go home till morning." The crowd took all the delay with wonderful good nature, in spite of the heat and vexatious delay, simply because there was nothing else for it to do.

The Unexpected Happens.

When patience was exhausted completely and all had settled back to make a night of it, after having exhausted all possible plays on the proposition to postpone the race until Wednesday, because that was "an off day," the horses were started.

Then there was for a moment something akin to animation, a general rousing all over the grounds, a straining of eyes to find out "what is in front," and vain attempts to solve the mystery through the clouds of dust. They could see nothing for at least four of the nearly six furlongs of the race, and Pierre Lorillard, who suggested straightaway races of this sort, came in for a lot of imprecations, for horse races where people can't see anything of what is going on are not particularly lively affairs except to people who have a fondness for guessing conundrums or who play the races on the Christian Science plan—bet, pray, hope, and "root."

From reportorial scouts placed along the line of the race it was gleaned that the start, when it was finally made, was a good one for all but the Duke of Middleburgh, who was left at the post. High Degree, Rusher, Prestidigitatrice, Scannel, and Mr. Clay got away in the first flight, and led the entire party from the start, through the dip and up to the elbow, where the chute joins the main track, and where the crowd could get the first sight of the horses. Martimas and Doctor Eichberg were the leaders of the second division, with Glenheim, worn out by the heavy weight and the long delay, in the rear division, with Sanford, Veracious, and Captain Sigsbee as companions. Directly the horses reached the main track High Degree and Rusher could be seen leading the field, with the Fleischmann pair on the outside of the track, where The Kentuckian joined them. Prestidigitatrice had found her name and her jockey too much of a load, and was falling back to the rear. Mr. Clay had bettered his position, and was trying to shake off Martimas, who was coming up fast alongside the inner rail.

When the last furlong pole was reached High Degree was a good length ahead of Martimas and Mr. Clay, both of whom were racing alongside and slightly behind Rusher. What little energy horses and boys had left was then exerted to the utmost. Maher was coaxing, lifting, and at the same time trying to drive the tired High Degree, who had made the pace for the rest. Push her as best he could, Martimas gained at every stride, and at the last sixteenth pole those two were clear of the rest of the field, still led by Rusher. Then Rusher "out it" and faded away into the bunch. Mr. Clay, Dr. Etchberg, The Kentuckian, Sir Hubert, Armamend, and His Lordship were almost on even terms, stretched across the track, and all their jockeys riding and whipping and plying their spurs in an endeavor to get at least a part of the money.

Saratoga Training Shows.

But the Saratoga-trained Canadian colt Martimas was altogether too much for the tired lot behind him, and so Harry Lewis, making a final effort, shot him past the judges winner of the rich prize by two or three lengths from High Degree, who, finishing on the rail furthest from the crowd, got home about a half length in front of Mr. Clay and Dr. Eichberg, who were heads apart on the side of the track nearest the stand and the lawn. Sir Hubert, His Lordship, and Armament were next, and then there was a jumbled lot, the order of which no one could tell with certainty, though there was no question but that Duke of Middleburgh was last.

And so ended the eleventh and the most unsatisfactory Futurity ever run. After it Jockey Lewis, who rode the winner, was perfunctorily hoisted into a floral chair and toted about a bit, a proceeding that seemed to interest no one in particular except Charles W. Anderson, and possibly a score of others who had backed the winner.

Martimas is not a bad sort, for he has won four of the five races in which he has started, but these have been run at Fort Erie, Ontario, in Montreal, and so people down here knew comparatively nothing about him. He is owned by William Hendria, one of the few Canadian multi-millionaires, and was, all things considered, the best horse in the race.

A five-furlong dash for two-year-old fillies opened the day's sport. There was nothing of interest in the race, except, perhaps, that Claroba, a well-backed long shot, captured it in a drive from Helen Thomas, thereby giving the occasional visitors, who dearly love to play long shots, a chance to open the game with a win.

The second race, at seven furlongs, was a more interesting affair, for, while Peep o' Day easily captured first money, there was an interesting struggle for place honors between Cleophus and Lambent. Cleophus was successful by a scant head. Loiterer showed the way up to the far turn, and looked to be a dangerous contender, but he tired there, and Peep o' Day took command. Cleophus, who led the second division, chased after Peep o' Day, Loiterer, and Lambent, and, passing the tired Loiterer, fought it out down the stretch with Lambent.

An excellent piece of jockeyship on the part of Moody, by which he managed to beat out that clever lightweight Maher, won the third race, at a mile and a sixteenth, for Longacre, for had the boy become rattled for an instant he would have sacrificed the race. Longacre was in trouble shortly after the start, for the horses in front of him kept him pocketed, and he was trailing last when half a mile from the finish. Moody, however, instead of trying to take him through the crowd, where he would have stood a good chance of being hopelessly pocketed, was satisfied to take the outside of the track, so that by the time the stretch was reached he had him clear and in good position to make his run. Maximo Gomez seemed to have the race at his mercy when within 100 yards of the wire, but a grand rush on the part of Longacre sent him past Maximo and gave him the race by half a length.

Miss Miriam, Sydney Paget's recent purchase, disposed of her field of thirteen good sprinters in the Fall Handicap with astonishing ease. Hers was another instance of the beneficial results showing in many of the horses that spend a few weeks at Saratoga. But the benefit of a trip to Saratoga does not enter always into the calculations of the men who study the form of horses, so Miss Miriam, who was not able to show to anything of account when she was in the stable of P. J. Dwyer, was ignored, even by many of the followers of Sloan, for the soubrettes' favorite had the mount, and the liberal price of 10 to 1 was quoted against the filly. But there were others—tried sprinters—in the race, among them Swiftmas, Maceo, Firearm, Typhoon II, and Lady Marian, against all of whom liberal prices were to be had, for George Keene was looked upon as having almost a mortgage on the winner's share of the money. George Keene, however, broke down before he had run half a mile, and Miss Miriam, who had made all the running, won cleverly enough by three lengths, although Sloan felt uncertain, for he kept driving her out to the end. Swiftmas put up a good struggle at the end, and closed ground rapidly, but could do no better than beat Maceo half a length for the place.

In the hurdle race, there was weeping and wailing among the spectators who followed the rush of money that went into the bookmakers' strong boxes on the favorite, Right of Way. The favorite was not possessed of much speed, for he trailed along in the rear, and his jockey, Hogan, who trains Mr. Paget's jumpers, seemed sound in the belief that the leaders would come back to him. But Moslem had gone out in front and opened up a gap of dangerous width between himself and the others, and Cochran, who rode him, took no chances, but sent him along. Tantris, another of the successful string of jumpers that the Hitchcocks have put together this year, was the only one to set sail for the leader, and by dint of hard driving he reached him as the turn to the stretch was made. He romped along easily then from the tired leader, and won by six lengths, while the favorite finished last. The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For fillies, two years old, non-winners of $500. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs, straight. Time—1:02.

1—Claroba, W. Donohue's b. f., by St. Savior-Columbia II., 110 pounds, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1 ... (McDonald)

2—Helen Thomas, J. E. Madden's ch. f., 110, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1 ... (Sims)

3—Lepida, W. C. Daly's b. f., 115, 30 to 1 ... (James)

Full Dress, 115, 8 to 1, (Clawson;) Harmonica, 110, 15 to 1, (Cunningham;) Florence Clarke, 110, 4 to 1, (Maher;) Acushla, 115, 6 to 1, (Barrett;) Lady Meddlesome, 115, 15 to 1, (Jones;) Rock Dove, 110, 100 to 1, (Pickering;) Florence Breckenridge, 110, 12 to 1, (Spencer;) Miss Smith, 110, 6 to 1, (Songer;) Winepress, 115, 8 to 1, (Doggett,) and Lady Bratton, 110, 80 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by half a length; a length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, with $650 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Seven furlongs. Time—1:29.

1—Peep o' Day, J. A. McCormick's b. h., 5 years, by Ayrshire-Sundown, 133 pounds, 4 to 5 and 1 to 3 ... (Taral)

2—Cleophus, M. F. Dwyer's ch. m., 4, 133, 11 to 5 and 3 to 5 ... (Sims)

3—Lambent, M. Clancy's b. m., 5, 123, 10 to 1 ... (Williams)

Loiterer, 119, 6 to 1, (Barrett;) Collateral, 118, 80 to 1, (Jones,) and Debride, 115, 50 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won cleverly by two lengths; a head between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a sixteenth, on the turf. Time—1:50.

1—Longacre, [illegible] years, by St. George-Belle Loring, [illegible] pounds, [illegible] ... (Moody)

2—Maximo Gomez, M. Clancy's ch. [illegible] ... (Maher)

3—Octave, Good Hope Stable's b. f., 3, 97, 15 to 1 ... [illegible]

Endeavor, 101, 30 to 1, (Jones;) Her Own, 101, 4 to 1, (O'Connor;) Athy, 101, 30 to 1, (Bergen;) Squire Abington, 88, 15 to 1, (Clark,) and Fred K., 108, 20 to 1, (Cunningham,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by half a length; four lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Futurity, for two-year-olds. A sweepstakes of $20 each, with additional payments up to the day of the race; starters to pay $250 additional, and the association to add $8,750, the second to receive $1,050 of the added money and two-thirds of the starting money, and the third to receive $500 of the added money and one-third of the starting money. The breeders of the winner, the second, and third horses to receive $2,000, $1,250, and $500 of the added money, respectively. Futurity course, 170 feet less than three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:12 2-5.

1—Martimas, W. Hendrie's ch. c., by Candlemas-Biggonet, 118 pounds, 40 to 1 and 15 to 1 ... (H. Lewis)

2—High Degree, John Daly's ch. f., 113, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1 ... (Maher)

3—Mr. Clay, Sydney Paget's br. c., 118, 20 to 1 ... (Williams)

Dr. Eichberg, 118, 4 to 1, (Sloane;) The Kentuckian, 118, 30 to 1, (McDonald;) Sir Hubert, 118, 4 to 1, (H. Martin;) Rusher, 115, 100 to 1, (James;) Armament, 118, 60 to 1, (Kuhn;) His Lordship, 108, 8 to 1, (Clawson;) Glenheim, 125, 7 to 1, (Reiff;) Ahom, 121, 10 to 1, (Barrett;) Scannel, 108, 7 to 1, (O'Leary;) Rhinelander, 118, 7 to 1, (Sims;) Captain Sigsbee, 118, 8 to 1, (Murphy;) Anagram, 115, 30 to 1, (Knapp;) The Lady in Blue, 105, 20 to 1, (Spencer;) Bangor, 108, 30 to 1, (Cunningham;) Veracious, 105, 30 to 1, (Turner;) La Penitente, 112, 25 to 1, (Jones;) Prestidigitatrice, 115, 15 to 1, (Penn;) Autumn, 115, 5 to 1, (Taral;) Sanford, 108, 20 to 1, (Doggett,) and *Duke of Middleburgh, 108, 15 to 1, (Littlefield,) also ran and finished in the order named.

*Left at the post.

Won in a drive by three lengths; a length between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—The Fall Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. With $1,500 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:15 2-5.

1—Miss Miriam, Sydney Paget's b. f., 3 years, by Iroquois-Tullahoma, 100 pounds, 10 to 1 and 4 to 5 ... (Sloane)

2—Swiftmas, Demvel & Farrell's b. c., 3, 118, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1 ... (Turner)

3—Maceo, Mrs. B. M. McClelland's b. h., 4, 118, 15 to 1 ... (Doggett)

Algol, 122, 8 to 1, (Murphy;) Candle Black, 102, 8 to 1, (Barrett;) Bendoran, 104, 8 to 1, (Maher;) St. Callatine, 108, 8 to 1, (Clawson;) Firearm, 112, 5 to 1, (Sims;) Sensational, 97, 15 to 1, (O'Connor;) Typhoon II., 125, 10 to 1, (Taral;) Lady Marian, 95, 15 to 1, (O'Connor;) Don de Oro, 122, 15 to 1, (Bergen,) and *George Keene, 114, 3 to 1, (W. Martin,) also ran and finished in the order named.

*Broke down.

Won easily by three lengths; half a length between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $600 in a hurdle race or steeplechase; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a half over six hurdles on turf. Time—2:51.

1—Tantris, F. R. & T. Hitchcock's br. g., 3 years, by Sir Modred-Sister to Jim Douglass, 132 pounds, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5 ... (Cochran)

2—Moslem, Mr. Chamblet's b. g., 4, 142, 15 to 1 and 5 to 1 ... (Veitch)

3—Trayant, B. F. Clyde's ch. m., 4, 149, 4 to 1 ... (Mackin)

Governor Budd, 147, 10 to 1, (Sheedy;) Brown Red, 153, 6 to 1, (Anderson;) El Cid, 145, 4 to 1, (Chandler,) and Right of Way 156, 8 to 5, (Hogan,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by six lengths, the same distance between second and third.

LEXINGTON SOCIETY PLUNGED.

Bet on the Lady in Blue to Win the Futurity.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 23.—Lexington society plunged on the Lady in Blue to win the Futurity to-day. The Lady in Blue is the property of Mrs. Annie Lyle Bradley Barnes, wife of the well-known turfman, Col. William S. Barnes, and leader in Lexington's Four Hundred. Mrs. Barnes told a friend that her filly was right and the story spread that the mare was a sure thing. Many people went to Cincinnati and Louisville to play in the poolrooms. Others bet by wire, but all got some of their money on.

Mrs. Barnes is a niece of Gov. Bradley and had told her friends in Frankfort that the filly had a chance, and the Frankfort people also played her. The filly was given to Mrs. Barnes by her husband, who was about to send it away from the farm when his wife took a fancy to it.

RACING AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 23.—To-day was the twenty-third day of the annual meeting of the Saratoga Racing Association. The track was fast until after the fourth race, when there was a deluging storm. The attendance was light. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Selling. Five furlongs. Island Prince, 109 pounds, (Forbes,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, won by a head; Field Lark, 109, (Irving,) 6 to 5 and out, second by a length; Uncle Louis, 106, (A. Dean,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, third. Time—1:03½. Voyageur, Flo W., Frosty, Henchman, Black Bonnet, Prime Minister, Junior, and Trianon also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Lost Time, 112 pounds, (Irving,) 9 to 5 and 7 to 10, won by a length; Menu, 104, (Forbes,) 5 to 2 and 6 to 5, second by four lengths; Hanan, 107, (Crowhurst,) 5 to 2 and even, third. Time—1:03¼. Semper Leon, Flying Scotchman, Happy Knack, Anna Bell, and Miss Order also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Wax Toy, 99 pounds, (A. Dean,) 2 to 1 and 7 to 10, won by half a length; Bon Ino, 96, (Blair,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, second by a length and a half; Charentus, 108, (Hamilton,) 5 to 1 and 7 to 5, third. Time—1:42¼. Arquebus, Estaca, and Brighton also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Lady Lindsey, 109 pounds, (Hamilton,) 5 to 1 and 7 to 5, won by a length and a half; Grievance, 104, (Dupee,) 3 to 1 and 4 to 5, second by half a length; Ree Mitchell, 109, (Blake,) 5 to 2 and 4 to 5, third. Time—1:03. Abide and Goldmine also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Judge Wardell, 100 pounds, (Powers,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, won by two lengths; Turtle Dove, 104, (Crowhurst,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a length; High Jinks, 100, (Dupee,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, third. Time—1:17½. Organ Pilot, Filament, Saratoga, Gala Day, and Van Essa also ran.

TROTTING AT GOSHEN.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Aug. 23.—The races here to-day attracted 1,500 persons. All the favorites were beaten. On Thursday the $5,00 purse between Marcus Daly's Limerick and E. H. Harriman's Elsie S. will be trotted, and on Friday John R. Gentry will attempt to lower the track record of 2:11¼.

2:29 Class.—Pacing; purse $500. Little Hector won the second, 2:15¾; third, 2:18¾, and fourth, 2:17¾, heats.

U. S. Bond won the first, 2:18¾, heat. Daisy J. was third, and Flare-Up fourth.

2:29 Class.—Trotting; purse $400. Dolly Duroc won the fourth, (2:25¼,) fifth, (2:25¼,) and sixth, (2:30,) heats. Garland M. won the first (2:21¼) and second (2:19¾) heats. Alpha C. won the third heat in 2:23¾, but was distanced in the fifth heat. Minnie Russell, the only other starter, was distanced in the first heat.

2:18 Class.—Trotting; purse $500. Chanty won the second, (2:16¾,) third, (2:16¾,) and fourth, (2:18,) heats. Cienega won the first (2:16½) heat. Carrie was third and Myrtle Boy fourth.

At Portland.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 23.—Following is a summary of to-day's races:

2:29 Class.—Pacing; purse, $1,000.

Sylvan Way, b. m., by Steinway-Lunado, by Electioneer, (Hyde)	1	1	1
Frank Rysdick, b. g., (Beaver)	5	2	2
Alice Hal, g. m., (Howard)	2	8	5
Arbuteskan, b. s., (James)	3	5	3
Lord Sumral, ch. g., (Lyons)	4	6	7
McJoe, b. g., (Baggs)	6	7	4
King Albert, br. s., (Tyson)	7	4	6
Lulu May, b. m., (Sullivan)	dis.		

Time—2:12½; 2:13¾; 2:13¾.

2:12 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,000.

Bingen, b. s., by May King-Young May, Young Jim, (Titer)	1	8	1	1
Jube, br. m., (Fynn)	2	1	6	8
Dione, b. m., (Keating)	3	8	2	8
Maple Valley, b. g., (Trout)	4	2	4	4
Georgianna, b. m., (Noble)	7	7	8	3
Tomboy, b. m., (Marsh)	5	4	5	7
Wistful, br. m., (Peacock)	6	5	7	6
Dexter K., ch. s., (Kane)	8	6	7	6

Time—2:09¾; 2:10½; 2:11; 2:10.

2:18 Class.—Pacing; purse $1,000, (unfinished.)

Norvin G., br. g., by Norval, (Bowen)	3	1	2
Winfield, br. g., (Calcomb)	1	2	4
B. B., r. g., (Walker)	6	4	1
Ada P., b. m., (Ball)	2	5	3
Dennie B., b. g., (Winn)	5	3	5
Evolutio, ch. g., (O'Neil)	4	dis.	

Time—2:10¼; 2:10½; 2:11¼.

YEARLINGS BRING GOOD PRICES.

P. J. Dwyer Pays $2,000 for One of Laureate's Get.

Before the races at Sheepshead Bay yesterday a number of yearlings, the property of the Hurricane Stud, owned by S. Sanford & Sons, were sold at auction in the Easton paddocks, outside of the track. Most of the yearlings are the get of Potomac, and they brought fair prices. The highest price of the sale was $2,000, which P. J. Dwyer paid for a bay colt by Laureate. The breeding of the yearlings which brought $200 or more, the prices, and the names of the purchasers follow:

Bay colt, by Potomac-Marguerite, by Frogtown; P. J. Dwyer	$500
Chestnut colt, [illegible] by Potomac-Lavina Belle, by Longfellow; P. J. Dwyer	[illegible]
Chestnut colt, by Potomac-Kitty Clyde, by Glenelg; [illegible]	500
Chestnut colt, by Potomac-Marvel, by [illegible]; Arthur White	400
Bay colt, [illegible] to Masquerade, by [illegible]; E. Dana	375
Chestnut filly, by Potomac-[illegible], by [illegible]; W. H. Clarke	200
Bay or brown colt, by Potomac-Zamora, by Sensation; H. Dana	1,200
Chestnut colt, by Potomac-California, by Barcaldine; W. H. Clarke	1,200
Bay colt, by Laureate-Saranac, by Iroquois; P. J. Dwyer	2,000

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

Clevelands Win a Postponed Game in Pittsburg—Eastern Teams Begin in the West To-day.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Boston	69	36	.657
Cincinnati	68	40	.630
Baltimore	63	38	.624
Cleveland	62	43	.590
New York	60	44	.577
Chicago	58	49	.542
Pittsburg	54	53	.505
Philadelphia	49	52	.485
Brooklyn	38	63	.376
Washington	39	66	.371
Louisville	39	67	.368
St. Louis	30	78	.278

Games To-day.

New York in Cleveland.
Brooklyn in Pittsburg.
Boston in Chicago.
Baltimore in Cincinnati.
Philadelphia in Louisville.
Washington in St. Louis.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 23.—Up to the fifth inning the game to-day was one of the best seen here this season. After that Tannehill lost control of the ball and sent four men to base on balls and was hit hard. The batting of Wallace was the feature. Of Cleveland's 6 runs he batted in 5. Score:

Pittsburg	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	—6

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 2; Cleveland, 2. Base hits—Pittsburg, 8; Cleveland, 11. Errors—Pittsburg, 1; Cleveland, 2. Batteries—Pittsburg, Tannehill and Bowerman; Cleveland, Young and Criger. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

Important Games Scheduled.

There were no games scheduled in the League yesterday, the Pittsburg-Cleveland game being a postponed contest. The New Yorks will begin a series in Cleveland to-day, and the result of the games will have a bearing on the New York's chances for fourth place. The result of the Baltimore-Cincinnati series in the latter city will be anxiously awaited by every enthusiast in the country, as it will decide second place for the time being.

WHITMAN WINS AT NEWPORT.

Takes the National Lawn Tennis Championship by Defeating Davis—Description of the Finals.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 23.—Whitman won the National lawn tennis championship here to-day by defeating Davis.

The match began at 11:15, Whitman serving. Whitman took the first three games, and allowed his opponent only four points. Davis took the next three, however, leaving his opponent at thirty in each. He also took the seventh after deuce had been called twice, and the eighth, a love game. Deuce was called in the ninth, but Davis took it and the set, 6—3. He had taken six straight by wonderfully fast work.

The second set started out as fast as the first. Whitman played better, and Davis was not quite so accurate as before. Davis took the first, a love game; Whitman the next, at fifteen, and Davis the third at fifteen. This was the latter's last in the set, however, Whitman taking five straight and the set, 6—2, playing all around his opponent.

The third set began with Davis serving. Whitman passed beautifully and took the game at 15. Davis took the next at deuce, as did Whitman the next. The fourth, a love game, fell to Davis, whose driving and cross court shots were superb. Whitman took the fifth at 30, and the sixth, a deuce game, giving him a lead of 4—2. In the seventh Davis netted twice, and Whitman left him at 25. Whitman served well in the sixth and got a lead of 40 love. By difficult play Davis made it deuce, but Whitman won out the next two points and the set, 4—2.

Whitman took the first game of the fourth set after deuce had been called twice, winning the last point on Davis's double fault. The second game also went to Whitman at 15, but Davis took the next at love by a series of beautiful smashes at the net. He was very wild in the next two, however, getting only 2 points.

The next was a deuce game, but Whitman took it and needed a game for the championship. Whitman took the last game at 15 and the set, 6—1. Summary:

Finals—M.D. Whitman beat Dwight Davis —3—6, 6—2, 6—2, 6—1.

Tennis at Niagara-on-the-Lake.

NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE, Ontario, Aug. 23.—The international tennis tournament was begun here to-day. The novice singles were the only events started to-day. Scores:

Preliminary Round—George Wagner, Buffalo, beat Howard Bissell, Buffalo, 6—4, 6—1. James Norris, St. Catharines, beat C. Langdon, Oakville, 2—6, 6—4, 6—1. H. E. Gabriel, Cleveland, beat A. B. Wright, Buffalo, 6—1, 8—6. G. D. Lamont, Brantford, beat M. Simon, St. Louis, 2—6, 6—4, 6—2.

GOLF AT BAR HARBOR.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 23.—The first day's play in the handicap golf tournament for the cup offered by A. Howard Hinklee of Cincinnati brought out a large number of contestants and witnessed some clever matches. The tournament is a match play, eighteen holes each; handicaps were limited to twelve strokes. In the first round Herbert Leeds, scratch, was beaten by T. G. Condon of New York, six, in a very close match. Following is a summary of the day's play:

First Round—G. Robbins (7) beat G. W. Bersmer (12) by default; H. T. Gray (9) beat H. J. Hancook, (12,) 10 up and 8 to play; Frank Ellis (10) beat F. Hamlin (12) by default; Arden Robbins (scratch) beat Frank Ellis, 2 up and 1 to play; Martin Van Buren (10) beat R. H. Gallatin, (12,) 4 up and 2 to play; W. R. Thurston (6) beat Edmund Pendleton (12) by default; J. G. Thorp (scratch) beat R. Johnson, (12,) 2 up and 1 to play; Dr. Louis Starr (8) beat W. L. Green, (10,) 2 up and 1 to play; C. O. Beach (8) beat W. B. Rogers, (10,) 5 up and 3 to play; C. R. Tappin (8) beat Donald Hillin, (8) 6 up and 5 to play; A. T. Dwight (9) beat H. C. Harbeck, (12,) 3 up and 2 to play; T. G. Condon (6) beat Herbert Leeds, (scratch,) 1 up.

Second Round—Thorp beat Starr, 4 up and 3 to play; Thurston beat Van Buren, 1 up; G. Robbins beat Gray, 2 up and 1 to play.

To-day Beach plays Tappin, Thorp plays Thurston, G. Robbins plays A. Robbins, and Dwight plays Condon.

Golf at Stockbridge.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Aug. 23.—The Stockbridge Golf Club's annual tournament opened to-day, twenty-four players handing in score in the qualifying round for the Stockbridge Cup. Rain interfered with the first round play, which will be continued to-day. On Thursday play will be commenced for the Red Lion Inn Cup, open to all members of the United States Golf Association.

PRIVATE IN OFFICER'S GARB.

Charles W. Beck of St. Louis Tried to Win Back His Wife's Love.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 23.—Private Charles W. Beck, Company H, First Missouri, now at Chickamauga, will be court-martialed for impersonating an officer of the army. Beck was found in a Chickamauga hotel wearing the full uniform of a First Lieutenant. He explained that his wife was suing for divorce, and that he thought that if he appeared before her in the uniform of an officer her love would come back to him.

Famine Feared in the Klondike.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 23.—The steamer City of Seattle has arrived from Alaska with over 100 passengers, mostly excursionists. Among the passengers were eighteen miners from Dawson with a small amount of gold dust. Some of the miners from the interior say that fears are now being entertained of a famine next Winter. So far only sixteen steamers have arrived from St. Michael, and the river is very low. There are 20,000 people in the Klondike. The latest reports from Pine Creek and Atlin Lake say all the territory around there is staked out. Several miners have arrived at the coast with sacks of gold dust ranging in value from $12,000 to $2,000.

CUP CHALLENGE IS COMING

The Committee Bearing It to Sail on the Britannic, Which Leaves Liverpool To-day.

HON. CHARLES RUSSELL HERE

The Personal Representative of the Challenger, Sir Thomas Lipton, Arrives in the City from Quebec—What He Has to Say.

The Hon. Charles Russell, the personal representative of Sir Thomas Lipton, whose challenge for the America's Cup has been the all-absorbing topic in yachting circles for the past month, arrived in this city yesterday morning shortly before noon. He journeyed from Quebec, leaving that place in a special car belonging to the Canadian Government at 4:30 o'clock Monday afternoon. He was transferred to a parlor car on the regular train of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad at Springfield, and made the remainder of the journey like any ordinary American citizen. He is a short, clean-shaven young man, about thirty-five years of age, and greeted the reporter of THE TIMES, who met him at the grand Central Station, with the query, "Well, what can I do for THE NEW YORK TIMES?"

When asked if he was the bearer of the challenge from the Royal Ulster Club, he said that he was not, although he admitted that he had in his possession a rough draught of it.

"I am not a member of the committee," he continued, "and the challenge will be presented by them. I am simply the personal representative of Sir Thomas Lipton, although I am also a member of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club. I come only to have an informal talk on the subject with the New York Yacht Club's committee, and to pave the way for our men who will present the formal document. By the way, how do Americans like the challenge from Sir Thomas? Do they want to see another international race, or has the last one had a bad effect on them?"

When told that the people here were pleased to receive another challenge for the cup, and would go out of their way to make the challenger welcome to our shores, Mr. Russell appeared to be delighted, and said that the day following the first announcement of the Irish Knight's intention he received more than 1,000 letters from Irishmen wishing him success in his undertaking.

The Committee to Sail To-day.

The committee bearing the formal challenge will leave to-day on the Britannic, and will arrive at this port within six days. It is composed of Major Sharman-Crawford, Vice Commodore of the Royal Ulster Club; Hugh C. Kelly, the club's Secretary-Treasurer; Hugh McGilldowney, Superintending Naval Architect of the Harland & Wolff Shipyards, where the cup hunter will be built, and Will Fife of Fairlie, who will design the new craft. Fife's position will be to a large extent an advisory one, and he is not, strictly speaking, a member of the committee.

"We want it made emphatic," said Mr. Russell, "that we will ask for no conditions other than those in the deed of gift. All we will ask for is a clear course, and further than that we will rely entirely on the New York Yacht Club, which we are certain will give us the fairest possible treatment. I am here only to arrange the preliminaries in an informal way, so that our committee, all of whom are busy men and anxious to return home as soon as possible, may be able to do so."

On Mr. Russell's arrival in New York he was met by Messrs. Barrie and Havill, Sir Thomas Lipton's representatives in this country, and the party was then driven to the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Later in the day Mr. Russell met the representatives of the press by appointment and gave out a short statement for publication. He said that the challenge will not be signed until after a meeting or two have taken place with the New York Yacht Club.

He insisted that this will be essentially an Irish race, and quoted Sir Thomas Lipton, in speaking about the matter, as saying that the English had had repeated opportunities of competing, and so had Scotland, but Ireland had not had a single chance, and he was determined that she should no longer be the Cinderella of the family, and that in yachting, at least, Ireland should take her place among the nations of the world.

The Designs of the Boat Well Along.

Mr. Russell, while declining to give any details of the new boat, said: "The designs and model are well along, and the work on the boat will be started as soon as the challenge has been accepted."

When asked if the yacht would be built by a syndicate, he said: "Oh, my, no. Sir Thomas Lipton will be her sole owner."

When asked if there had not been opposition to Sir Thomas's challenge, he replied: "I believe there was some talk against it in one or two newspapers, but I have no personal knowledge of any opposition, and I should hate to believe it were true, as there is no reason for any opposition. So far as the challenge itself is concerned, I think that it will be presented and accepted within forty-eight hours after our committee arrives, as there is really very little to do."

Sir Thomas's personal representative is a son of the present Lord Chief Justice of England and the legal representative of the Canadian Government in Great Britain. His reason for coming to New York by way of Quebec was that he had some Government business to attend to with the Canadian Premier. During his visit in Quebec he was the guest of Solicitor General Charles Fitzpatrick, and in this city he will for a few days be entertained by the Hon. W. Bourke Cockran, who met him in the Fifth Avenue Hotel late in the afternoon, and together they went to Mr. Cockran's Summer home at Sands Point.

He had a conference with Secretary J. V. S. Oddie, F. W. Hurst, and other members of the New York Yacht Club before leaving for Sands Point, and a meeting of the New York's club's special committee will probably be held within the current week in order to meet Mr. Russell and have an informal talk over the coming challenge.

Apartments have been engaged for Mr. Russell at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and he will stop there when in the city. It is probable, however, that the meeting of Mr. Russell and the New York Yacht Club Committee will be held at Mr. Cockran's residence at Sands Point.

SEAWANHAKAS VICTORIOUS.

The Philadelphia Club Easily Outsailed in the Second Day's Races on Oyster Bay.

Seawanhaka yachtsmen again carried off the lion's share of the laurels in the second day's races of the interclub knockabout match, which were sailed on Oyster Bay yesterday afternoon. The visitors were all slower in manipulating their light sails than were the Seawanhaka representatives, and another noticeable feature was that the Quaker City men, with few exceptions, overstood the turning marks and repeatedly lost ground in that way. The work of the New York men, who shaved markboats and buoys by inches only, gained many fett in the eleven-mile course that was sailed.

Sherman Hoyt again exhibited his knowledge of seamanship, and in the Stella led almost from the start, and eventually won in the easiest possible manner. The home club won 22 points as a result of the day's sport, the visitors retiring with only 3 lonely points to their credit.

The race was sailed in a reefing breeze, and on the close reaches all of the boats rolled their decks under and carried green water almost to the cockpit coaming.

The starting signals were made from the lawn in front of the clubhouse, the preparatory at 2 o'clock and the official start five minutes later. The course was a reach on the starboard tack, with lifted sheets to and around a mark boat off Plum Point around which the fliers jibed and set spinnakers to port for the run to the red spar known as Middle Grounds buoy. From there it was two close reaches to an anchored buoy at the entrance of Cold Spring Harbor and back to the Plum Point mark. This triangle was sailed three times and then the boats hauled on the wind and beat up Oyster Bay to a stakeboat off Moses Point, and with spinnakers set to port finished off the club float between two anchored boats, across which the boats also started.

The Tosto led across the starting line, but soon after rounding the Plum Point mark gave way to the Stella, the crew of the former boat having some trouble setting the spinnaker. The Kid, which was the first of the Philadelphia squadron, was in third place, which position she held until rounding Middle Grounds Buoy the second time, when she went wide and the Dacoit slipped by between her and the buoy before she could get away. The Keewaydin, which had an inexcusably bad start, had been steadily creeping up on the others, and during the second round passed the Tweeda. Few changes were made in the relative positions of the boats until they began to beat up Oyster Bay toward the Moses Point mark. L. M. Scott, on the Tosto, selected to thrash to the mark along the Cove Point shore, while the others wisely held well over toward Centre Island. The Tosto, which was in second place when they began to beat up the bay, was compelled to weather bow the strong ebb tide, while the others, under the lee of Moses Point, had an eddy that made it almost slack water until they passed beyond the channel buoy, when they shot across the tide straight for the turning point. The Tosto lost her position by this manoeuvre, and the Dacoit beat her across the final line by half a minute. The summary follows:

Boat and Owner.	Club.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Stella, John S. Hoyt	S. C. Y. C.	3:55:00	1:50:00
Dacoit, H. L. Maxwell	S. C. Y. C.	3:57:15	1:52:15
Tosta, L. M. Scott	S. C. Y. C.	3:57:45	1:52:45
Kid, Mrs. Geary	P. C. Y. C.	4:00:56	1:55:56
Gloria, J. R. Maxwell, Jr.	S. C. Y. C.	4:01:20	1:56:20
Grilse, Robert Toland	P. C. Y. C.	4:01:55	1:56:51
Keewaydin, B. C. Wetmore	P. C. Y. C.	4:02:27	1:57:27
Spider, Parker Freeman	P. C. Y. C.	4:02:28	1:57:28
Tweeda, A. Van Renselaer	P. C. Y. C.	4:03:33	1:58:33
Fly, Charles Brock	P. C. Y. C.	4:02:45	1:58:45

The Stella, Dacoit, and Tosto won five points each, the Gloria four points, and the Keewaydin three points, for the Seawanhaka Club, a total of twenty-two points. The Kid won two points and the Grilse one point, for the Philadelphia Club, a total of three points.

The grand total to date credits the Seawanhaka Club with forty-six points in the series and the Philadelphia Club with four points.

Thirty-Footers at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 23.—The thirty-footer fleet held another interesting race this afternoon for sweepstakes, over the Dyer's Island course, with a stiff wind from the southwest, and the boats were handled magnificently, especially the Asahi. The race was won by Mr. Duryea's Vaquero III., with the Dorothy a close second. Mrs. Duryea and Mrs. Whitney accompanied their husbands on the Vaquero and the Dorothy, respectively. The start was at 2:58. The summary:

Boat and Owner.	Finished. Time.	Elapsed Time.
Vaquero, H. B. Duryea	5:00:30	2:02:30
Dorothy, H. P. Whitney	5:01:02	2:03:02
Ashi, Lloyd Warren	5:01:27	2:03:27
Wa Wa, R. Brooks	5:03:12	2:05:12
Carolina, P. Jones	5:03:22	2:05:22
Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.	5:04:06	2:06:06
Hera, R. N. Ellis	5:04:43	2:06:43

CANADIAN CRICKETERS WIN.

In Their First Metropolitan Game They Defeat Staten Island Handily.

The Canadian cricketers played their first metropolitan game yesterday at Staten Island, and they had no difficulty in scoring an easy victory over the local club by 92 runs. The visitors proved quite strong in batting, but the bowling against them was rather weak, and it is not likely to be met with again during their stay in New York.

Their bowling, however, did not prove very strong, but this was accounted for by the fact that two of the chief trundlers of the team failed to make connections. They will, however, be here later in the week.

Batting first on a good wicket, the Canadians ran up the very respectable total 244, to which M. A. Walker was the chief contributor with a good innings of 48. F. W. Stirling and J. L. Counsell also did good work with the willow, and, in fact, all the men on the team reached double figures with the exception of three.

For Staten Island F. W. Stiles and J. Bingham were the chief contributors, while H. E. Green, A. W. Herbert, and T. S. Hope-Simpson were also successful. The score follows:

STATEN ISLAND.

J. Bingham, c. Stirling, b. McMurtry	32
T. S. Hope-Simpson, b. Laing	18
A. W. Herbert, c. Hills, b. Laing	23
R. T. Rokeby, c. and b. Forester	0
C. P. Hunditch, b. Forester	4
Lohmann, b. Laing	0
F. W. Stiles, c. Hills, b. Stirling	35
H. E. Green, c. and b. Laing	22
W. S. Callender, b. Hills	3
R. St. G. Walker, b. Laing	4
J. Pitcher, not out	8
Byes	1
Leg byes	2
Total	152

CANADIANS.

J. L. Counsell, b. Lohmann	32
W. E. McMurtry, c. Bingham, b. Lohmann	23
A. G. Chambers, run out	22
J. M. Laing, b. Lohmann	11
M. A. Walker, b. Green	48
W. R. Marshall, C. Green, b. Lohmann	26
A. J. Hills, c. Stiles, b. Lohmann	0
E. J. Fawke, b. Green	0
J. H. Forester, b. Lohmann	0
F. W. Stirling, b. Lohmann	39
A. H. Collins, not out	27
Byes	13
Leg byes	3
Total	244

CATTLE AND LOAN COMPANY.

Certificate Issued to a Chicago Concern with $2,000,000.

WHEELING, West Va., Aug. 23.—The Secretary of State has issued a certificate of incorporation to the Chicago Cattle and Loan Company of Chicago, with an authorized capital of $2,000,000. The incorporators are Phil D. Armour, Gustave Swift, Nelson Morris, Levi B. Doud, Anderson Valentine, Frederick S. Winslow, John A. Spoor, and Albert B. Veeter of Chicago, William G. Sewell of Camden, N. J.; Chauncey M. Depew and William D. Guthrie of New York City, and Nathaniel Thayer, Frederick H. Price, George H. Gardner, and Walter S. Fitz of Boston.

The Chicago Cattle and Loan Company is organized for the purpose of loaning money to any person, and particularly to the owners of cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, and other live stock, and particularly the security of mortgages pledged or other liens upon live stock, to negotiate, sell, indorse, guarantee, and otherwise dispose of the obligations of such persons. The principal office is in Chicago.

HATCHET DUG UP FOR WRAY.

Walter B. Atterbury's Brooklyn Friends Hold a Hostile Meeting.

A meeting of Walter B. Atterbury's friends in the Twenty-third Ward of the Borough of Brooklyn was held last night in Decorior Hall, in Gates Avenue. A. Stewart Walsh presided, and the principal speeches were made by Mr. Atterbury and Assemblyman Marshall. The meeting was evidently aimed at Senator Albert A. Wray, and served to warn the Senator of the opposition of Mr. Atterbury's friends.

In Mr. Atterbury's speech he bitterly attacked Senator Wray, chiefly for his attitude on the Dollar Gas and Telephone bills, which he declared to be shifty and suspicious. He said that Wray had refused to resign as counsel for the Metropolitan Telephone Company, but had remained in the Legislature and voted when bills affecting that company were brought up. Mr. Marshall also criticised Wray. No reference to the State campaign was made, except that those present, who were all active workers in the district associations, were urged to secure the nomination of the best possible candidates.

During the fight against Atterbury at the primaries last Spring, Senator Wray joined forces with Postmaster Wilson, ex-Corporation Counsel Burr, and the other leaders who fought against the machine. It was predicted when the returns came in that there would be trouble for Wray if he sought a renomination.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises	5:19	Sun sets	6:46	Moon rises	10:24

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook		Gov. Isl'd		H. Gate	1:33
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	12:25	Gov. Isl'd	12:30	H. Gate	2:19

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) AUG. 24.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Abydos, Puerto Rico	......	3:00 P. M.
Caribbee, Ponce, Puerto Rico	12:30 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Germanic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Kennett, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Noordland, Southampton and Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Portia, Newfoundland	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Irrawaddy, Grenada	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Vigilancia, Santiago	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, AUG. 25.

Alliance, Colon	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Ardandhu, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Capri, Pernambuco	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Hildebrand, Para	2:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
H. H. Meier, Southampton and Bremen	......	12:00 M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	......	3:00 P. M.
Mary Park, La Plata	2:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, AUG. 26.

Carib, Charleston	......	3:00 P. M.
New York, San Domingo and Turk's Island	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
State of Texas, Brunswick	......	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, AUG. 27.

Alleghany, Kingston	......	......
Boadicea, London	......	......
Idaho, Hull	......	......
La Gascogne, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lampasas, Galveston	......	3:00 P. M.
Patria, Hamburg	......	1:00 P. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Umbria, Queenstown and Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Belgic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 28 at 6:30 P. M.

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Moana, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. §3 at 7 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Olympia, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Sept. 8 at 6:30 P. M.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mails closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) AUG. 24.

Carib, Jacksonville, Aug. 21.
Leander, Hamburg, Aug. 6.
Lucerna, Hull, Aug. 10.
Russian Prince, Antwerp, Aug. 5.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Aug. 17.
Vera, Gibraltar, Aug. 7.
Werra, Gibraltar, Aug. 15.

THURSDAY, AUG. 25.

Boston City, Swansea, Aug. 11.
Chattahoochee, Savannah, Aug. 22.
Etona, St. Lucia, Aug. 18.
Excelsior, New Orleans, Aug. 20.
Gliurnium, Shields, Aug. 11.
Norge, Christiansand, Aug. 12.
Saale, Bremen, Aug. 16.

FRIDAY, AUG. 26.

Chalmette, New Orleans, Aug. 20.
Croft, Dundee, Aug. 18.
Kansas City, Savannah, Aug. 23.
Lucania, Liverpool, Aug. 20.

SATURDAY, AUG. 27.

Bulgaria, Hamburg, Aug. 13.
La Touraine, Havre, Aug. 20.
Nardkyn, Hamburg, Aug. 13.
Prins Wilhelm IV., Port au Prince, Aug. 21.

SUNDAY, AUG. 28.

Galileo, Newcastle, Aug. 14.
Galileo, St. Lucia, Aug. 21.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, Aug. 16.
Vega, St. Michaels, Aug. 17.

MONDAY, AUG. 29.

Alexandra, London, Aug. 18.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Aug. 18.
Tauric, Liverpool, Aug. 19.

Arrived—Tuesday, Aug. 23.

SS Friedrich der Grosse, (Ger.,) Eichel, Bremen Aug. 13 and Southampton 14th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:50 A. M.

SS Queen Margaret, (Br.,) Dunbar, Hiogo, &c., May 19, with mdse. to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 P. M. 22d.

SS Baron Elibank, (Br.,) Goudey, Santos, &c., July 26, with mdse. to order—vessel to Peter Wright & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 11:15 P. M. 22d.

SS Vittoria, (Br.,) Wetherill, Progreso Aug. 17, with mdse. to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 4:40 A. M.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah Aug. 20, with mdse. and passengers to Ocean Steamship Co.

SS America, (Br.,) Pearce, London Aug. 10, with mdse. to New York Shipping Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:40 P. M. 22d.

SS Taff, (Br.,) Canrobert, Port Antonio and Port Maria Aug. 17, with fruit to American Fruit Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 A. M.

SS Algoa, (Br.,) Hansford, Hamburg Aug. 4 and Shields 9th, with mdse. to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS Guyandotte, Davis, Norfolk, with mdse. to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Benefactor, Ingraham, Georgetown, S. C., Aug. 18 and Wilmington, 20th, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Ship Helene, (Ger.,) Kohlsaat, Stockholm 74 ds., in ballast to George E. Varrelman.

Brig Acacia, (of Port Medway, N. S.,) Hart, San Andreas 19 ds., with cocoanuts to A. N. Rethise.

Bark Consiglia Galatola, (Ital.,) Ambrosano, Gibraltar 32 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Harriet S. Jackson, Veazie, Brunswick Aug. 14, with lumber to Hilton & Dodge Lumber Co.—vessel to Parsons, Barnes & Pendleton.

Sailed.

SS Bovic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Pacific, (Br.,) for Rotterdam.
SS Servia, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Chicago City, (Br.,) for Bristol.
SS Trave, (Ger.,) for Bremen, &c.
SS Uller, (Nor.,) for Sanchez.
SS Tartar Prince, (Br.,) for Mediterranean ports.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk, &c.
SS El Dorado, for New Orleans.
SS Benison, (Br.,) for Haitien ports.
SS Algonquin, for Charleston, &c.
SS Nacoochee, for Savannah.

Miscellaneous.

ST. JOHN'S, Aug. 23.—The schooner Algeria arr. to-day from Barbados. She reports having sighted the SS Strathesk, (Br.,) Capt. Frost, from New York Aug. 12 for Alexandria, in lat. 40.34, lon. 56.40 west. The Strathesk signalled that she had been broken down for two hours. Her engineers were effecting repairs and she hoped to proceed in a short time.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—SS Gloamin, (Br.,) from Kurrachee for this port, which was in collision with the SS Ranza, (Br.,) as before reported, has been docked at Tilbury. Her bow on both sides and the stem are damaged severely.

The SS Ranza, (Br.,) which ran aground near Goodwin Sands, with bow badly damaged and submerged, after collision with the SS Gloamin, (Br.,) as before reported, still remains ashore. Divers are temporarily patching the hole in her bow, to enable her being taken into dock. The previous report that she had arrived at Tilbury Dock was premature.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 23.—SS Strathness, (Br.,) Capt. Durdin, from New York July 19 via St. Vincent, C. V., Aug. 2 for South African ports, has arrived here and reported that the coal in her bunkers had been on fire. The damage to cargo, if any, has not been ascertained.

HAMBURG, Aug. 23.—SS Knight Errant, (Br.,) Capt. Williams, which arr. at this port on Aug. 19 from New York and was afterward aground in the Elbe, as before reported, discharged 1,000 tons of cargo and then was floated and taken to her berth.

By Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—SS Majestic, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 6:25 P. M. to-day.

SS Spaarndam, (Dutch,) Capt. Stenser, from New York for Rotterdam, passed the Lizard at 3 P. M. to-day.

SS Amana, (Br.,) Capt. Kerr, from New York, for Sydney, &c., arr. at Melbourne to-day.

SS Masconomo, (Br.,) Capt. Jenkins, from New York for Rotterdam, passed Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Eastern Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Jackman, from Buenos Ayres, &c., for New York, arr. at Rio Janeiro Aug. 21.

SS British Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Sharp, from New York for Rio Janeiro, arr. at Pernambuco yesterday.

SS Colorado, (Br.,) Capt. Whitton, from New York, arr. at Hull yesterday.

SS Alsatia, (Br.,) Capt. Ward, from Naples for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Edam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bruinsma, from New York for Amsterdam, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Phoenicia, (Ger.,) Capt. Leithauser, from Hamburg for New York, passed the Lizard at 1 P. M. to-day.

SS Flaxman, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, from New York for Manchester, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Strathness, (Br.,) Capt. Durdin, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., for East London, &c., arr. at Cape Town to-day.

SS Coleridge, (Br.,) Capt. Salter, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New York Aug. 21.

SS Newton, (Br.,) Capt. Royce, sld. from Santos for New York Aug. 21.

SS Coleridge, (Br.,) Capt. Salter, sld. from San York for London, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Trojan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Dobson, from Naples, &c., for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Pontiac, (Br.,) Capt. Owen, from New York, arr. at Palermo Aug. 18.

SS Hesperia, (Br.,) Capt. Coverley, from New York, via Marseilles, &c., arr. at Genoa Aug. 20.

SS Nasmyth, (Br.,) Capt. Graham, from New York, arr. at Antwerp yesterday.

SS Therese Heymann, (Br.,) Capt. Key, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam yesterday.

SS Mongolian, (Br.,) Capt. Braes, from New York, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

SS Istria, (Aust.,) Capt. Suttora, (from Trieste,) sld. from Algiers for New York Aug. 16.

SS Munificent, (Br.,) Capt. Garrick, (from New York,) sld. from St. Vincent, C. V., for Cape Town, &c., Aug. 20.

SS Dunston, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, (from Para,) sld. from Barbados for New York Aug. 19.

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TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

THE PASSING OF PROTECTION.

We have had occasion to note from time to time the strong forces working together to make an end of the tariff for protection which has so long been the chief feature of our fiscal policy. When the astonishing victory of Admiral Dewey set the people of the United States to thinking what our commerce could do on the other side of the globe, it was like the shock that crystallizes elements long held in suspension. For the first time in our recent history the policy of trade isolation was made to appear absurd and ridiculous to the minds of those who had never before given it much thought. But this was only the sudden and conspicuous demonstration of a change that had been gradually prepared during a long time. The steadily increasing current of highly protected manufactured goods from our shores to the markets of the world had undermined the protective idea in the minds of thinking people.

In an article in the current number of Harper's Magazine, Mr. Worthington C. Ford treats on "The New Fiscal Policy of the United States." It is not at all intended as a demonstration that protection is as completely outgrown as the wampum currency of our early Indians, but the demonstration is complete nevertheless. Protection must go because the tariff through which it is sought has become an insufficient instrument for the collection of revenue, and because the duties levied for protection no longer yield any appreciable amount. The article is largely devoted to an analysis of the successive changes by which the duties have been increased in number and amount, especially the changes which took place during the civil war and immediately after, and to an explanation of the substitution of internal duties at the last session of Congress. Of the condition of the tariff on the eve of the war Mr. Ford says: "Among the thousands of duties imposed by the tariff schedules hardly a dozen contribute an appreciable sum to the Treasury. In only a single instance have these few items shown an ability to hold their importance as objects of revenue. The explanation is simple. The development of domestic production and manufacture has made foreign supplies less necessary, and the general tendency has been to restrict importations to such articles as cannot be produced or made in this country. To the foreigner the market of the United States has been a contracting market, unable to absorb what was long its natural taking, and becoming an aggressive and powerful competitor in lines where its peculiar strength confers almost a monopoly. This change is reflected in decreasing and more closely selected imports, and in the rising exports of domestic manufactures."

When we were called upon to provide a revenue for war purposes it was absolutely impossible to get a dollar more from the ordinary protective tariff duties. On the contrary the Dingley tariff was producing a steadily increasing deficit. Before war was dreamed of the shortage in the revenue amounted to $500,000,000 a year. According to Mr. Ford's estimates "at least $75,000,000 a year more revenue would be needed," independently of the war, and to meet this, new internal taxation and purely revenue import duties, like that on tea, must have been resorted to. When the war came and a much larger income was required these were the measures adopted, and he is of the opinion that they will have to be continued after peace is settled, even though the yield should reach $200,000,000 a year. Whether this shall prove to be the case or not a very much larger revenue than we have ever collected in time of peace will certainly be needed, and for this purpose the protective tariff is useless.

The influence of this change upon the future policy of the country must be very great. While our minds were fixed on "preserving the home market," our idea of our relations to the outer world was narrow and obscure. We had the "homely wits" of "home keeping" people. We were unconscious of powers that had never been brought into use, and have now been tested and have triumphantly stood the test. We have emerged from a condition of rustic apprehension and jealousy of outsiders to one of fully understanding our capacity, opportunity, duty. The competitors we sought to bar out by protective duties we are ready to meet on every field, whether the field be purely commercial or political, or if need should be the field of combat. Doubtless this expansion has its dangers, but our safety against these lies in the basic idea of justice and equality of right in our national life. We are of the race that feels responsibilities with widening opportunities and tempers power with conscience.

WAR RECORDS IN THE CAMPAIGN.

We advise the Democrats to waste no time in looking for a war candidate for Governor. In the first place they have no war candidate. That is reason enough. But if they had a score of battle-scarred heroes it would be childish to nominate one of them because of his scars or his heroism.

Col. Roosevelt's good war record brings him into the popular view, awakens enthusiasm, sets the people to cheering, and forces him upon the attention of the unwilling Platt men. But it is not his war record that makes him fit to be Governor of the State of New York. We have no doubt that there were New York Democrats who fought at his side or under his command before Santiago, men of grit and daring, first-rate fighting men, but nobody would venture to suggest one of them as a candidate. Why? Because a fighting record so brief, even if glorious, by no means makes its possessor available.

Col. Roosevelt had already made a record of distinction in civil affairs before he became a Rough Rider. He would never have come out of the war a Colonel if he had not gone into it with the courage and the character and the brains that had already for fifteen years made him a conspicuous figure in his own State, and latterly in the Nation.

If Col. Roosevelt's war record were twice as picturesque and thrice as glorious, he would never be thought of as a candidate had not his antecedent service in the Legislature, in the Police Commission, in the Civil Service Commission, and in the Navy Department proved him to be a man of extraordinary gifts and capacities for public affairs.

We cannot deny that war records are mighty taking with the people. But a four months' war is rather short for the making of candidates in great numbers. Washington fought seven years, Zachary Taylor two, and Ulysses S. Grant four, and of these military Presidents only Taylor and Grant were selected for military records alone; for Washington was simply the greatest man of his time, faultless in judgment, lofty in character and not to be passed by. The name of Dewey is pretty certainly imperishable. Sampson and Schley will long be remembered. But would it not be taking the short view and showing too great susceptibility to the joyous enthusiasm of the present moment to predict lasting military renown for other commanders of our forces? In so far as Col. Roosevelt's present supporters are urging his candidacy because he was and is Colonel of the Rough Riders, and for that reason alone, they are insincere in their devotion to him and indifferent to the elements of his character that make him fit to be Governor. And in so far as the Republicans up the State are moved by Roosevelt's renown in war to demand his elevation to civic honors they make the less appear the greater reason.

The Democrats should steer clear of war candidates and war issues. The path of wisdom for them leads to the nomination of a Democrat of ability, strength, courage, and high character, with a good nose for hunting out rascals. It leads to a Governorship campaign on State issues, the only issues in a Governorship campaign that are not introduced in hypocrisy and discussed in dishonesty. The canal frauds, Aldridge, Payn, starchless civil service reform, the Raines law, and the Black metropolitan elections law are State issues. El Caney and San Juan are not. The true State issues are of momentous importance. The moment the Democrats abandon them for National issues their chances vanish.

THE ARMY AND THE NAVY.

It is as unfortunate for the Secretary of War as it is fortunate for the country that while we have had from his department a series of humiliating blunders, failures, and disappointments in everything but the actual fighting, we have had a department which has been an object lesson of efficiency, promptness, and success. From the time when the navy moved out of Key West to blockade the Cuban ports last April until the warships arrived in New York Bay last Saturday morning "on schedule time" to receive the acclamations of their grateful countrymen, there has been no oversight, no blundering, no failure. The great fleet of auxiliaries, colliers, and supply vessels was assembled when it was wanted, and has continued ever since to vie in efficiency with the work of the fighting ships. The staff departments at Washington have been as well managed as the men-of-war at the front. Everything has gone "like clockwork."

Either we must believe that the officers of the regular army are inferior to the officers of the navy, or else we must believe that their efforts have been hampered and nullified by civilians in high places. The first alternative is one that nobody will accept who has watched the work the army has done when it had a fair chance. If the navy was ready and the army was unready, the public judgment will be that Secretary Long and Assistant Secretary Roosevelt were devoting themselves singly to the efficiency of the navy. There has not been a suggestion of "politics" in the work of the Navy Department. Can Secretary Alger say as much about the War Department? The difference between the single-mindedness of a faithful public servant and the divided mind of an inveterate politician answers and explains the contrast between the work of the Navy Department and War Department during the war with Spain.

OUR INDUSTRIAL FUTURE.

The address of Mr. Joseph C. Hendrix of this city, as President of the American Bankers' Association, at Denver yesterday was a notable one. His remark: "We are told that here in Denver we are 'a mile high in the sky'; it is, then, a good place as well as a good time for a survey of things," was skillfully borne out in the address.

What the survey in general yielded to his observation is shown by his declaration: "We hold now three of the winning cards in the game for commercial greatness—iron, steel, and coal. We have long been the granary of the world; we now aspire to be its workshop. Then we want to be its clearing house."

These broad outlines were filled in with care and intelligence. The question of the currency and the relation to it of the bankers; the question of the distribution of banking facilities, that of bank credits and the manner in which they are to be guarded and extended; these and others of like interest were clearly discussed. The address shows the marked progress in the character of the work done by the American Bankers' Association, which has become an integral and extremely useful element in the business life of the country.

THE REGULARS AT MONTAUK.

Gen. Young has given forcible expression to a complaint that must have arisen in many minds. He says that while the volunteers at Montauk Point have been loaded and even overloaded with delicacies, the invalids and convalescents of the regular army are left to the army ration. The army ration is meat for strong men. It is not a diet for invalids and convalescents. It is complained at Montauk that it is not even in good condition. Moreover, it is an old complaint that, as part of the general niggardliness of Congress toward an army which has no "influence," it is impossible to procure proper diet in army hospitals, even in a normal condition and in time of peace.

That a single soldier in Montauk, regular or volunteer, should go without anything that is needed to restore him to full health and vigor is a National reproach. But very particularly it is a reproach to the City of New York. The city has just shown, by its welcome to the warships, that it appreciates their work. "Never tell me," said Admiral Schley, warming with his welcome, "that the people are ungrateful." They have only to have it shown to them that the defenders of the country are in need to supply their needs.

It ought to be a particular pleasure, as it is an imperative duty, for the City of New York to supply the needs of the regular army. Every intelligent citizen recognizes that, so far as operations on shore are concerned, this war has been fought by the regular army of the United States. Without it we should have been helpless on Cuban soil even against so weak a foe as Spain. It has been worth to the country, during these last six months, a hundred times over what it costs the country within a generation. It has suffered frightful losses and frightful privations. What is left of it is within three hours' reach of the largest and richest city of the Union. It ought to be the pride of that city to take care of it without assistance. We have already organizations and agencies to look after the welfare of the volunteers. Let them look equally to the welfare of the regulars who have done so much the larger share of the work. If they need more money they have only to appeal for it, and to receive it in abundant measure from the gratitude of patriotic hearts.

MUSTERING OUT AND PENSIONS.

It is a novelty that patriotic Americans should have something for which to be sincerely grateful to the War Department, under its present administration. But without doubt they have. The regulations providing for the mustering out of the troops now in service, if faithfully executed, will effectually provide against the repetition of the scandals which have prevented the pension list from being a roll of honor, have cost many millions of money worse than wasted, have raised up a tribe of rascally claim agents, and have gone far to debauch and demoralize the organizations of old soldiers of the civil war.

This enormous public service, moral even more than material, will be performed by the record to be made of every discharge, a record which will include a statement of the physical condition of the man discharged. No application for pensions can be made on account of the war with Spain which is not accompanied by the production of the discharge. This will show that the man has actually served, which is by no means clear of all the present pensioners, and that his discharge has been honorable, which is untrue of many of them. It will also show whether or not at the time of his discharge he is suffering from a disability incurred in the service. The regulation will substantiate the claims of honest and deserving applicants for pensions. It will protect the Treasury from dishonest claims. And it opens a gloomy outlook for the whole brood of pension sharks.

That Secretary Alger is one of the last men from whom action of this kind could have been expected makes more commendable his course in taking it, or even in assenting to it. He is one of the "old soldiers" who owe their political conspicuousness to the zeal with which they have upheld the sanctity of all pension claims and the criminality of investigating them. He is the representative of those old soldiers whom an old soldier of another kind described as "pension bummers." That he should give his assent to so sensible a measure for securing discrimination in claims for pensions is a fact the more welcome for being unexpected and even surprising. He is to be heartily congratulated upon not having prevented the establishment of this wholesome and necessary rule.

THE CONTROL OF THE PHILIPPINES.

In one of the resolutions unanimously adopted by the Saratoga conference there is a declaration of National policy of permanent soundness to which we suppose the people of the United States would give their firm and substantially unanimous support. It is to be found in the resolution here printed:

> "We believe that the rescued and liberated people of the surrendered islands are in a sense temporarily the wards of the conquering nation, and that we should treat them as such. With our views of natural right and of the inestimable privilege of civil liberty, we should not be justified in returning the conquered islands to the misrule and oppression from which we have relieved them. As soon as the islands under our present protection can be trusted to govern themselves they should be allowed home rule, either independently or as a part of the United States, as hereinafter recommended. Until such time as they may be able to govern themselves they should continue under the protection of the United States, and the question as to whether at some future period, at the mutual desire of both, they should be permanently annexed should be left to the time when it arises."

"With our views of natural right and of the inestimable privilege of civil liberty we should not be justified in returning the conquered islands to the misrule and oppression from which we have relieved them." That is American doctrine, it is wise doctrine, sound in policy and in morals. We cannot return to Spain any lands or peoples we have delivered from her oppression and misrule.

Nor can we permit any trick or subterfuge of the Spaniards to prevent our keeping this compact with honor, liberty, and civilization. The Philippine question is not narrowed to a Manila question because Augustin, Governor of the Philippines, sneaked aboard the ship of a collusive and unfriendly German Admiral and fled before the surrender, leaving a Spanish General in Chief to surrender "the city and defenses of Manila and its suburbs." The protocol puts the disposition and future control of the Philippines before the Peace Commission for determination. Spain signed the protocol. She assents to the principle that the future control and sovereignty of the Philippines is an open question. When the matter comes before the Peace Commissioners our position will be made known. It will not, we are confident, include the renewal of Spain's forfeited license to misgovern the Philippines.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Reports from New Mexico are to the effect that, as a rule, the Spanish-speaking part of the population has given all its sympathy to Spain during the whole course of the war now provisionally closed, and has demonstrated, as freely as its members dared, a deep hostility to American ideas and American policies. There have been, indeed, not a few notable exceptions to this rule among the better educated and more intelligent "Mexicans," but these only served to emphasize both the general disposition of their class and the cause of the non-assimilation which its attitude revealed. The trouble with these disaffected, semi-traitorous citizens is that they have been allowed to attend schools in which only the Spanish language was spoken, and that their natural inclination to keep aloof from influences which seemed alien has been perpetuated and fostered. Two generations have passed away since New Mexico became a part of the United States, and yet, thanks to an utterly mistaken kindness on the part of the National and Territorial authorities, schools are still maintained at the public expense in which all the teaching is done in Spanish. As long as this is permitted, of course a considerable majority of the inhabitants will remain "Mexican" and retain a pseudo-allegiance to the land which, if the matter were one of reason instead of instinct, they would detest much more vehemently than the real American does. All through the territory there are to be found to-day thousands of children, as well as thousands of adults, to whom English is an almost unknown, and therefore a more or less detested, tongue. Such a state of affairs is disgraceful as well as dangerous, and yet the Territorial Superintendent of Instruction has recently ruled that Spanish may be used in any school where a majority of the patrons request it. Whether or not this decision is in accordance with New Mexican law we do not know, but in any case it can only produce bad results, and it is to be hoped that success will attend the efforts of certain residents of Silver City who are planning to petition Congress, at its next session, to disfranchise every New Mexican who cannot speak, read, and write the English language. In the present attitude of these "Mexicans" who do not know that they are Americans, there is to be found a strong hint as to the course which should be pursued in Puerto Rico. Absolutely no official recognition should be given hereafter to the Spanish language in that island, and the sooner the speaking of English is made obligatory there the sooner it will become a real and valuable possession.

—Considering that the people of this country are not a particularly meek lot, and that they are decidedly prompt to punish any wrongs except those inflicted by corporations and political bosses, it is a little strange that they should not only withhold all sympathy from the Cubans who desire to "get even" with their late oppressors, but that they should vehemently denounce every attempt in this direction as illustrating a base desire for barbarous "revenge." That the inauguration of a reign of terror in the island cannot be permitted is perfectly obvious; indeed, it is not reasonable to suppose that a majority of the islanders have any desire to begin an indiscriminate confiscation of Spanish property or a wholesale chopping off of Spanish heads, for they have taken no such action in the cities, Gibara among them, of which they have recently gained possession. Is it not possible that much of the Cuban coldness toward us is due to a false impression that we are going to insist on an absolute wiping out of all old scores? If such an impression exists, the islanders naturally ponder long and bitterly on the fact that practically every one of the debts thus to be extinguished is owed by a Spaniard to a Cuban, and that therefore the latter is to pay extremely high for harmony, while the former will get it for a good deal less than nothing. The asymmetry of this arrangement is almost ludicrously apparent, for under it the Spanish thief will retain his booty of land or money, the Spanish criminal will escape the penalty of his acts, and the Spanish oppressor, become the Cuban citizen, will be amazed at his own good luck.

PERSONAL.

—It was Mr. Hermann Oelrichs, if memory serves, who started in a New York paper some years ago a spirited discussion of the question whether sharks would bite men. The discussion revealed the universal existence of a belief that these disreputable fish were only too glad to devour humanity in either wholesale or retail quantities, but instances in which they had really done so were not forthcoming from people who had either seen or experienced the nefarious acts, and the reward which Mr. Oelrichs offered for good legal proof that the general impression had a foundation in fact was never claimed; at least, we do not recall that it was ever paid, and of course that amounts to the same thing. But however it may be in regard to sharks biting men, the thrilling story which comes from Prince's Bay would seem to indicate that sharks do not hesitate to bite divinity students. At all events Mr. Charles E. Doone, a representative of that most estimable class, who went in swimming this week in Prince's Bay, was bitten by something very severely, and if it wasn't a shark, what was it? To be sure, no ominous fin, swiftly cutting the water; no shadowy form beneath its surface, excited the apprehensions of Mr. Doone and his companions, but about the wound inflicted there is no doubt whatever, and the doctor who sewed it up solemnly declares that no bit of floating driftwood ever left the clear marks of serrated teeth, and that even a nail on a sunken spile would not work havoc so symmetrical as that which the young theologian's leg presented. Shark it must have been, therefore, and unless Mr. Oelrichs is disposed to stand on petty technicalities he will settle with Mr. Doone at once.

—If Gen. Shafter had possessed more of the news instinct he would have sent us, with the truly unique literary achievement of Señor Pedro Lopez de Castillo, at least an outline biography of that most remarkable specimen of the Spanish private. It is to be presumed that the General took pains to assure himself that the letter of Señor Lopez was an authorized expression of sentiments held by Santiago's humble defenders, and therefore there is little or no excuse for suspecting that the document was produced by somebody high in station and for the sake of effect credited to a man in the ranks. But the American commander should have appreciated the surprise and curiosity which would be created here by so graceful and altogether admirable a production coming from such a source. Not many American privates, if conditions had been reversed, would have been impelled to write such a letter, and not many scores of them could have done it as well if the impulse had come. Do any considerable number of the Spanish soldiers feel emotions like those which Señor Lopez put in words? If so, there must be more than recent events indicated in the "pundonor" that most of us had come to consider a myth devised to conceal a complete lack of common sense and common honesty. A phrase or two in the letter revealed that it was originally written in Spanish, or else by a Spaniard whose English, while very good, is not quite perfect. This adds to the probability that Pedro Lopez de Castillo does exist, and it also adds to the desire to know more about him—where he was educated, how he came to be carrying a Mauser instead of a sword, and the means he took to secure the right to speak for his companions.

—Bismarck, in his younger days at least, did not scorn to attain his ends by devices that owed more to—well, call it ingenuity, than to the dignified exercise of resistless strength. For instance, while he was Prussia's representative in the Federal Diet at Frankfurt he was irritated by the discovery that some of the very pompous and equally conscienceless diplomatists in the Bundestag were in the habit of intercepting and reading his reports to the King of Prussia. Instead of denouncing this custom openly and thereby causing scenes and scandals, as he would have done without hesitation in the days of his greatest power, the Prince held his peace, and set his wits to work on the problem of getting the better of his antagonists. An old story now revived tells how he met the difficulty. One day when he had a most important letter which he was absolutely obliged to confide to the post he put the document in his pocket, took one of his colleagues with him for a walk, and led him into a back street of the city. There he selected a small grocer's shop, opened the door, entered, and asked for soap. After making his purchase he put the parcel in his pocket, asking: "Have you any letter covers?" Some envelopes of the commonest kind were brought to him. He pulled out his important document and prepared it for the post, whereupon he begged the man to give him pen and ink. Not having taken off his gloves, the Prince pretended that he could not write properly, and asked the shopman to address the letter, which he did. Putting the letter first to his nose and then into his pocket, Bismarck remarked to his friend: "Now, we'll see if they will sniff my report under this address and under this perfume, composed of soap, herrings, tallow, and cheese."

SURGEON GENERAL STERNBERG.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article which appears in your issue of this morning reflecting upon the Surgeon General of the army is so unjust as to demand an immediate correction. Having seen a portion of the work done by the medical officers at Santiago, and knowing how arduously they labored to prepare for the expedition, I can truly say that no department of the army is entitled to greater credit in this campaign than the Medical. The Surgeon General did his full duty in supplying medical and hospital stores in superabundance, and in detailing medical officers to accompany the expedition. Not only that, but he also formulated admirable sanitary rules for the avoidance of tropical diseases, which were published to the army. There is nothing which forethought, experience, and ability should have furnished for the welfare of the sick or wounded that the Surgeon General did not think of. That these were not provided in all cases was not his fault.

The concluding portion of this unjust article is as follows: "They say that Dr. Sternberg is a great surgeon. It may be, but he has made an utter failure as an executive officer."

As an officer of the Medical Department of over thirty years' service, and having a personal acquaintance with Gen. Sternberg, I can say that he has never been regarded as a great surgeon, nor has it been his ambition to be a great surgeon. He is doubtless a perfectly competent surgeon, but his greatness professionally is as a physician, sanitarian, and bacteriologist. His administration as Surgeon General has been regarded by officers of the Medical Corps as exceedingly able and energetic. His executive ability has been highly complimented by all who are familiar with his work, and it is universally conceded that he has labored very effectively to elevate the professional standing of his corps.

I do not think The Times would knowingly do any man an injustice, and I believe that it has only to look a little more carefully into this matter in order to give the credit which I am sure it will find due.

X.

New York, Aug. 22, 1898.

SECRETARY ALGER'S LETTER TO MR. DEPEW.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter of the Secretary of War of Aug. 18 to Mr. Depew makes statement of the work done by the chiefs of the bureaus of the War Department to provide supplies for our troops in the field and at camps, and he enumerates in figures the amount of supplies purchased by the different supply departments.

There has not been question made at any time by the public or by the soldiers as to the amounts of supplies that may have been purchased for the army, but the complaint is, and it is heard daily, that the supplies are not delivered to the soldier, and that he has suffered and continues to suffer for lack of them.

It matters nothing to the soldiers that the Government spends millions ostensibly for his benefit, unless means are devised that he shall be bettered by the expenditure, and these means appear to have been much at fault, owing principally to two causes, one being the lack of an efficient personnel in the subordinates of the supply departments, and a consequent weak organization, and the other in the fact that the camps are too large, too large especially in view of the adverse conditions attending an inexperienced and poorly equipped staff and inexperienced commanding officers.

Mr. Depew, as the able manager of a large railroad corporation, knows very well that he could not run his railroads simply by ordering the purchase of engines and cars, and an accident to one of his trains involving loss of life would not be excused by a schedule wherein he might show what he had paid for engines and appurtenances. The public would demand to know what measures he had taken to guard against such accident, whether the trainmen, switchmen, and all the personnel were properly organized, and every man at his post, and, furthermore, whether due care had been taken to select none but efficient and sober men for responsible duties.

And if it were a conviction of the public that the personnel of the railroad to whom was intrusted the safety of human lives owed their appointments to a "pull," political, social, or consanguineous, then there would exist very strong grounds for believing that accident and suffering were brought about through very blameworthy management, bad organization, and inefficient employes.

Good work cannot be done when the staff of workers has been carelessly selected, and complaint has existed at all our camps from the time of their formation.

Insufficient supplies for the soldier in the midst of a country teeming with abundance, want of water in a country the best watered on the face of the globe, poorly selected and malarious camps in a country traversed by mountain ridges and healthy valleys—these are calamities that our people complain of and are astonished to behold.

MAJOR.

Washington, Aug. 22, 1898.

DR. PETERS'S VIEWS CRITICISED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the sermon preached on Sunday morning last in St. Michael's Episcopal Church, in Amsterdam Avenue, by the Rev. Dr. John P. Peters, which, as reported in your issue of yesterday, seems to have been given up to a review of the situation growing out of our unhappy relations with Spain, the doctor is reported as having said, among other things:

"With our added responsibilities we have made ourselves more liable to become mixed up with the disputes of the world. We must be prepared to assert and maintain our rights in case of disagreement with any of the great powers that now dominate the world. We have entered upon a new era in National development. We have reached out beyond the North American continent. For this reason we will have to maintain a larger army and a greater navy than we have done in the past.

"Like other great powers, we will bear in mind that the best way to preserve peace is to be prepared for war. We must have the fighting men and the warships ready for service."

Recalling the striking and suggestive title under which Mr. Stead a few years since published an account of his experiences in the New York of the West, "If Christ came to Chicago," I now raise the question, If Christ had come into St. Michael's Episcopal Church on Sunday morning last and heard the discourse there delivered, as reported, what would the Master have said?

Q. McADAM.

Nyack, Aug. 23, 1898.

AN ANTI-ROOSEVELT PAPER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It may interest the New York City friends of Col. Roosevelt to know that the only unkind words that have been uttered about him since his name became prominent as the probable nominee of the Republican Party for Governor have appeared in the editorial columns of The Buffalo News. Edward H. Butler, the proprietor of The News, it is reported here, is the candidate for United States Senator of The Fourth Estate, a paper that, it is said, is published in New York City. The News has published several editorial articles belittling Col. Roosevelt and sneering at the idea that he should presume to think of running for Governor.

I am not revealing any State secret when I state that some of the Roosevelt men on the Erie Reservation think that the candidate for United States Senator who goes out of his way to sneer at Col. Roosevelt at this interesting stage of Republican State politics is engaged in about as dangerous an enterprise as Spain was when she blew up the Maine.

IROQUOIS.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1898.

A SUGGESTED REFORM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you through your enterprising paper call the attention of the "powers that be" to the absolute need of electric buttons at each seat of the street cars, enabling passengers to signal when they wish to alight? Under the existing arrangement it is many times impossible to get the attention of the too busy (?) conductor, and passengers are carried one or two blocks beyond where they wish to stop. In Washington all of the street cars are thus equipped, and the convenience is great. Please use your influence to have our cars so fitted out.

A FREQUENT VICTIM.

New York, Aug. 22, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Like a Spanish Gunner.

"Not a single book that I have written has made a hit." "H'm; you must have some Spanish blood in your veins."—Detroit Free Press.

They Blame Columbus Instead.

"I want to say one thing for them Spaniards," said the fat man with the celluloid collar. "They ain't never tried to blame it on the umpire."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Johnnie's Heirloom.

Mr. Spouter—An heirloom, Johnnie, is something that's handed down from father to son.

Little Johnnie—Huh! That's a funny name for pants.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

Exit Anti-Imperialism.

"It is most unfortunate," commented the father who had just been notified of the arrival of twins. "This rapid extension of authority seems to give the lie to my protestations of anti-imperialism."—Chicago Evening Post.

Perhaps a Sophomore Degree.

Granger—I suppose Fleeter is one of them college fellows?

Civis—And why do you think that.

Granger—Everything that come to his house is marked "C. O. D."—one of them college degrees, I suppose.—Boston Transcript.

Alone with Washington.

Mamma—It is very naughty to tell lies, Eva. People who do so don't go to heaven.

Eva—Did you ever tell a lie, mamma?

Mamma—No, dear, never.

Eva—Won't you be fearful lonely in heaven, mamma, with only George Washington?—Oswego Daily Palladium.

STATE ISSUES AND VIEWS.

Closing in on Col. Roosevelt—Gov. Black's Position.

From The Syracuse Daily Journal, (Rep.)

Col. Theodore Roosevelt looms up on the political horizon. The positive statement is made down at Montauk Point that the Colonel will consent to become a candidate if the party is united for him. Lemuel Ely Quigg, the right-hand man of Senator Platt, has visited Teddy in camp, and the gossips say that Platt is to favor the Colonel. Roosevelt will not permit newspaper men to interview him on the subject, but his friends say that he will accept if it is the wish of the party.

From The Buffalo Enquirer, (Dem.)

"Is it Roosevelt or Black?" the Republican newspapers are asking. Probably no one is more interested in the answer than Black.

From The Utica Observer, (Dem.)

The pretended reluctance of Platt to accept Roosevelt as a candidate for Governor is a pretty piece of acting. No one knows better than Platt that Black is a hopeless candidate—in fact, no man can serve Platt long and retain public respect.

From The Kingston Daily Freeman, (Rep.)

Col. Theodore Roosevelt very sensibly says that he will accept a nomination for Governor of the State of New York if it comes to him from the regular Republican organization. He will not run as the candidate of a faction. Col. Roosevelt is a Republican through and through and has his party's interests at heart. The disturbers and malcontents who look to him for assistance in their attempts to injure the Republican Party will be disappointed.

From The Daily Rome Sentinel, (Dem.)

Platt may be depended upon to kill off Roosevelt's boom if he can. He is not the sort of Governor the man from Tioga wants, and his nomination would hardly be permitted unless it were to result in his defeat, for Roosevelt as Governor would mean the end of Platt as boss.

From The Oswego Daily Times, (Rep.)

The man in this State just now most talked about outside of it in connection with official preferment is doubtless Theodore Roosevelt. Republican, Democratic, and independent papers all have him up for discussion.

* * * * * * * *

A striking tribute to Col. Roosevelt is to be found in the simple fact that nowhere in all the broad discussion of his name is there a lisp in disparagement of his high intellectual qualites, his fine executive ability, his knowledge and grasp of practical affairs, or of his manhood's gallantry and purity. The State may well be proud of Theodore Roosevelt. Tested in every direction, his fame is of the right stamp and rings true.

From The Troy Press, (Dem.)

But let no reader deceive himself with the notion that the Republican bosses will accept Roosevelt if they can prevent his nomination without disaster to themselves. If they consent to the Rough Rider's nomination, it will be for the same reason that the Spanish took a thrashing near Santiago.

From The Buffalo Express, (Rep.)

Platt undoubtedly realizes Black's weakness, but whether he is willing to nominate a man such as Theodore Roosevelt, whom he knows he could not control as Governor, is another question. He may prefer this to defeat at the polls. But Roosevelt's admirers must look to themselves for Roosevelt's nomination. If public sentiment continues to grow in that direction at the present rate, it will be inevitable.

From The News-Press, (Poughkeepsie,) (Dem.)

It is only one way of putting it to say that the leading object of New Yorkers is to elect a Democratic Governor. The real object of the people now is to rid the State of canal scandals and scandalized public servants.

From The Buffalo News, (Ind.)

Part of the tactics to force Gov. Black off the State ticket this Fall has been the circulation of a report that the Governor is not a candidate for renomination. The report is false. Gov. Black is in the field and doesn't purpose to let any filibustering tactics deprive him of a nomination if the party is willing to accord him that honor, and that will appear in the usual way as the preliminary campaign goes on.

From The Daily Saratogian, (Rep.)

Col. Roosevelt is also mentioned for Gubernatorial honors.

From The Utica Press, (Ind.)

The rumor keeps current that Senator Platt will consent to Roosevelt's nomination for Governor. This is an indication that the boss does not think any of his favorites can be elected. He does not like Black, and the Colonel of the Rough Riders is not the kind of a man he usually permits to get nominations when there is any chance of success. Perhaps he realizes that the best and surest way to kill off Roosevelt is to let it go out that he is for him.

From The Post-Express, (Rochester,) (Ind.)

The prudent voter will not vote to make a radical change at Albany unless he is convinced that the change would mean reform. Would a change which would place New York in Control of Dick Croker or of David B. Hill bring joy to reputable citizens, who are familiar with the record which those two unscrupulous politicians have made? Do the taxpayers desire to see the entire State, as well as New York City, Tammanyized?

From The Buffalo Courier, (Dem.)

Platt and black are sustaining a position of armed neutrality.

From The Binghamton Leader, (Dem.)

The Brooklyn Citizen notes the reported growing of the Roosevelt Gubernatorial boom and the reported serenity of Mr. Platt's mind in respect thereto, and is disposed to believe that the boss expects, or hopes, at least, that the Roosevelt boom and the Black boom will crash into and destroy each other.

* * * * * * *

With Black and Roosevelt out of the way, it will be necessary, of course, to find another man to nominate. George Washington Aldridge wanted the nomination two years ago, and, as he didn't get it, probably wants it yet, but, in view of one thing or another, he can hardly regard himself as available just now. Representative Odell, who is Chairman of the State Committee, has long felt that the Governorship is good enough for him, and it was reported recently that he is busily engaged in the more or less profitable work of getting delegates pledged to his interest.

THE FELLER WITH THE DRUM.

Edward Singer in The Pittsburg Commercial.

He's a mighty leetle feller is the feller
with the drum,
But there is a heap o' music in his rat-ta-
tat-ta-tum;
En he's just ez big a hero ez a Dewey
er a Schley,
En I wanter take my hat off when he
goes a-marchin' by;

Fer his cheeks air red ez roses, en his eyes
air big en blue,
En they fairly air a-sparklin' with the
joy that ripples through;
En ez I watch him comin' it's ez plain ez
plain kin be
He's bright ez any jewel in the crown
o' liberty—

Fer his bearin'—set en watch him—he's a
soldier thro' en thro',
En the spirit's there in airnest in that
leetle suit o' blue;
En the leetle sword he carries that's a-
glintin' in the light
'Cording to his mind's a-flashin' fer of
freedom en the right.

Then jist let him keep a-marchin', let the
music roll out fast,
En kinder swell with pride a bit ez he goes
marchin' past,
Fer I 'low it's more'n likely in the days
that air to come
The country will be turnin' to the feller
with the drum.

THE QUEBEC CONFERENCE

American and British Delegates Meet to Settle Canadian Disputes—Cordial Welcome.

GOOD FEELING PREVAILS

After Speeches of Welcome the Conference Takes a Recess Until Thursday—Canada's Preferential Tariff May Be Insurmountable.

QUEBEC, Aug. 23.—The American and British delegates to settle Canadian disputes have met, the somewhat rigid British formalities of preliminary organization are past, the commissions have become acquainted, and the body of international arbitrators are now ready for the hard work before them.

The ceremonies of organization took place in the Parliament buildings to-day, and while they were characterized by a considerable degree of dignity, the utmost degree of friendliness was manifest in every word and movement, and an amicable adjustment of all questions is predicted by both the American and British Commissions.

At noon the Commissioners met in private session in the Legislative Assembly, the upper house of the Quebec Parliament, all of the Commissioners excepting Congressman Dingley and Sir James Winter being present. After the formal exchange of credentials, Senator Fairbanks, as Chairman of the American delegation, named Lord Herschell of England as permanent President of the joint commission. Three Secretaries were then chosen, Chandler P. Anderson representing the Americans, W. C. Cartwright for Great Britain, and Henry Bourassa, M. P., representing the Canadians.

A committee of four Commissioners was appointed to formulate a plan of procedure, and will report at the next meeting of the commission, Thursday, at 11 A. M.

After this work of organization was finished the Commissioners proceeded to the Legislative Council Chamber, where a public reception was tendered them by Mayor S. N. Parent and the City Council of Quebec. A small crowd of the best citizens of Quebec and a number of American and Canadian ladies occupied the first rows of seats in the gallery. Everything was done with the greatest degree of formal precision. The Commissioners filed into the chamber in advance of the visiting citizens, and stood about a long table during the addresses. Lord Herschell stood at the head of the British Commissioners on the east side of the table, and Senator Fairbanks at the head of the American Commissioners on the west side.

When the Commissioners had taken their places Mayor Parent, standing at the foot of the table, addressed them. His words were delivered first in French and then in English. He spoke as follows:

"The Honorable Members of the International Commission of Quebec:

"The citizens of Quebec, through their Mayor and Council, are happy to welcome you most cordially on this memorable day, which marks the opening of the important work which has been confided to your care. They highly appreciate the honor conferred upon their city by the choice which has been made of Quebec to be the seat of this international conference, which has been intrusted with a mission of peace, which will be one of the lasting events of this eventful age.

The Hospitality of Quebec.

"We feel honored and proud to be called on to extend our unbounded hospitality to a gathering composed of most eminent men, who voice the wishes and aspirations of two powerful nations, bound by the ties of blood and filiation, and at the present moment drawn one toward the other by powerful interests, the importance of which asserts itself in a most significant manner and which may open a new and unexpected chapter in the history of our times.

"But, great as may be the satisfaction with which we greet your presence, we cannot refrain from thinking that this rock of Quebec, so often battered by the storm of war, is the very place over which should hover the angel of peace. This is the spot chosen by Cartier and Champlain as the cradle of our nation, and since that time there is hardly any event of national importance which has not been associated with this centre of activity, so long coveted, and alternately held under the sway of France and England.

"In the bloody strifes which have besmeared so many lands, there is hardly a strategical point which has been fought for with more heroic efforts, and every stone of this walled city, nay, may I say even the dust of the streets, tell the tales of gigantic struggles. At every turn one expects to meet the ghosts of Champlain and Kirk, of Frontenac and Phipps, of Montcalm and Wolfe, of Carleton, Montgomery, and Arnold.

"And thus, after having been at the inception tne cradle, and during the period of war the fortress and the bulwark, we cherish the ambition of remaining the centre where shall be discussed and settled the questions of vital importance for the present or future welfare of our people.

"May this conference yield all the beneficent results which all desire it should accomplish, and, since it makes a new departure in the colonial history of the empire and it is an official recognition of the important function which the colonies, and especially Canada, fill nowadays in the world, may it also be the signal of the opening of more amicable relations and friendly intercourse with our powerful neighbors.

The American Response.

Senator Fairbanks replied as follows:

"Your Worship, the American Commissioners, in whose behalf I have the honor to speak, are deeply sensible to the high tributes of an address from the venerable and historical City of Quebec, and we take pleasure in expressing to you our gratitude therefor. This spot is full of historic memories. The soil has been enriched by English, American, and French blood; it has been made glorious by the deeds of heroes, deeds which are our common heritage. The stories of Montcalm, Wolfe, and Montgomery will endure when that noble shaft dedicated in commemoration of Wolfe and Montcalm has faded from memory.

"Let us hope that this goodly city shall know no future strife, save the wholesome contests which are the rich fruits of peace. It is a cause of immeasurable gratification to us and to our countrymen that the narrow traditional prejudices which so long divided us have disappeared. Recent events which sharply enlisted the atention of the world have served to emphasize our kinship and to increase the bonds of affection which should exist between the two English-speaking nations. We indulge the hope that the joint high commission which you have honored with your cordial welcome may by its deliberations still further promote that feeling of amity and good will which we desire should ever continue between the Kingdom of Great Britain and the Republic of the United States."

Lord Herschell followed Senator Fairbanks, and spoke as follows:

"Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen: On behalf of the British Commissioners, I desire to associate ourselves with the observations which have just been addressed to you in such eloquent terms by Senator Fairbanks. We also highly appreciate the honor you have done us in presenting this address to us, and thank you for the welcome with which you have received us here. I am sure that we, in conjunction with our brother Commissioners representing the neighboring republic, join in the expression of the hope, I may, I trust, say the sanguine expectation that the conference about to commence may result in establishing relations completely satisfactory, and of the fullest amity between neighboring peoples, relations which cannot but inure to the benefit of both countries."

The Commissioners then immediately left the building to meet again Thursday.

During the afternoon the Hon. Don M. Dickinson and a number of gentlemen of the Western States interested in the Canadian lumber trade had a conference with the American Commissioners. Congressman Dingley arrived this afternoon.

While nothing is known definitely as to the details of international relations to be discussed by the conference there is a general feeling that Canada's preferential tariff will be thrust before the delegates, and a fear is entertained that it will prove an insurmountable obstacle to the conference.

COMMENTS ON THE CONFERENCE.

London Papers Do Not Expect Too Much of Its Work.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The afternoon papers dwell upon the momentous questions before the Quebec convention and the gratitude the convention will deserve if, as expected, it succeeds in effecting a lasting settlement of the questions at issue.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "The convention has an appreciable bearing upon international politics from the fact that the United States and Great Britain are giving the world so striking a demonstration of a desire for a complete mutual understanding. It is a visible sign to all that the two nations mean to bury their superficial differences for the sake of attaining a fundamental unanimity, without which treaties and alliances, no matter how formal, cannot endure."

The Westminster Gazette says: "The convention may easily prove to be the most important imperial event of the year. It offers the first opportunity of materializing the new and better sentiment between this country and the United States. Too much, however, should not be expected of the Canadians, who have scarcely yet become infected with the sentiments that have had free play in England during the war. We may expect them to stand out for what they conceive to be their rights, even at some inconvenience to politicians in London.

"On the other hand, the United States Senate, unless there has been a change in its spirit and temper, may refuse to ratify the concessions made by the American Commissioners. We must be thankful if in these circumstances a substantial first step is taken toward Anglo-American good will."

SPAIN, FRANCE, AND RUSSIA.

Reported that an Alliance Has Been Signed to Counteract Anglo-German Influence in Morocco.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"One paper here declares boldly on the authority of an anonymous French diplomatist that owing to M. Hanotaux's exertions a treaty of alliance has been signed between Spain, France, and Russia, with the object of counteracting the Anglo-German influence in Morocco. Other papers mention the matter, but without affirming that the treaty has been actually signed.

"The idea of a permanent rapprochement between France and Spain is certainly in the air, and may in time assume considerable practical importance. It had its origin in France's rôle in the peace negotiations and reports of friction with England over Spain's military activity in the neighborhood of Gibraltar. Many patriotic Spaniards who apprehend further sacrifices during the forthcoming peace negotiations regard the suggestion of a French alliance with much favor, especially as French help would be very useful also in the great work of financial and economic reorganization which Spain must undertake directly peace is concluded.

"At the same time, it must be noted that the protocol, signed under French auspices, has produced a deal of popular dissatisfaction, because, while making the loss of the Antilles irrevocable, it may also result in the loss of the Philippines.

"It remains to be seen whether France will render effective assistance. The recent article in the Paris Temps on the situation is regarded as very significant. It is asked whether the word 'gratuitously' in the Temps's statement that 'France has no interest in compromising herself gratuitously with a country evidently destined to a more active part in great international affairs' slipped in accidentally or was intended as a hint that France might be induced to do more for a substantial consideration."

GERMANY AND SAMOA.

Berlin Papers Declare that There Should Be a Division.

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—The Marine Politische Correspondenz, which created a sensation some time ago by advocating an anti-American attitude in the Philippines, now draws attention to America's acquisition of Pago Pago, and proposes that the Samoan Islands be divided between Germany, England, and America, England taking Savaii, Germany Upolu, and America Tutuila as the only way to prevent conflict.

The Neueste Nachrichten, commenting upon the article in the Politischer Correspondenz, says Germany will gain nothing by demureness, and also declares that Lorenzo Marquez and Delagoa Bay are rapidly becoming English, and urges the Government to assert its rights there.

OUR CHIVALRY RECOGNIZED.

American Troops Have Thrilled Europe with Genuine Admiration.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Mr. Henry Labouchère, in Truth, says that a large standing army would be necessary if the United States were to embark on a spirited foreign policy of annexation.

"This army," he declares, "would soon crush out democracy at home, and in the end some popular General would feel it his duty to save society by making himself such a President as the Constitution never contemplated.

"The Old World," he continues, "in its dealings with the New, assumes an attitude of condescension as ridiculous as it is unwarranted. One of the salient features of the late war was the manly, honest, generous, and chivalrous conduct of the United States Government forces and people, from the beginning to the end of the campaign. It is only just to express the general feeling of admiration which the new chivalry has created throughout Europe."

MR. CURZON TO TAKE CHARGE.

He Will Go to Calcutta After a Much-Needed Rest.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Mr. George N. Curzon, Viceroy-designate of India, will start for Calcutta with Mrs. Curzon in December, to relieve Lord Elgin, the retiring Viceroy, at the beginning of next year.

In the meantime Mr. Curzon will rest and recuperate his health, now somewhat delicate, a fact that is regarded as the chief drawback to his appointment.

PRINCE OF WALES'S INJURIES.

He Will Not Be Able to Walk Unaided for Weeks.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The Lancet, referring to the recent injury to the Prince of Wales's knee, discourages the fear that the Prince will be permanently lame, and says:

"The present condition of the Prince's knee argues well for the future mobility of the joint. The royal yacht Osborne left Cowes to-day for a channel trip, during which she will visit several towns, where the doctors propose carriage exercise. Four sailors have been drilled carefully as bearers to carry his Royal Highness ashore without jarring him.

"It will be a month before the Prince will be able to walk. Then his knee will be fitted with a check-splint, by which flexion will be exactly controlled, and a spring apparatus will perform the function of the extensor. With the leg thus equipped, short excursions will be made on crutches, but it will be many weeks before his Royal Highness will walk unaided."

Elections in South Africa.

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, Aug. 23.—In the Cape Colony Assembly general elections, now in progress, Cecil Rhodes and Mr. Oates, candidates of the Progressive Party, opposed to the Afrikander Bund, which is largely representative of President Kruger's interests in South Africa, have been elected by overwhelming majorities in Little Namaqua Land, a maritime district in the northwest of the colony.

The Earl of Ava Coming.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Among the passengers on the White Star Line steamer Britannic, Capt. Haddock, from Liverpool for New York to-morrow, will be Archibald James Leofric Temple, Earl of Ava, eldest son and heir of the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava.

Fell Overboard and Drowned.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 23.—The Red Star Line steamer Waesland, Capt. Ehoff, from Philadelphia, Aug. 13 for Liverpool, which arrived here to-day, reports that on Aug. 14 John Shaw, a steerage passenger, fell overboard and was drowned.

Thunderstorms in Denmark.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 23.—A terrible thunder storm swept the whole Jutland Peninsula to-day. Many buildings were struck by lightning; six persons were killed, and thirty-nine farm buildings and thirteen houses burned.

JAGO WILL BE HELD.

Dismissed on One Charge, He Is Retained on Others.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—At the Bow Street Police Court this morning, Sir John Bridge presiding, J. W. Jago, Chief Officer of the White Star Line steamer Britannic, charged on a warrant, issued at the request of the United States Embassy, with mail robbery and smuggling, was formally discharged.

He was immediately rearrested by the British authorities on a charge of robbery within the British dominions, this arrangement having been reached by an agreement with the United States Embassy, which withdrew its request for Jago's extradition.

Post Office Inspectors Jacobs and Hartshorne sailed yesterday on the Trave for England with Joseph Mangan, William Bernard, Henry Galway, and Thomas Tighe, assistant stewards on the Britannic, who were arrested in connection with the mail robberies and smuggling scheme on board the Britannic.

The prisoners waived extradition, and will be taken to London, where they will be tried on charges of robbing the mails and larceny on board ship. Third Officer Kynaston of the Britannic, who is now under arrest in Jersey City on a similar charge, will be extradited and tried in England, also.

PANAMA CANAL FAVORED.

Engineer R. G. Ward Says America Should Help Build It.

COLON, Colombia, Aug. 23.—Mr. R. G. Ward, the civil engineer and railway expert, whose opinion is backed by an extensive personal knowledge of local canal matters, contributes a series of articles to The Panama Star and Herald on the future of the Panama Canal.

He recognizes that the present moment is critical in the affairs of the canal company, and suggests that a "definite businesslike proposition" be made, looking to American participation in the completion and ownership of the canal. Mr. Ward does not believe the canal will ever be completed without American assistance; and he strongly advocates a canal along the Panama route as against the Nicaraguan Canal project.

MRS. CURZON HAS A DAUGHTER.

Wife of the New Viceroy to India Is a Mother.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—A daughter was born to Mrs. George N. Curzon, wife of the newly appointed Viceroy of India, at the Priory, Reigate, to-day.

Mrs. Curzon is the daughter of Levi Z. Leiter of Chicago, and a sister of Joseph Leiter, the wheat plunger. During President Cleveland's Administration she was one of the leading society women at Washington. She met her husband in London at a tea, on the terrace of the House of Commons.

GERMANY'S ARMY INCREASE.

Over Twenty-two Thousand Men May Be Mustered In.

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—It is understood that the contemplated increase in the German Army will amount to 22,500 men, involving an extra annual outlay of 14,000,000 marks, besides additions to the artillery and other services.

Herr Richter, the German Radical leader, in the Freisinnige Zeitung, condemns the increase as unwarranted by any equivalent action of neighboring nations.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND AGREE.

Reported that a Compromise in China Has Been Reached.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The Daily Mail's Copenhagen correspondent reports that a compromise has been arrived at between England and Russia, the latter getting her way in the railway question in China and England securing concessions in other directions.

"In any case," says the correspondent, "China must pay for all."

Pianist Siveking in Trouble.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The Daily Chronicle's Vienna correspondent says a sensation has been created there by the arrest of the well-known pianist Siveking, for threatening to shoot at a mob on the street who insulted him because he declined to salute a priest with a crucifix, whereat the priest rudely reprimanded him.

Herr Lerner, Explorer, Returns.

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—The expedition of Theodor Lerner, which started in May last to search for Herr Andrée and to prosecute scientific investigation, has returned to Hammerfest, in order to enable his ship, the Helgoland, to refit prior to starting on another voyage. Herr Lerner found no trace of the missing aeronaut, but achieved interesting geographical and scientific results.

French Captain Murders and Suicides.

ANGOULEME, France, Aug. 23.—This morning near the ground where grand manoeuvres have been in progress a Captain of artillery murdered his sweetheart and then his orderly, after which he blew out his own brains. The triple crime grew out of a quarrel with the woman.

Killed by a Shell Explosion.

WARSAW, Aug. 23.—A telegram received here reports that a blacksmith recently found a shell in a field after the manoeuvres at Ivan-Gorod and took it home, where it exploded, killing the blacksmith and seven of his family.

Seven Drowned on the Catherine.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The British schooner Catherine has been sunk in the North Sea in a collision with the German steamer Hamburg. Seven persons were drowned.

Extreme Heat in Berlin.

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—The extreme heat continues. Dozens of tramway and omnibus horses died in the streets to-day.

REV. DR. BRADLEY'S FUNERAL.

Impressive Services Over the Body of the Late Vicar of St. Agnes's.

Funeral services were held at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, in St. Agnes's Chapel, in West Ninety-second Street, over the body of the vicar, the Rev. Dr. Edward Augustus Bradley. Dr. Bradley expired suddenly on Saturday morning, while watching the naval parade, at Ninety-sixth Street and Riverside Drive. More than fifty clergymen of this city took part in the service, while in the congregation were many men prominent in professional and financial circles. Beautiful flowers covered the chancel rail and hid the lid of the casket containing the body of the dead clergyman.

The casket was taken into the church from the vicarage Monday evening, and until yesterday morning was guarded by details from the Knights of Temperance, an organization composed of young men, which was started by the late Dr. Bradley. Capt. T. W. Alexander was in command of the knights.

The casket was carried from the chancel to the lobby of the church yesterday morning, and, the lid having been removed, all who wished were given an opportunity to look on the features of the dead. The body was clad in a surplice.

The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity Parish, of which St. Agnes's is a part; the Rev. Mr. Geer, vicar of St. Paul's; the Rev. Dr. Kimber of St. Augustine's Chapel, and the Rev. Mr. Holcombe, now at St. Agnes's.

The interment was at Cypress Hills Cemetery.

Nominated for Congress.

Ohio—Third District, John L. Brenner, (Dem.)

Maryland—Fifth District, Sydney E. Mudd, (Rep.)

Missouri—Third District, James E. Goodrich, (Rep.)

Pennsylvania—Fifteenth District, C. Fred Wright, (Rep.;) Twelfth District, Morgan B. Williams, (Rep.)

NEWPORT PEACE CARNIVAL

Flotilla of Torpedo Boats Ordered to Rendezvous There.

MRS. VANDERBILT'S MUSICALE

Second Large Entertainment at The Breakers This Season—Excellent Prospects for the Horse Show.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 23.—The peace carnival plans are booming, and it looks as if the cottagers and permanent residents would have their wish fulfilled. The torpedo boat flotilla has been ordered to rendezvous here, en route to Boston. It consists of the flagboat Dupont, the Cushing, the Ericsson, the Foote, the Gwin, the McKee, the Morris, the Porter, the Rodgers, the Talbot, and the Winslow.

The fleet is in command of Lieutenant Commander W. W. Kimball, who was here to-day, and called at the Brooklyn Navy Yard for orders. The officers of the torpedo boats are all well known here, especially Lieut. Bernadou of the Winslow, the boat on which Ensign Bagley was killed. A rousing reception will be given the boats. While here they will have an exhibition squadron drill.

Besides the torpedo boats, other warships will most likely be here, including some of the big ships which helped destroy Cervera's squadron, as well as some of the smaller boats which have been ordered to Boston for repairs. Senator Wetmore and Congressman Bull are hard at work with Assistant Secretary Allen of the navy to have the big ships sent here, and the prospects seem favorable. Senator Wetmore has written to Secretary Long, who is away from the department, but who will do what he can to have some of the warships come here. Congressman Bull telegraphed to Assistant Secretary Allen as follows:

"Newport is delighted at the prospect of seeing the torpedo flotilla at any time. We would be much obliged if you will inform us when to expect it. We will be best prepared to receive them after Friday next."

The second large entertainment given at The Breakers this season took place to-night, when Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt gave a musicale, following a dinner at which about thirty-five guests were present. One hundred and fifty other guests arrived later to enjoy the musicale and dancing.

The tables at which the dinner was served, and, later, the supper, were decorated with flowers from the Vanderbilt greenhouses, where several handsome prizes for floral exhibits last Fall and Spring are stowed. The main hallway and entrances, the loggia, drawing and reception rooms were also decorated with cut flowers and growing plants.

Mrs. Vanderbilt was assisted in receiving her guests by her daughter, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, and her sisters-in-law, Mrs. H. McKay Twombly and Mrs. W. D. Sloane. The musicale consisted of a programme in which Miss Eustis met with a hearty reception in her selections of songs and the aria from "Sampson and Delilah" by Saint-Saens, accompanied by Nahan Franko's Orchestra. The orchestra came up from Terrace Garden for this occasion, and was costumed in the uniform of the Rough Riders. Evans Williams, the tenor, besides other compositions, sang the prize song from "Die Meistersinger." The Kneisel Quartet played a number of selections as only those artists can, and most noteworthy was the rendition of the compositions of Dvorak and Mendelssohn. Mr. Scharwenka, the pianist, played compositions of his own in a finished manner.

This evening Van Rensselaer King gave a stag party at Berger's, where, during the dinner Berger's Hungarian Band played a concert programme. The centre piece represented a tennis ground, with a complete court shown with rackets and twelve tennis balls. The guests included M. D. Whitman, the tennis champion, and Leo Ware, another crack tennis player, besides Potter Palmer, Jr., Honore Palmer, Willing Spencer, John T. Brice, William Burden, Cyril Hatch, Charles Hatch, Robert L. Gerry, William Stackpole, Jr., William K. Vanderbilt, J. D. Forbes, P. Carleton, R. D. B. Boardman, George Sheldon, Duncan Harris, Pliny Jewell, second, and Emmett Harris.

The tennis tournament was just over today when a large force of men began the work of preparing for the Horse Show, which is to take place on Sept. 5, 6, and 7, at the Casino, and for which all the private boxes have been sold, as well as a goodly portion of reserved seats. As for the entry list, nothing more could be asked. A large number of cottagers and others have already entered their horses and traps.

The jaunting car class will be one of the Horse Show features, and will include the cars of Arthur T. Kemp, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Miss Helen Benedict, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., Mrs. G. P. Eustis, T. H. Prince, and Harry Payne Whitney.

In the tandem class, the entries thus far include horses owned by W. C. Dulles, George B. Huline, Robert L. Gerry, R. M. C. Lord, and Harley T. Proctor. In the four-in-hand class the coaches of Harley F. Proctor, George B. Huline, and Erben D. Jordan will be among those which will contest for honors.

Among the recent purchasers of reserved seats are Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Bostwick, Mrs. Julian T. Davis, Jr., Mrs. E. D. Pearce, William H. Catlin, Amos T. French, Mrs. Busk, Miss Mason, Dr. Austin Flint, Jr., J. B. Thomas, Mrs. Robert Sedgwick, Dr. Powell, John W. Ellis, Mrs. R. C. Derby, Francis P. Freeman, Mrs. J. W. Auchincloss, Miss Gibert, Arthur B. Emmons, P. H. Powell, and Miss Hunter.

Mrs. Calvin S. Brice entertained at dinner to-night at Beaulieu, the guests being the Hon. and Mrs. Michael H. Herbert, Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Miss Lena Morton, Miss Anna Sands, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Walter V. R. Berry, T. Sanford Beaty, Prof. Alexander Agassiz, Winthrop Rutherfurd, Roman Baldwin, and Lispenard Stewart.

Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock has arrived for the remainder of the season.

Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., and Mrs. Julien T. Davies entertained at dinner this evening. To-morrow evening a dance will be given at the Logerot by Perry Belmont, Reginald Brooks, E. H. Bulkley, Robert L. Gerry, Center Hitchcock, George Von Meyer, Gould Redmond Winthrop, R. B. Van Cortlandt, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, E. L. Winthrop, and Fernando Yznaga.

Lieut. Woodbury Kane of the Rough Riders, now in New York, is expected here to-morrow.

Robert Goelet has subscribed $50 toward the Police Relief Fund, making $725 the cottagers have thus far subscribed this season.

The members of the Russian Legation who have been quartered at Narragansett Pier during the Summer arrived at Leland's Ocean House this evening. The party includes Prince Lievens, Count Cassini, A. Zelenay, P. Rogestvensky, Mme. Cassini, and Mlle. Cassini.

Robert St. John Mathews of London and Miss Catherine Searle of Cambridge are the guests of Mrs. T. S. Nowell.

Miss Luella Williams of New York is registered at the Prescott.

Mrs. George B. De Forest has cards out for a luncheon at Gooseberry Island on Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer will entertain at luncheon Friday at Gooseberry Island.

Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry has returned with the Electra.

Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., and E. L. Winthrop have dinner cards out for the 26th and the 24th respectively.

Mrs. T. M. Davis will entertain at dinner to-morrow evening, as will Mr. T. F. Cushing.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills are expected next week for the rest of the season.

Casino registers include Worthington Whitehouse, Harold Blanchard, E. T. Barnum, Pliny Jewell second, and H. C. Hilliard.

Pliny Jewell second of Boston is the guest of J. T. Brice.

H. C. Hilliard is the guest of Francis P. Freeman at Bellhave.

Oliver S. Campbell is passing a few days here.

Mr. and Mrs. John B. Herreshoff were Casino visitors to-day.

On Friday evening next Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor will entertain at dinner on the yacht Nourmahal. The dinner will be followed by a dance.

Arrivals at the Ocean House include Dr. and Mrs. Wheaton Seabury of Providence, Mrs. H. F. Chappell of New London, G. Piel, and H. B. Scharman of New York, Miss Reynard, Miss Horn, and Miss Hoover of Philadelphia.

W. Joostens, Secretary of the Belgian Legation, entertained at luncheon this afternoon at the Casino.

The cottagers purchased freely the dainty Japanese trees which were placed at auction to-day at the Ocean House. Among the largest buyers were Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont.

The annual banquet of the Harvard Club of Rhode Island will occur to-morrow evening, at the Logerot.

Mrs. Lyman C. Josephs entertained at luncheon this afternoon.

Among the cottagers entertaining at dinner to-night were Mrs. H. P. Rogers, Mrs. Frederick H. Allen, and Mrs. J. J. Mason.

D. E. Hartman of New York arrived this morning with a party of guests on board the steam yacht Llewellyn.

Francis Lathrop of New York and Mr. and Mrs. Ross Whistler of Baltimore are guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Hutton.

Dr. and Mrs. William T. Bull are now en route for Newport from Europe.

John P. Sanborn has returned from Washington.

Mrs. Helena Emmett is the guest of Mrs. E. D. Morgan.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Hobart are at the Ocean House.

Mrs. Arthur Herbert, wife of the First Secretary of the British Legation at Stockholm, Sweden, is visiting her sister, Miss Gammell, at Ocean Lawn.

Battery H, Seventh United States Artillery, from Tampa, will arrive at Fort Adams to-morrow morning.

UNIVERSAL PEACE JUBILEE.

A Four Days' Celebration to be Held Near Mystic, Conn.

MYSTIC, Conn., Aug. 23.—To-morrow morning the convention of the Universal Peace Union will open its sessions in Peace Temple, a mile from this town, for a four days' peace jubilee on account of the ending of the war. This will be the thirty-second annual meeting of the union at Mystic. The President of the union, Alfred H. Love of Philadelphia, will undertake to explain in public his famous letter to Premier Sagasta, which caused the Peace Union so much severe criticism last May.

President Love, who is a familiar figure here, is expected early to-morrow morning. Ordinarily four or five thousand people attend the sessions in Peace Temple. Farmers and their families for many miles around make it a point to come here and camp out.

Among the speakers announced for the session are Prof. George D. Herron, D. D., of Grinnell, Iowa, who will speak on "Philosophy of Life Underlying Universal Peace"; John Benton Copp, New York, "How We Are Plunged into War"; Mrs. I. C. Manchester, Providence, "War and Its Results"; William Lloyd Garrison, Boston; the Rev. George Dana Boardman, Philadelphia; the Rev. William S. Key, England; Lida A. Churchill, Boston; Prof. Daniel Batchellor, Philadelphia; Prof. Edward H. Magill, Swathmore, Penn.; William N. Ashman, Philadelphia; ex-Gov. John W. Hoyt, Washington, D. C.; Belva A. Lockwood, Washington, D. C.; Benjamin F. Evans and Mary Frost Evans, Providence; Prof. J. K. Bucklyn, Mystic, Conn.; the Rev. Amanda Deyo, Philadelphia; Davis Ferris, Wilmington, Del.

The Universal Peace Union has Vice Presidents in every nation of the world. Among them are Señor Artura de Marcoartu of Madrid, Hodgson Pratt of London, Edward Warwinski of Stockholm, Baroness von Suttner of Vienna, Frederick Baje of Copenhagen, Alexander Horstmann of Berlin, W. Konow of Christiania, D. Van Eck of The Hague.

DR. WEBB NOMINATED.

Choice of Vermont Republicans for Election to the Legislature.

RUTLAND, Vt., Aug. 23.—At a largely attended Republican primary Dr. William Seward Webb was unanimously nominated for Representative from Shelburne Farms in the Vermont Legislature. He was notified by telegraph and responded as follows:

"I am very sorry that I cannot be present to personally express my appreciation of the honor conferred upon me by the Republican voters. Express the same for me, and say that if elected I will give my best efforts to their interests, as well as to those of the State. W. S. WEBB."

Dr. Webb was an influential member of the Legislature of 1896, serving as Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs and other important committees. It is believed he will be unanimously elected, without reference to political relations.

STRIKE IN CHICAGO THEATRES.

New Property Men and Scene Shifters Are Put to Work.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—The stage hands of the three continuous vaudeville houses operated by Kohl & Castle, the Chicago Opera House, the Olympic and Haymarket Theatres, went on a strike for higher wages yesterday and left the proprietors to do their scene shifting and property work.

Property men and scene shifters are unionized, and each of the three theatres employs one of the former and five of the latter craft. The property men demanded a raise from $16 to $18 a week and the scene shifters from $12 to $15. The demand was refused, and a strike ensued. This left the managers in a serious plight, but they made the best of the situation, pulled off their coats, and shifted scenes and set properties themselves. It was a difficult task, but so well did they succeed that only a few in the different audiences knew that anything was amiss.

The trouble with the stage hands in Kohl & Castle's three houses, the Chicago Opera House, the Haymarket, and the Olympic has been settled in a satisfactory manner. To-night new men shifted the scenes. Manager Rial said that all the men had been let go at the Haymarket, and a trained scene shifter was drilling a corps of stage hands there to-day.

At the Chicago Opera House the important hands were relieved and at the Olympic two. The manager said that men at the company's houses work a little longer than they do at other theatres, but they have two hours for lunch and get paid more.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

A report is current in England that Miss Lillian Russell intends to return to that country before the end of the present year, prepared to appear in any comic opera rôle worthy of her.

The opening performance of the French farcical comedy "The Turtle," which inaugurates Brady & Siegfeld's second season at the Manhattan Theatre, will take place on Saturday evening, Sept. 3, instead of on Labor Day, as previously announced.

Richard Carle's burlesque on the rustic drama "Way Down East," which was given for the first time at the Hammerstein benefit, will be given at the Casino Roof Garden next week, the cast including the author, Lee Harrison, Louis Wesley, Eugene O'Rourke, Edward Chapman, and Will Sheldon.

It is very likely New Yorkers will not see William Gillette in his play of "Too Much Johnson" again after the seven performances that are to be given at the Empire Theatre next week. The second week of his stay will be given up to "Secret Service," and when he returns to this city after his tour it will be no doubt to appear in his conception of Conan Doyle's "Sherlock Holmes."

The coming production of "The Christian" promises to be one of the most elaborately mounted plays seen in some time. The great mob scene in the church of the Magdalene, Soho, which will introduce one of the most thrilling incidents in the play, will be presented with careful realism. A unique souvenir of the English copyright performance of the play, in the shape of a duplication of the advertising bill announcing the event, has reached this country from England. The production occurred in the Grand Theatre, Isle of Man, Aug. 7 of last year, and the cast was made up as follows: John Storm, Hall Caine; Horatio Drake, Alfred Hemming; Lord Robert Ure, Dr. G. W. Sheldon; The Father Superior, William Heinemann; Brother Andrew, Master Ralph Caine; The Prime Minister, Sydney S. Pawling; Mrs. Callender, Miss Mabel Allen, Rosa Macquarrie, Miss Sheldon; Agatha Jones, Miss Dora Clements; Polly Love, Mrs. Hall Caine; Glory Quayle, Miss Hall Caine.

The first act of Hoyt's new musical comedy, "A Day and a Night," which will be presented next Tuesday night at the Garrick Theatre, represents the stage of a theatre during a morning rehearsal. Here it is intimated Mr. Hoyt will present the leading man, soubrette, burlesquer, and stage doorkeeper for the first time according to his own personal observations of them. The curtain will rise on this act showing the bare brick walls of the stage, but gradually the scenery will be dropped into place, and by the time the climax is reached there will be a handsome ballroom scene presented. The music for the play, which has been composed by Safford Waters, has afforded such satisfaction to Messrs. Hoyt & McKee that they have entered into an arrangement with Mr. Waters by which he and Mr. Hoyt are to collaborate on a comic opera the subject of which, and possibly the title, will be "Helen of Troy." Mr. Hoyt has already finished the scenario, and half the score is ready for orchestration.

Madeline Bouton Improving.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—There is a marked improvement in the condition of Miss Madaline Bouton, the actress, and her physicians now pronounce her recovery as being but a matter of time.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Charles H. Lyon.

Charles H. Lyon, Superintendent of Mails in the Brooklyn Post Office, died yesterday in the Maternity Hospital from a complication of diseases. He had held the office for twelve years. Though for a year past his health had been poor, he refused to take a vacation until two weeks ago. Then it was found that he was too weak to go, and it was necessary to remove him to the hospital, where he died. Mr. Lyon was born in Auburn, N. Y., in 1838, where he received a public school education. The family afterward removed to Newburg, where Mr. Lyon secured employment in a dry goods store. He entered the volunteer army and served through the civil war, entering the Railway Mail Service at its close. He became well-known in the service, and was the inventor of many mechanical devices used in handling the mails. One of his earliest inventions was a distributing desk, so built that a clerk could throw mail into more than 200 pigeon holes without shifting his position. Mr. Lyon was Chief Clerk in the Railway Mail Service in New York City under Postmaster Jackson. When Postmaster Hendrix appointed him Superintendent, he at once began the work of reforming and improving the service. It was at his instigation that the first canceling machine was placed in the Brooklyn Post Office. He improved the service between New York and Brooklyn, which at that time was so poor that it was commonly said that it took a letter mailed in Brooklyn as long to reach New York City as it did to reach Philadelphia, until he had brought it up to its present high standard. It was he who first introduced the system of subdividing the mails intended for different stations in New York City. He then applied himself to improving the Long Island service. It was largely due to him that the electric car railway service was introduced.

Moody Currier.

Moody Currier, formerly Governor of New Hampshire, died yesterday at his residence in Manchester. He was born April 22, 1806, in Boscawen, N. H. He had a thorough fitting for college, and was graduated with the class of '34 at Dartmouth. After leaving Hanover he was a teacher and editor, and, devoting his spare hours to reading law, was admitted to the bar upon his removal to Manchester, in 1841.

Mr. Currier was successful in his profession, but upon the organization of the Amoskeag Bank, in 1848, was elected its cashier. He soon achieved eminence in matters of finance, and in 1864 became President of the Amoskeag National Bank, which was incorporated to succeed the old Amoskeag Bank.

Early in life he entered the Democratic Party, and was elected a State Senator in 1843 and 1844. Following the introduction of the slavery question he became an ardent Republican, and in 1860 and 1861 was a member of the Executive Council, and performed valuable service toward raising and equipping troops for the civil war.

Mr. Currier was a Presidential Elector in 1876, and was an unsuccessful candidate for Governor in 1882. In 1884 he was elected by a three-fourths vote, and proved his efficiency by securing the passage of several important laws during his administration.

George Edgar Montgomery.

George Edgar Montgomery, who died at his home in this city after a lingering illness on Monday, was for many years well known in the New York literary and theatrical worlds. He was born in New York about forty years ago, was educated in Paris, and returned to this country in 1877, when he entered journalism. He became dramatic critic of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and wrote many of the theatrical criticisms for this newspaper until 1884. During this period he acquired a reputation for his poetry, and a book of his poems published in 1880 attracted deserved attention. During recent years he was more or less of an invalid, but his pen was rarely idle. Some of his more recent poetical work in Harper's Weekly fulfilled the promise of his earlier years, and a poem on Summer, published in the Weekly in 1896, "These Days of Summer Are So Rich with Bloom," was highly commented upon. All his work was characterized by a polish and a grace of style and of expression; and, had he been blessed with health, he would undoubtedly have ranked high among younger American poets and writers. Mr. Montgomery leaves a widow, but no children.

James Davidge.

James Davidge, one of the wealthiest men of Binghamton, N. Y., and a leading Director in the United States Leather Company, dropped dead Monday. He was Superintendent of the Berkshire Tannery, near Binghamton. He left his residence Monday afternoon for his place of business and died suddenly on arrival there.

He was born in 1840. His father, John Davidge, was a prosperous tanner and brought his son up in the same business. James Davidge was one of the participants in the formation of the United States Leather Company.

Besides his tanning interests he owned large tracts of timber and mineral lands in Virginia and North Carolina, which he was developing at the time of his death. He was the Vice President of the Oswego National Bank.

For some years Mr. Davidge had been a member and officer of the Presbyterian Church, Binghamton. He leaves a son, John M. Davidge, and two daughters. His wife died last March. The funeral will be held Thursday.

Ogden Hoffman Thorne.

Ogden Hoffman Thorne, one of the best-known dry goods auctioneers in this country, died at his home, 134 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, yesterday, of a complication of diseases. He was born in this State in 1832, and received a public school education. He first entered the dry goods house of Wilmerding, Huguet & Co. of White Street, but soon changed to the firm of Field, Champman, Fenner & Co., where he was auctioneer for a number of years. Until two years ago he had been actively engaged as auctioneer with Townsend, Montant & Co., which firm he entered in 1883. He leaves two sons. The funeral services will be held to-morrow afternoon from his late home, the Rev. Dr. Andrew F. Underhill of the Church of the Good Shepherd officiating. The burial will be in Greenwood.

Frederick A. Botty.

Frederick A. Botty, fifty-one years old, a lawyer, and brother of ex-Judge Henry C. Botty, died Sunday in Bethlehem, N. H., after a brief illness. Death was caused by a complication of diseases. Mr. Botty was born in Amsterdam, Holland, and came to this country with his parents when a child. He was educated in Columbia College and had been practicing law in this city for the last twenty-five years. Shortly after the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted and served three years in Company A of the Sixty-eighth New York Volunteers. Funeral services will be held to-day in St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, in East Eighty-seventh Street, at 10 A. M. A widow, two sons, and a daughter survive him.

Edward Swartwout.

Edward Swartwout, a retired carriage manufacturer, who for many years was prominent in Rockland County, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. H. A. Dickens, 473 Lenox Avenue, on Monday. He was born in Rockland Lake in 1832. For several years he was Deputy Sheriff of Rockland County. He leaves one daughter. The funeral will be held this evening at his daughter's home. The Rev. Dr. Blackie of Calvary Methodist Church will officiate. The burial will be in Greenwood.

Obituary Notes.

CHARLES K. BATES of 160 West Fifty-ninth Street died suddenly at Derby, Vt., Monday. He was fifty-five years of age, a member of the firm of Edwin Bates & Co., 79 Spring Street, and Charleston, S. C., and Atlanta, Ga. He was spending his vacation at Derby when his death occurred.

Mrs. MARGARETTA H. WARD died at her home, 9 East Forty-fifth Street, on Monday morning at 9 o'clock. She was eighty-eight years of age. Mrs. Ward was the widow of Dr. Thomas Ward and daughter of the late Jacob Lorillard. The funeral will be held at the residence, and will be private.

HECTOR ARMSTRONG of 350 West Fourteenth Street, a retired business man, died suddenly Monday noon at his Summer home in Highland Mills, Orange County, N. Y., as the result of a paralytic stroke. Mr. Armstrong married Miss Sarah Havemeyer, who survives him. His son, William Armstrong, is connected with the Havemeyer sugar refineries.

Mr. Stranahan Renominated.

ROME, N. Y., Aug. 23.—At the Oswego-Madison Republican Senatorial Convention in Oneida this afternoon, N. N. Stranahan of Oswego was renominated for State Senator.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Volunteers—Put yourselves in fighting trim with a bottle of DR. SIEGERT'S ANGOSTURA BITTERS to regulate your digestion.

Faded hair recovers its youthful color and softness by the use of PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM. HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15 cts.

Carl H. Schultz's Distilled Carbonic is the best table water. It aids digestion.

E. & W. NAKODAS. E. & W.
The popular Summer collar.

MARRIED.

DE FOREST—NOYES.—At the home of the bride's parents, St. Paul, Minn., on Monday, Aug. 22, Julia Gilman, daughter of Charles P. Noyes, to Henry W. de Forest.

TIERS—HOPKINS.—On Monday, Aug. 22, 1898, at the residence of Mrs. Henry Hopkins, Morristown, N. J., Fanny Lathrop, daughter of the late Henry Hopkins, to Alexander Harvey Tiers.

DIED.

CONSTABLE.—James Constable, son of the late John Constable and Julia Pierrepont, his wife, at Trenton Falls, N. Y., Aug. 23, in his 52d year.

Funeral private at Constableville, Lewis County, N. Y., on Thursday, Aug. 25, 1898, at 10 A. M., at the church.

DAVIDSON.—On Monday, Aug. 22, at Ronkonkoma, L. I., Arthur M., son of Mary A. and the late John S. Davidson.

Funeral service will be held at the Church of St. Joseph, Ronkonkoma, at 10:30 A. M., Thursday, Aug. 25. Train leaves East 34th St. at 8:30 A. M. Conveyance will meet friends at Ronkonkoma station. Kindly omit flowers.

THORNE.—On Tuesday, Aug. 23, Ogden Hoffman Thorne, in the 67th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 134 Halsey St., Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, Aug. 25, at 3:30 o'clock.

WARD.—On Monday morning, Aug. 22, 1898, Margaretta H., widow of Dr. Thomas Ward and daughter of the late Jacob Lorillard, in the 88th year of her age.

Funeral private.

WHITMAN.—At Highlands of Navesink, N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 21, Jane, wife of Edmund S. Whitman, aged 69.

Funeral private.

A.—THE KENSICO CEMETERY.
Private station Harlem Railroad; 48 minutes' ride from the Grand Central Depot. Office, 16 E. 42d St.

DEATHS REPORTED AUG. 23.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Aug.
ALDROROLLI, Pietro, 310 W. 69th	40	23
ABLER, Benjamin, 511 E. 81st St.	52	23
AMARELLA, Filomena, 413 E. 112th	1	23
ARNOWITZ, Yetta, Bellevue Hospital	1	23
BUENSACK, Sibilla K., William's Bridge	1	21
BACKUS, Matilda, 2,054 Prospect Av.	1	21
BYRNE, Florence, 516 W. 26th St.	2	21
BONNER, Sara, 341 E. 80th St.	2	22
BROWN, Alice, 306 W. 41st St.	39	22
CINGER, Emma, 450 Cherry St.	2	22
COYNE, Mary, 415 W. 33d St.	65	21
CARROLL, Patrick, Mount Vernon St.	53	22
COCHRANE, Mary J., 322 W. 47th	23	20
CONNELL, Mary J., 315 E. 24th St.	28	22
DOLAN, Bridget, 540 E. 150th St.	42	20
DESSAR, Adolph, 234 E. 61st St.	66	21
DUSENBURY, Phoebe A. F., 9 W. 63d St.	78	21
EMRICH, Francis J., 434 E. 15th St.	1	21
EDELMAN, Blume, 231 Madison St.	1	23
FRICKER, Ruth, 543 E. 50th St.	1	22
FISHER, Abraham, 424 Willis Av.	1	19
FRIEDMAN, Yetta, 27 Market St.	1	22
FESER, Annie, 1,605 1st Av.	1	23
FRANK, Alexander T., 96 2d Av.	24	22
FLANAGAN, Eliza, 200 W. 27th St.	34	22
FLEISHMAN, Max, 112 Essex St.	1	22
GOLDSCHMIDT, W., 238 E. 122d St.	55	21
GERMANN, Martin, 189 E. 3d St.	48	22
GARTY, Joseph, 320 10th Av.	1	21
GATTI, Charles, 319 E. 106th St.	1	22
HAMILL, James, Seton Hospital	37	20
IPSEN, Annie, St. Joseph's Hospital	22	19
IFFLAUND, Louis, 137 Ludlow St.	26	22
JAMES, Joseph, 346 E. 48th St.	1	21
JONES, Marine L., 2,430 2d Av.	1	22
JRECK, Elizabeth, 6 Clinton St.	64	22
JOHNSTONE, Pearl, 366 W. 21st St.	5	22
JACKSON, Willis, 233 W. 34th St.	45	22
KRAUS, Arthur, 1,033 Tiffany St.	1	21
KENNEDY, John J., 116 E. 107th St.	16	21
KEINN, Annie, 2,110 Boulevard	1	20
KELLY, John T., 2,436 8th Av.	1	21
KNIGHT, Charles, 85 King St.	2	22
KRAUS, Elizabeth, 326 E. 93d St.	1	22
KLABUNDE, Louisa, 123 E. 3d St.	33	21
KLEINHAUS, William, 618 E. 16th	21	21
KELLY, Margaret, 239 E. 77th St.	17	21
LIND, Florence E., 301 W. 114th St.	1	21
LEE, James, 225 W. 19th St.	78	22
LILIENFELD, Betty, 145 Ludlow St.	45	22
MALOY, Annie, 422 W. 53d St.	3	21
MASTERNISKY, Frume C., 84 Chrystie St.	1	22
MUHLENBRUCK, Harry, 333 E. 54th	1	22
MITCHLER, Anna C., 142 W. 63d St.	18	21
MENNGINI, Angelo, 70½ James St.	42	21
MONTGOMERY, G. E., 25th St. and Lexington Av.	37	22
MAAS, Arthur, 2,342 Broadway	1	21
MARMORO, Antonio, 38 Baxter St.	32	23
MEWS, Bridget, Almshouse	71	21
McNALLY, John, 2,332 2d Av.	30	21
McINERNY, James, 353 E. 85th St.	33	21
NEHLS, Henry, 317 E. 46th St.	60	21
O'ROURKE, Annie, 688 E. 146th St.	46	22
ORGAN, Mary, 2,372 Broadway	3	21
PHELAN, Thomas, 349 2d Av.	49	21
PARLOVICK, Paul, 553 W. 57th St.	45	22
PORTENS, James A., 98 3d Av.	77	21
PFINSTER, George, Nelson Av. and 170th St.	61	21
PERLMILLER, Tillie, 154 Albany St.	6	23
ROBADAN, Anna W., 2,263 8th Av.	94	21
REILLY, Patrick J., 2,393 1st Av.	1	23
SHERRY, Francis, 167th St. and Hall Place	1	21
SHEA, Mary, 76 E. 105th St.	29	22
SARGENT, Ellen, 108 Cherry St.	38	21
SHEA, James, 223 Mott St.	34	22
SHLEIFER, Sarah, 44 Essex St.	53	22
SWISS, Levine, 20 Avenue B.	37	22
STUMPF, Frances, Manh. State Hos.	55	21
SCHWIND, Margaret, 103½ E. 8th	64	22
STAINER, George A., 531 W. 39th St.	1	23
SWARTWOUT, E., 473 Lenox Av.	66	22
TRECINELLA, Florentine, 338 E. 63d	1	22
TAYLOR, J. M., 684 St. Ann's Av.	1	21
TARTAR, Rosa, 136 Allen St.	1	21
WEISS, Frank, 936 E. 150th St.	52	20
WALLACE, Margaretha, 108 Amsterdam Av.	29	21
WHALEN, Bridget, 148 W. 65th St.	56	21
WALKER, Ezra W., 458 W. 57th St.	1	22
ZIMMERMAN, Lena, 245 2d St.	17	23

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Aug.
BEEKMAN, Alvinia, Orphan Home, Harrison Place	2	21
BISHOP, Ethel E., 1,730 Pacific St.	1	21
BIGLER, Conrad, 123 Debevoise St.	70	20
BALL, Jennie H., 623 3d Av.	1	21
CHRISTERSON, Addie, 145 Hull St.	22	20
DI CLEMENTS, Vincenzo, 176 Prospect St.	3	22
DILLON, Mary, 168 S. 5th St.	64	22
ERICKSON, Ryan, Kings County Hospital	60	22
EBERLING, Adam, 181 Montrose Av.	53	21
EGAN, Jane, 166 Water St.	66	21
GREINER, William, 395 Knickerbocker Av.	38	20
GRADY, William, 315 Franklin Av.	7	22
GLYNN, Mary A., 217 Adams St.	68	22
GROSJEAN, Mary A., 154 Norman Av.	84	22
HOYE, James J., 350 Franklin Av.	52	20
HAHN, Emma, 1,498 De Kalb Av.	2	22
HOUCK, Beneline, 86 N. 8th St.	3	22
HERTWIG, G., 80th St., near 18th Av.	40	23
HUSSY, Philip, 10 Fleet Place	1	21
JOHNSON, Ingrid H., 113 S. Oxford	79	22
KOLLMEYER, Julia, 677 Driggs Av.	1	22
KRAEMER, C., 11 Central Place	68	20
KRESS, Mary E., 272 Hamilton Av.	80	22
KELLY, John J., 365 Baltic St.	25	22
LOVE, George, 210 Freeman St.	41	21
LARSON, Charles, 200 Hamilton Av.	1	22
METCALF, John E., 251 Conover St.	21	22
MOSSMAN, Hazel, Hawthorne St. and Nostrand Av.	2	21
MALONE, Mary, County Jail	65	21
MURPHY, Florence, 9 Henry St.	2	22
MUGGE, Marie H., 83d St. and 19th Av.	2	22
MURPHY, Jeremiah, 371 Columbia St.	37	20
MUCHMORE, E. E., 854 Park Place	48	22
NELSON, Elizabeth, 728 Monroe St.	84	22
PAYNE, George, foot William St.	27	21
PETERING, Adeline I., 507 Graham Av.	1	22
ROCK, Patrick, 54 Fulton St.	40	20
RATHENBERGER, Margarethe, 48 Ralph St.	36	21
REDER, Louis, 19 Hope St.	34	22
REIMAN, Eliza, 97 Van Buren St.	30	22
STUART, Sophia, 172 Hull St.	77	22
SCHACHT, August S., 349 17th St.	68	22
SWIFT, Mary, 361 Lafayette	65	21
SELIGMAN, Dagmar, 226 46th St.	44	22
SINGER, Charles, 246 Devoe St.	27	22
SCHWARZ, Katherina, 245 Sumner Av.	46	21
THOM, Adolph, 210 Conover St.	45	22
UNKNOWN MAN, Sea Gate	55	20
UNKNOWN MAN, foot Bay 45th St.	40	21
UNKNOWN MAN, foot Atlantic Av.	45	20
WILEY, Leonard A., 297 Livingston	48	21
WARE, Elizabeth, 176 Graham St.	62	22

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"A Delightful Companion for a Summer Vacation."

Familiar Life in Field and Forest.

By F. SCHUYLER MATHEWS. Uniform with "Familiar Flowers," "Familiar Trees," and "Familiar Features of the Roadside." With many illustrations. 12mo. Cloth, $1.75.

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Market Letter on application.

FINANCIAL.

The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company

REORGANIZATION.

To Holders of Central Trust Company's Certificates of Deposit for Common Stock and Preferred Stock:

Notice is hereby given that a further installment of One Dollar per share of common stock, and Two Dollars per share of preferred stock, represented by the above Certificates of Deposit, has been called by the undersigned committee, and is payable on or before the twenty-ninth day of August, 1898, to the Central Trust Company of New York. At the time of payment the Certificates of Deposit must be presented to said Trust Company for indorsement of such payment thereon. This is the second installment payable under the Plan of Reorganization, and, including the One Dollar per share paid to the Stockholders' Committee, is the third payment.

Dated New York, August 12th, 1898.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
GEORGE COPPELL,
EUGENE DELANO,
WILLIAM A. DICK,
Reorganization Committee.
ALVIN W. KRECH,
Secretary, 120 Broadway, N. Y.

Carley, Rosengarten & Co.,
Specialists in speculative investments.
WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO NEW DEVELOPMENTS WHICH GIVE NEW VALUE TO ESTABLISHED PROPERTIES.
STRANGERS INVITED TO WRITE OR CALL.
OFFICES, 20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
Dated August 16, 1897.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK and WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustees, give notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above-named Railroad Company, dated August 16, 1897, the Central Trust Company of New York will receive proposals to sell the above-named bonds at a rate not exceeding, however, the par value thereof and accrued interest, with five per centum added to the principal, the total offer not to consume more than one hundred and fifty thousand ($150,000) dollars. The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in NEW YORK CITY, at three o'clock P. M., on the 25th day of August, 1898.

CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
By E. Francis Hyde, 2d Vice President,
WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustees.

The Tradesmens National Bank
Of the City of New York.
Capital and Surplus - - - - $875,000
JAMES MACNAUGHTAN, Pres.
DAVID H. BATES, Vice Pres.
JAMES W. CLAWSON, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, } 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus 1,000,000, }
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,500,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

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BUFFALO GAS STOCK
DEALT IN BY
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market reactionary.

The free selling of long stock, to which attention was called in this column yesterday morning, told during the day on the market's course, and there came a reaction which extended pretty generally through the list, though not taking many important stocks down more than slightly. Throughout the setback it was noticeable that buying orders were in the market from precisely the same quarters where selling orders had earlier been the rule. In the day's reaction—relatively insignificant as it was—it is probable that a very large proportion of stocks recently sold out by prominent leaders were taken back.

Mr James R. Keene was credited with having left the bull side of the market to become an aggressive bear. This was a fabrication—but only a sample one, for the Street was filled with foolish fables the whole day through.

⁂

One result of the day's activity was a large extension of the short interest. Almost every stock on the list is now more or less in demand by borrowers who have to deliver what they have sold, but did not own. Such bear traders as let stocks go in the buoyancy of Monday had fair paper profits at the close yesterday, but any concerted move on their part to cover would probably result in rallies rapid enough to cause some of those paper profits to disappear.

⁂

Among conservative commission houses there seems no show of hesitancy in recommending purchases of standard stocks under present market conditions. The cheapness of money and the proofs of business prosperity throughout the country are what inspire such counsels.

⁂

Government bonds were steady. There were sales of $175,500 3s, when issued, at 105¼@105½@105¼.

⁂

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Tobacco pf.	1	Int. Paper Co.	2¼
Buff., R. & P. pf.	1⅛	Int. Paper Co. pf.	½
Chi. & Northwest.	½	Met. St. Ry.	5¼
Chi. Term. Trans.	⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	1½	Norfolk & Western.	½
Consolidated Ice	½	Pennsylvania R. R.	½
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	2⅛	People's Gas, Chi.	1½
Erie 2d pf.	1½	Rio G. West.	2½
Great North. pf.	1½	West Chicago Street	2½
Ill. Cent. leased lines.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	⅜	Illinois Central	1
Am. Malt. Co. pf.	⅝	Illinois Steel	¾
Am. Spirits Mfg.	½	Iowa Central	½
Am. Tobacco	½	Laclede Gas	½
At., Top. & S. F. pf.	½	Lake Erie & West.	1¼
Brooklyn Elevated	½	Lake Erie & W. pf.	2
Brooklyn R. T.	2⅛	Manhattan Cons.	2⅝
Brooklyn Union Gas	1½	National Biscuit	½
Ches. & Ohio	½	N. Y. Air Brake	1½
Chicago & Alton	½	Norfolk & West. pf.	⅝
Chi., Bur. & Q.	⅞	Pacific Coast	2
Chi. & East. Ill.	½	Reading	½
Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅝	St. Paul & Duluth	2
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1	St. Paul & Omaha	½
Chi., R. I. & P.	⅜	Tenn. Coal & Iron	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1⅛	Union Pacific	⅝
Col., H. V. & Tol.	½	Union Pacific pf.	⅝
Consolidated Gas	3	U. S. Leather pf.	⅝
Den. & Rio G. pf.	1	U. S. Rubber	⅝
Erie 1st pf.	½	Western Union Tel.	⅝

⁂

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi., Ind. & L. ref. 6s.	1	N.Y., S. & W. ref. 5s.	2
Lake Erie & W. 2d.	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s.	1⅝
Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s.	1	Texas Pacific 2d.	2

Bonds Declined.

Dallas & Waco 1st.	1	Mo., K. & T. 1st.	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1½@2 per cent., closing at 1¾ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to five months, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4½ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $133,989,740; balance, $7,241,310; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $838,829.

Money on call in London at ¼ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 1⅜ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was steady. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.84 for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.83½@$4.83¾ for sixty days, $4.85¼@$4.85⅜ for demand, $4.85⅜@$4.85¾ for cable transfers, and $4.82½@$4.83½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94 9-16 and 95 1-16@95⅛, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—25c discount. Boston—10@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 50c discount; over the counter, par. St. Louis—Par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Pennsylvania ⅛, to 61½; New New York Central ¼, to 122⅜; Reading ⅛, to 10¼, and Louisville and Nashville ⅛, to 61⅝. Declined—St. Paul 1⅛, to 115⅝; Illinois Central ⅝, to 116; Erie ⅜, to 14⅞; Canadian Pacific ¼, to 87½, and Atchison ⅛, to 14⅝. British Consols advanced ⅛, to 110 11-16 for money and 110¾ for the account.

The Bank of England lost £100,000 bullion on balance. In Paris rentes sold at 103f 57½c, and exchange on London was 25f 24c. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 166.70 and in Rome at 107.85.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the port of New York for the week were valued at $6,171,878, against $9,156,608 in the preceding week, and $9,923,014 in the corresponding week of last year. Total since Jan. 1, $297,123,962, against $258,864,098 in the corresponding period of last year.

TRUSTS LOOSELY HELD.

The movement in Rubber was wholly in speculative ventures connected with that company's Boston affiliations. There have been good profits in both common and preferred, and they were taken wherever seen. Some of this stock has gone out of the market, as have good amounts of Tobacco, Lead, and other industrials, but most of all remain loosely held, in anticipation of a further rise.—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

BRIGHT SOUTHERN PROSPECTS.

Mr. E. T. Halsey of Halsey & Halsey, who returned Sunday from a trip to the East, is enthusiastic in his opinion of the outlook for a big Fall business. "Things are humming in New York," he says. "Prices are going up in the security market, and there is a general belief that they will continue to rise. The country is largely on a 3½ and 4 per cent. basis, and such interests as are not already there are tending that way. This is a strong indication of present and permanent prosperity.

"With the advent of peace comes the well-founded belief that we will expand along all commercial and investment lines, and, as far as Cuba and Puerto Rico are concerned, will take everything in sight. America will simply overrun the two islands, and what we do not annex we will take possession of from a trade standpoint. The great trunk lines of the South, especially the Louisville and Nashville, will profit immensely by this condition of affairs, and Louisville, as the terminus of this line, should feel the effect quickly and to a marked degree."—Louisville Commercial.

GOOD TIMES SURE TO LAST.

President Duncan D. Parmly of the Phenix National Bank, discussing the general business situation and money rates yesterday, said to a NEW YORK TIMES representative:

"I can see no dark cloud in the general business situation. On the contrary, the outlook is bright. The start toward prosperity was not made at the signing of the protocol. The business situation was good at the time when war became a probability. While the war delayed the progress of some enterprises, they moved ahead when it became evident that we had Spain at our mercy, and expanded when a peace prosperity was assured. Obstacles to final settlement with Spain may crop out, but they will not, in my judgment, be of serious character.

"I consider that the prosperity we are starting on is a peace and not a truce prosperity. I think it has come to stay, and will increase and broaden.

"Financial, trade, commercial, and certainly agricultural interests are going to be at their best, the most important factor being the assurance of good crops. As to money, I do not look for stringent conditions. I of course expect the usual money transfers for crop moving, &c., which will stiffen rates but not to tightness. I do not look, however, for a big money movement to the agricultural districts, but for an average movement. Western banks certainly have much money at their disposal this year because of the agricultural prosperity of last year, and the low rates of interest due to farmers being on an independent basis. How much money Western banks have sent East to earn interest I cannot say, as the probabilities are that if they so employ their deposits it is in Chicago."

ST. PAUL THE RECORD BREAKER.

The earnings of the St. Paul Road for the third week in August were made public after the close of business yesterday. They aggregate $652,674, and show the following increases over the same period in the five preceding years:

Increase over 1897	$33,358
Increase over 1896	77,367
Increase over 1895	82,266
Increase over 1894	108,081
Increase over 1893	131,855

⁂

So far this month—for the first three weeks—the earnings compare as follows with preceding years:

Increase over 1897	$93,858
Increase over 1896	243,355
Increase over 1895	265,018
Increase over 1894	295,230
Increase over 1893	298,984

A 33 PER CENT. BONUS.

Announcement will probably be made to-day of details involved in the consolidation of the Illinois Steel and Minnesota Iron Companies.

An insider of the Minnesota Iron Company said yesterday that included in the merger terms would be the immediate distribution to Minnesota Iron shareholders of a stock dividend equal to 33 per cent. of their present holdings. This explains the recent large purchases of Minnesota Iron in the open market at advancing prices by insiders.

ENEMIES WHO LUNCH TOGETHER.

Something much out of the ordinary is developing in the Sugar Trust situation. And meanwhile sociable afternoon conferences go on between Sugar Trust managers and interests identified with new independent enterprises.

PAPER TRUST EARNINGS.

About 8,000 shares International Paper Company stock were traded in yesterday, and there was an advance of over 2 points. Semi-official announcements have it that the company is earning at present between 6 and 7 per cent. over the dividend on its preferred stock.

IS THREE CS AFTER IT?

Chicago and Eastern Illinois showed some signs yesterday of returning activity, publication of the company's annual statement directing attention to the great improvement which has developed in the property's affairs. Chicago sentiment concerning it especially is bullish, Chicago and Eastern Illinois' exceptionally valuable properties in that city making it a local favorite. Chicago hears also that somehow the Chicago and Eastern Illinois is to figure in an important way in the Three Cs deal which Messrs. J. P. Morgan and W. K. Vanderbilt are rounding out.

MANHATTAN STILL FALLING.

Manhattan Elevated was yesterday again the weakest stock on the list. Having begun to break when all the rest of the market was strong, it ran off easily in a market of general weakness. After selling within a fraction of par, it fell to 96⅝, where it closed.

It is difficult to find bulls on Manhattan since it began to yield under the pressure of long stock. The view of Wall Street sellers of the stock is expressed in this wise:

"When conditions change in the business of a corporation, investors place a new value on its securities. General business shows a great change for the better, and consequently securities of the Granger and other railroads are advancing in prices. Advanced values are increasing as earnings increase. But Manhattan is one marked exception in the market. Its earnings are decreasing, and its quotation in the market reflects this change, last quarter earning at a rate of about 3½ per cent. on the stock; with a heavier decrease so far this quarter, and with the Metropolitan nearly ready to open its Sixth and Eighth Avenue lines, the prospects are that Manhattan will earn between 2 and 3 per cent. on its stock. Land damages are being paid at the rate of about $700,000 per annum, so that the surplus earnings would be about enough to pay these claims.

"The question before the managers is now one of financing. Will they pay the surplus earnings in dividends and pile up a large floating debt or will they use the surplus to pay the land-damage claims? Suppose they decide to issue bonds to wipe out the floating debt and provide for land damages of the future? If the $2,000,000 floating debt and estimated $12,000,000 of land damages of the future are provided for by an issue of 4 per cent. bonds, it calls for a fixed charge of $560,000 per annum; deducting this from surplus earnings of $900,000 per annum would leave $340,000, or less than 1½ per cent. on the stock. If electricity were put on the road, it would probably save $600,000 per annum, and bring earnings on stock up to 3½ per cent."

GAS FABLES NEARLY DUE.

One of the odd rumors discussed in Wall Street represents that important insiders in local gas stocks have recently been free sellers. Before they buy their holdings back again it is intimated that there may be animated—even if farcical—romances about bitter local competitive fights.

EUROPE SLYLY LOADING UP.

London continues quietly to absorb the best class of American stocks. Adroit efforts are made to disguise the fact, but the most important houses on the Stock Exchange corroborate the statement.

THE QUIET YERKES.

West Chicago Street Railway was an exception to the general tendency in yesterday's market. It rose nearly 2 points. It looks as if Mr. C. T. Yerkes had been quietly arranging things in that quarter, while Mr. Joseph Leiter and others have been strutting around with brass band announcements of their projects for a big Chicago consolidation scheme.

WELL DISTRIBUTED TRADING.

Though considerably over 600,000 shares were traded in on the Stock Exchange yesterday, only three stocks got beyond the 30,000 mark—Sugar Trust, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, and St. Paul. This indicates the wide distribution of business. The better feeling which has developed in Wall Street is not confined to any particular groups of stocks, but seems to embrace practically the whole standard list.

SHIPBUILDING WILL BOOM.

Among maritime interests the opinion is freely expressed that a result of the Spanish war will be largely to extend American shipbuilding and American foreign trade. It is already known that the cost of producing vessels in the shipyards of the United States has almost come down to the limit required to build in England, and American material is claimed to be greatly superior for construction purposes.

Then there is an excellent prospect of foreign shipbuilding orders being placed here, owing to the prestige recently gained by American-built vessels. The great seagoing achievement of the Oregon has everywhere attracted attention, and it is pointed out as an apt illustration of what the American shipbuilder is accomplishing.

It is further said that new trading regulations to be inaugurated by the Government in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines will remove obstacles to American trade which have hitherto practically barred out American competition from these countries, and that, with these obstacles removed, America will be in a position to defy the world's competition for the trade of its new possessions or protectorates. The merchant marine of the United States will be reinforced by the restoration of the large tonnage taken out of commerce through the necessities of Government war operations. Tonnage in American bottoms has not changed to any appreciable extent for the better as yet, but with the great impetus soon to be given to American commerce our shipyards are certain to be called on to furnish vessels of all kinds for the commerce of the seas, flying the National flag, and carrying American products to all the ports of the world. In advance of such a shipbuilding movement purchases of new vessels have already been made by some steamship lines. And, in addition to the building of new ships for peaceful sea traffic, our shipyards will also be called on to provide a substantial increase to the navy.

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At the office of the American Shipmasters' Association a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES was yesterday told that a number of ships were at present under construction in the yards at Philadelphia, Chester, Wilmington, and Bath, all of which would shortly be engaged in carrying freight, mails, and passengers. One of the officials said:

"We feel assured here, from what is going on, that the war will result in a great stimulus to American shipbuilding. American tonnage will largely increase. This might be expected in the natural course of development, but it cannot be delayed now that the Government has a keen remembrance of how difficult it was but recently to procure transports, especially on the Pacific Coast. There is no doubt that they would have been sorely disappointed had they not found available some steamers which had been fitted up for Klondike trade.

"An enormous trade is certain to soon spring up between this country and Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines. That cannot fail, in view of the new régime in those islands, and it will come just as soon as tariff matters are settled in accordance with American ideas. Prohibitory Spanish taxes on imports forced away considerable United States trade, but this will now be won again.

"Shipbuilding prospects are better to-day than they have been at any time in the past six years, and there are now more vessels under construction. For several years there was great dullness. Developments in the iron and steel business are bringing about a reduction in cost, however, and the American shipyard is rapidly becoming a competitor for the trade of all countries. Heretofore shipping interests have not been properly looked after, but the people have awakened to their deplorable condition. Just think of a country with a coast line such as ours finding itself under the necessity of purchasing steamers from other nations! In a month's time there ought to have been 200 transports in readiness instead of not more than 20, all told.

"The attention of capitalists has now been called to the necessity for vessels here, and considerable money will be placed in the building of steamers. Good American material is in plenty, and cost of production is down to the lowest limit. Food will follow the flag, and American exports will find a new market in distant parts.

"Everything points to the steady growth of a merchant marine side by side with a powerful navy."

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

⁂

Increase of $105,000 in Metropolitan Street Railway Company's earnings for the first twenty days of this month.

Strong closing for bar silver in London on heavy buying for Spanish account.

Dispatches from Chicago stating that if Rock Islands are maintained at the present rate for the remainder of the month they will show a gain of $200,000 over last year.

Postponement until Thursday of the sale of $300,000 Norwalk (Conn.) bonds advertised for to-day.

Allotment by the Bank of England of £1,580,000 twelve months' Treasury bills at £97,150.

Declaration of the regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. on Leather preferred stocks.

Decrease of $2,984,730 in exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week, as compared with the preceding week, and decrease of $3,751,136, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in August showed increases:

Chicago Terminal Transfer	$2,504
Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham	2 262

⁂

Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis showed a decrease of $6,841.

⁂

St. Paul showed an increase for the third week in August of $33,358, and Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf a decrease of $487.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	352	Irving	147½
American Ex.	167½	Lincoln National	750
Broadway	220	Mech. & Traders'	100
Central National	170	Mercantile	167
Chatham	290	Merchants'	150
Chemical	3700	Merchants' Ex.	116
Commerce	202	New York	235
Continental	125	New York County	1000
Corn Exchange	370	Nat. Bank of N. A.	180
Fourth National	170	Phenix	90
Garfield National	950	Republic	155½
German-American	111	Seaboard Nat.	176
Greenwich	165	Seventh National	115
Hanover	[illegible]	State of New York	108
Im. & Traders'	[illegible]		

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	108	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	112	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	116	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	212½	215
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	88	93
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	20	21
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	59	61
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	108	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	112½	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	119
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	350	359
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91
Kings County Elevated	5	7
Kings County Inc.	7¼	10
Nassau 1st 5s. (Brooklyn Trolley)	106	108
New Orleans Traction common	1	2
New Orleans Traction pf.	6	8
Ninth Avenue Railroad	188	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s. (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106¾	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	43	43½
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	29¾	30
Amsterdam preferred	70¾	71
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	102	102¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	23	24
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95½	96½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	86	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	108¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual of New York	330	340
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex int.	111	118
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex int.	106	107½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	85	88
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	85	88
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	143	145
Standard Gas, New York, preferred	168	170
Standard Gas, New York 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	87	90
Western Gas, ex div.	86	87¾
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	103½	105

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	41½
American Typefounders'	38½	40
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	73	77
Glucose common	60¼	60¾
Glucose pf. ex dividend	106½	107½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	55	58
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	90	92½
Lorillard Company pf.	116	118
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	11
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	7	10
Pennsylvania Coal	354	356
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Distilling	26¾	27¼
Standard Distilling pf.	77	78
Standard Oil Trust, ex div.	420	422
Trenton Potteries	7	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Union Typewriter	11	13
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	88	92
Wagner Car Company	176	178

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	15
Central & South American Tel.	106	108
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1½	1¾
Electric Vehicle common	8	10½
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Pittsburg Bessemer	24¾	25

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59¼@59⅝. There were sales of 10,000 ounces at 59½.

Bar silver in London, 28d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 60½c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 46½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 333,028.85 ounces of silver bullion, against which 333 certificates are outstanding.

⁂

On the Stock Exchange 100 shares of Kingston and Pembroke sold at .17.

On the Consolidated Exchange 300 shares of Anaconda sold at .37, 400 Best and Belcher at .19, 200 Potosi at .22, 500 Syndicate at .05, 1,000 Work at .07.

On the Mining Exchange 1,000 shares of American Flag sold at .06, 1,000 Pilgrim at .004⅝, 1,000 Rocky Mountain at .10⅝@.10½, 2,000 Justine at .02¼@.02⅛, 18,000 Old Gold at .002½@.003⅝, and 20,000 Sentinel at .007½ buyer 30@.007⅝ buyer 30.

⁂

Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.65	Ontario	3.60
Belcher	.10	Ophir	.20
Best & Belcher	.12	Occidental	.40
Breece	.40	Plymouth	.12
Brunswick Con.	.09	Potosi	.12
Belmont	.10	Quicksilver	1.25
Caledonia B. H.	.50	Quicksilver pf.	3.50
Chollar	.12	Savage	.05
Crown Point	.10	Sierra Nevada	.50
Chrysolite	.10	Standard	1.50
Con. Cal. & Va.	.35	Small Hopes	1.00
Com. T. Co. stock	.02	Union Consolidated	.15
Com. T. Co. bonds	.02	Utah	.05
Com. T. Co. scrip	.02	Victor	5.00
Crescent	.10	Yellow Jacket	.10
Deadwood Terra	.25	Argentum Juanita	.09
Eureka Con.	.05	Alamo	.03
Father De Smet	.17	Anaconda	.33
Gould & Curry	.10	Cripple Creek Cons.	.07
Hale & Norcross	.70	Creede & Cripple Ck.	.03
Homestake	45.00	Golden Fleece	.20
Horn Silver	1.25	Isabella	.22
Iron Silver	.70	Mollie Gibson	.17
Kingston & Pem.	.15	Mount Rosa	.11
Lacrosse	.14	Pharmacist	.03
Leadville Con.	.08	Portland	1.15
Little Chief	.20	Specimen	.02
Mexican	.10	Union	.14
Moulton	.20	Work	.07

MINING EXCHANGE.

American Flag	.03	Elkton	1.08
Gold Magnet	.001	Gold Coin	.75
Havana	.75	Garfield Con.	.12½
Lagonda	.36	Golden Fleece	.20
Miami	.40	Isabella	.23½
Pilgrim	.003	Jefferson	.07
Rocky Mountain	.10½	Justine	.01½
St. F. Cariboo	2.50	Lillie	.96
Alamo	.03	Mollie Gibson	.19
Anaconda	.35	Mount Rosa	.11½
Anchoria	.82	Old Gold	.003¼
Cripple Creek Con.	.07	Portland	1.20
Cannon Ball	.002½	Sentinel	.004½
Copper Rock	.001		

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 23.—Biscuit common opened at 33⅝, and after touching 33, closed at 33¼. The preferred sold for cash at 98⅝ at the opening, at 99⅛ later in the day. Extra dividend sold at 97⅛@97¼, closing at 97. West Chicago sold for 94 and 95 account at the opening, but touched 95⅝, closing there. The regular opened at 95, but closed at 95⅝. North Chicago opened at 220 and closed at 228 after touching 14 higher. Match opened and closed at 141, 140⅝ being the lowest point. Clearing House settlements:

American Steel & Wire Co.	36⅞
American Steel & Wire Co. pf.	91⅝
American Strawboard	30
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co.	6
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co. pf.	32
Chicago Packing & Provision Co.	24⅞
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf.	49⅞
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	59⅜
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	140⅝
Lake Street Elevated	12⅞
Lake Street Elevated t. ctfs.	10⅞
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing	7⅞
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing pf.	32⅞
National Biscuit Co., common	33⅜
National Biscuit Co. pf., ex div.	97⅛
North Chicago Street Railroad	227
South Side Elevated Railroad	65½
Street's W. S. C. Line	18⅞
West Chicago Street Railroad	95⅝

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 23.—The local market was irregular. Pennsylvania Steel common went off ¼ but quickly rallied, advancing to 20½, while the preferred opened up at 41, an advance of 1¼ over yesterday's close. There was considerable activity in the former, which declined before the close to 20⅛. Pennsylvania Manufacturing was the feature of the market, over 8,000 shares changing hands between 21¼ and 21½. Marsden displayed considerable activity at an advance of ¾, to 6, on rumors that the new machines had accomplished all that was expected of them, and that the separation of the pith from the fibre was now being accomplished at an enormous saving. Electric and People's 4s were in good demand at 95¼@95¾. Choctaw common was a trifle lower at 26½. United Gas Improvement was weak, declining to 120¾. Cambria Iron advanced to 31⅝, but later lost the fraction. The market closed steady at these figures:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	21¼	21½
Northern Pacific common, t. c.	37¼	37¾
Northern Pacific pf.	76	76⅛
Pennsylvania	59¼	59⅜
Reading	9¾	9 13-16
Reading 1st pf.	22¾	22⅞
Reading 2d pf.	11	11¼
St. Paul	112⅝	112¾
Metropolitan Railway	165	166
Philadelphia Traction	94¼	94½
Baltimore Cons.	28⅛	28¾
Union Traction	20⅞	21
Electric Storage	34	34½
Electric Storage pf.	41	42
United Gas Improvement	120¾	121
Welsbach Light	49½	50
New Jersey Traction	51	51½
American R. E. L.	2¼	2½
Marsden	5⅞	6
Pennsylvania Manufacturing	21½	21⅝
Choctaw	26½	26¾
Choctaw pf.	41¾	42
Reading g. 4s	83½	83⅝
Equitable g. 5s	106¾	107
Philadelphia Electric 5s	103	103¼
Electric & People's 4s	95½	95¾
Western New York & Pennsylvania	4	4½

THE BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 23.—Locally to-day there was an absence of feature. The coppers were colorless, with Wolverine and Old Dominion as prominent as any, poking their noses upward through a somewhat dead list. United States Oil advanced upon the increase in the price of crude oil to $1 a barrel. New York was more inclined to sell than buy. The rally continued until toward the delivery hour, when the list weakened a trifle and lost a portion of its gain.

Call loans, 2@3 per cent.; time money, 3@4 per cent.; commercial paper, 3½@5½ per cent.

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	230	235
Boston & Lowell	225	..
Boston & Maine	165	166
Boston & Providence	..	280
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	126½	127
Fitchburg pf.	104	105
Old Colony	..	190
West End	87½	87½
West End pf.	105½	106

Mining Companies.

Allouez	..	4⅝
Arnold	17⅝	17⅞
Atlantic	28	29
Boston & Montana	25	25¼
Butte & Boston	25	25¼
Calumet & Hecla	..	600
Centennial	18⅝	19
Franklin	14	14½
Osceola	57⅝	58
Pioneer, (gold)	5¼	5½
Quincy	..	119½
Santa Ysabel	..	5
Tamarack	174½	175
Tecumseh	1⅛	1⅞
Wolverine	26⅞	27

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	283	284
Dominion Coal	22½	23
Dominion Coal pf.	111	112
Edison Electric Illuminating	..	185
Erie Telephone	73	74½
General Electric	40⅝	41¼
General Electric pf.	97	99
Illinois Steel	68	69
Lamson Cons. Store Service	21½	22
Mexican Telephone	..	.65
Philadelphia Company	86	87
Pullman Palace Car	189	190
United States Oil	16⅛	16½
United States Rubber	45	46¼
Westinghouse Electric	31⅝	32½
Westinghouse Electric pf.	57¼	

Unlisted Securities.

Merced Gold Mining	6¾	
Old Dominion Copper Mining	28⅝	28½

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.12	.12
Alpha Con	.08	.03
Andes	.03	.03
Belcher	.11	.12
Best & Belcher	.18	.16
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.17	
Challenge Con	.13	.13
Chollar	.16	.16
Confidence	.36	.37
Con. Cal. & Va	.35	.38
Con. New York	.01	.01
Crown Point	.10	.12
Gould & Curry	.13	.14
Hale & Norcross	.80	.75
Justice	.11	.08
Kentuck Con	.05	.05
Mexican	.12	.13
Occidental Con	.50	.50
Ophir	.17	.21
Overman	.04	.04
Potosi	.15	.16
Savage	.10	.10
Scorpion	.02	.02
Sierra Nevada	.57	.57
Standard	1.40	1.40
Union Con	.18	.20
Utah Con	.05	.05
Yellow Jacket	.15	.15

Silver bars, 59⅝; Mexican dollars, 46@46½; drafts—Sight, 15; telegraph, 17½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Aug. 23.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Tuesday.		Monday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Anaconda	34½	42	33½	34½
Anchoria	83½	87	83½	84½
Battle	30½	33½	32	33½
Columbine	17	17½	16¾	17
Consolidated	7¾	8	7⅞	8
Elkton	109½	109¾	108¾	109¼
El Paso	¼	⅜	9⅜	9½
Fleece	21	25	20	25
Gold King	60	68	63	64
Gibson	20	21	19	20
Garfield	12¾	12¾	12½	13
Isabella	24½	24¾	24	24¼
Independence	63	64	64	64¼
Jefferson	7	8⅜	7	10
Jackpot	10	10½	11⅛	11⅝
Lillie	98½	100	96	98
Moon Anchor	110½	111	110½	111½
Matoa	22¼	22⅜	22	22½
Portland	124½	125	120	123
Pharmacist	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2¾
Rosa	15	15½	14½	17
Rawlings	29½	30⅞	25	29⅝
Union	13½	14	13⅞	14⅛
Work	9⅞	9¼	8¼	8⅝

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$277,868,851
Gold reserve	205,489,254
Net silver	10,742,674
United States notes in the Treasury	51,217,175
Treasury notes of 1890	4,294,973
Total receipts this day	1,042,895
Total receipts this month	31,579,335
Total receipts this year	75,426,444
Total expenditures this day	563,000
Total expenditures this month	48,291,000
Total expenditures this year	117,554,475
Deposits in National banks	61,804,738
National bank notes received for redemption	312,997
Government receipts from customs	594,346
Internal revenue	438,760
Miscellaneous	9,788
Expenditures	563,000

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	76	76	76
2d week Aug.	$24,043	$21,539	......
From July 1.	145,134	128,046	......
KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT & MEMPHIS—			
Mileage	975	975	975
3d week Aug.	$81,058	$87,899	$75,077
KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM—			
Mileage	276	276	276
3d week Aug.	$21,137	$18,875	$18,798
KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF—			
Mileage	815	770	339
3d week Aug.	$71,511	$71,998	$19,517
From Jan. 1.	1,997,891	1,279,613	434,247
ST. PAUL—			
Mileage	6,153	6,153	6,168
3d week Aug.	$652,674	$619,316	$574,807
From July 1.	4,425,931	4,520,174	4,205,521
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS for the year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	4,221,438	3,927,610	4,014,624
Op. exp. & taxes	2,619,632	2,423,915	2,433,388
Net earnings	1,601,806	1,503,695	1,580,736
Total income	1,768,091	1,661,407	1,735,680
Charges	1,312,704	1,243,709	1,203,473
Balance	455,387	417,698	531,907
Dividends	444,787	289,842	289,842
Surplus	10,600	127,356	242,065

RIO GRANDE WESTERN for the year ended June 30—

	1898.	1897.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$3,362,284	$2,468,496	$893,788
Operating ex.	2,068,173	1,603,542	459,631
Net earnings	1,294,111	864,956	429,155
Int., ch'ges, taxes, &c.	738,000	731,000	7,000
Balance	556,111	133,956	422,155
Div. pf.	325,000	......	325,000
Surplus	231,111	133,956	97,155

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of
STOCKS and BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 24th,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(By order of Trustee.)
11 shs. United States Trust Co.
18 shs. United States Fire Ins. Co.
3 shs. Illinois Central R. R. Leased Lines.
(By order of Arthur H. Masten, Referee.)
286 shs. Saranac and Lake Placid Ry. Co.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
177 shs. Union Traction Co. of Philadelphia.
1 shr. Albany and Susquehanna R. R. Co.
2 shs. Pitts., F. W. and Chic. R. R. Guar.
200 A. shs. U. S. A. Pegamoid Syndicate Ltd.
5 shs. Camden Thread Co. Prefd.
$1,000 Atlantic Highlands, Red Bank and Long Branch Electric Ry. Co. 1st 5 p. c. Bds.
10 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
$3,000 Sunday Creek Coal Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bds.
21 shs. Bank of New York N. B. A.
30 shs. National Butchers and Drovers' Bank.
107 shs. Nat'l Park Bank.
15,001 shs. Nicaragua Co. (Hypd.)
80 shs. Manhattan Yeast Co. (Hypd.)
12 shs. Franklin Nat'l. Bank.
$5,000 Borough of Brooklyn Gas Co. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1938.

D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM & CO. WILL SELL at auction, WEDNESDAY, August 31st, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, at New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, 21 shares of the Arthur Suburban Home Company. Further particulars of Auctioneer, 111 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. Bonds, All Issues,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, 11, 13, 15, & 17 BROAD ST.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
MILLS BUILDING.
New York, July 13, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending September 1st, 1898, same to be paid September 6, 1898, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on August 10th, 1898.

For the purpose of such dividend, the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on August 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on August 22d, 1898.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 WALL STREET,
New York, July 13, 1898.

The above dividend of one per cent. will be payable on September 6th, 1898, to holders of record at the close of business on August 10th, 1898, on the books of the Voting Trustees for certificates of Preferred Stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for certificates for Preferred Stock will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on August 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on August 22d, 1898.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Office of Welsbach Commercial Company.
40 WALL ST., N. Y., Aug. 11, 1898.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the preferred stock, payable Sept. 9, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business Aug. 31st. Transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed from Sept. 1st to Sept. 9th, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed.

EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. (of Chicago.)

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 1½% has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on Aug. 25th, 1898.

The transfer books will close in New York on Aug. 12th, 1898, at 3 P. M., and will reopen Aug. 26th, 1898, at 10 A. M.

L. A. WILEY, Treasurer.

The United States Leather Company,
26-28 Ferry St., New York, August 23, 1898.

A Dividend of $1.25 Per Share on its preferred stock has this day been declared by the Board of Directors of this company, payable October 1st, 1898.

The transfer books of preferred stock will close September 15th, at 3 P. M. and reopen October 3d, 1898. JAMES R. PLUM, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL mortgage 4½ per cent. registered bonds of the Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Thursday, August 25, 1898, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due Sept. 1st, and will reopen Sept. 1st, at 10 A. M.

C. E. WELLFORD, Sec'y.
Richmond, Va., Aug. 17th, 1898.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of the
TENNESSEE COAL, IRON AND RAILROAD CO.,
Tracy City, Tennessee, July 13, 1898.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company has been called, and will be held at the office of the Company, Tracy City, Tennessee, on Thursday, the 15th day of September, 1898, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the purpose of such meeting being to enable the Stockholders to determine whether they will or will not approve certain contracts, deeds, and conveyances, with and to and for the Alabama Steel and Ship Building Company, of the State of Alabama, by and from this Company, and constituting a disposition of part of the property of this Company, and authorizing and confirming the action of the Board of Directors in acquiring the stock and bonds of said Alabama Company, all as authorized by the laws of the State of Tennessee, and also by the special act passed by the Legislature of the State of Alabama February 16, 1893, conferring special powers on this company. The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. Aug. 25th and opened at 10 A. M. Sept. 16, 1898. By order of the Board of Directors.

JNO. F. FLETCHER, JR., Secretary.

TO THE
Stockholders and Directors
OF THE
St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.
New York, Aug. 24, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company will be held at the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on TUESDAY, October 4, 1898, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of nine Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before said meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the Directors of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the adjournment of the Stockholders' meeting.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on Saturday, September 3, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, and will be reopened on Wednesday, October 5th, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M.

EDWIN GOULD, Vice President.
GEORGE ERBELDING, Secretary.

The Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co.
Minneapolis, Minnesota, August 11, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the by-laws of the Company, the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Co. of Minnesota and Iowa will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Minneapolis, Minnesota, on TUESDAY, Oct. 4, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

The books of the Company for the issuance and transfer of the stock will be closed from the evening of September 3, 1898, to October 5, 1898.

JOSEPH GASKELL, Secretary. EDWIN HAWLEY, President.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—BANK BOOK NO. 295,685, of the EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK. Payment stopped. Please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
30	Am. Cotton Oil	39¼	39¼	39	39
20	Am. Sp. Mfg.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
26,690	Am. Sug. Refs.	140⅝	141⅞	139⅞	140¼
670	A., T. & S.F. pf.	37⅞	37⅞	36¾	36⅞
200	Am. Tobacco	139	140⅛	139	140
11,670	Brook. R. T.	67½	67½	65¼	66⅛
4,230	C., B. & Q.	118⅜	118⅜	117⅛	117⅛
3,340	C., R. I. & Pac.	106⅞	106⅞	105	105⅛
20,950	C., M. & St. P.	113	113	112	112⅛
10	C., C., C. & St. L.	44	44	44	44
80	Chi. Gt. Western	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
200	Ches. & Ohio	24¾	24¾	24½	24½
10	Chi. & N. W.	136⅞	136⅞	136⅞	136⅞
7,660	Louis & Nash.	60	60⅛	59⅝	59⅝
6,110	Manhattan	98⅞	99	96⅝	97
490	Mo. Pacific	37⅛	37⅞	37	37⅛
20	Mo., K. & T. pf.	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜
60	North American	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	7¼
50	N. Y. Central	119⅛	119⅜	118⅞	118⅞
990	Nor. Pacific	37⅞	37⅞	37	37⅛
610	Nor. Pacific pf.	76⅞	76⅛	75⅞	76
7,910	People's Gas, Ch.	101⅞	104⅞	101	103⅞
100	Reading	19⅞	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝
350	Southern pf.	35⅞	36	35⅞	36
370	Tenn. C. & I.	33⅞	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
20	Texas Pacific	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
280	Union Pacific	28⅛	28⅞	28⅛	28⅛
1,300	Union Pac. pf.	65⅛	65⅜	64⅛	65⅛
230	U. S. Leather pf.	73⅞	73⅞	72⅜	73⅜
220	U. S. Rubber	45⅛	45⅝	45⅛	45⅛
10	U. S. Rubber pf.	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
280	West. Union	95⅛	95⅛	94⅞	95
95,270					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$19,000	Tex. Pac. 2d	46⅞	47¼	46⅛	47⅛
24,000	U. P., D. & G. 1st	77⅛	78	77⅛	78
$43,000					

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Aug. 23, 1898.

Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
[illegible]	39	9,655	American Cotton Oil	39¼	39½	38¾	39	−½
[illegible]	90	1,435	Am. Cotton Oil pf	90¾	90½	89½	89½	−¾
[illegible]	33	838	Am. Malting Co	34½	34½	33⅝	34	......
[illegible]	84¼	1,085	Am. Malting Co. pf	85	85	84	84¼	−⅜
[illegible]	13⅞	2,250	American Spirits Mfg	13⅝	13⅞	13¼	13¼	−½
[illegible]	38	1,755	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	37½	38	37¼	38	......
[illegible]	140½	33,450	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	140½	141⅜	139⅝	140½	......
[illegible]	115½	498	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	115	115½	115	115½	+⅜
[illegible]	37½	800	Am. Steel & Wire Co	37	37	37	37	......
[illegible]	140⅛	3,410	American Tobacco	139½	140⅝	138⅝	139¾	−¾
[illegible]	135	180	Am. Tobacco pf	135	135	135	135	+1
[illegible]	13½	100	Ann Arbor	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	−½
[illegible]	14⅛	425	At., T. & S. F	14⅛	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	−⅛
[illegible]	36⅝	14,057	At., T. & S. F. pf	37	37	36½	36⅝	−½
[illegible]	7	600	B. & O. Southw. pf	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	−⅛
8⅛	8⅝	580	Bay State Gas	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8½	−⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Brooklyn Elevated	28	28	28	28	−⅞
[illegible]	66½	39,943	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	66⅝	67⅝	65⅝	66½	−2½
[illegible]	125½	195	Brooklyn Union Gas	125½	125½	125½	125½	−1½
67⅞	70	230	Buff., R. & P. pf	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	+1⅞
[illegible]	54½	100	Canada Southern	55	55	55	55	......
24¾	24½	6,630	Chesapeake & Ohio	25¼	25¼	24⅜	24½	−½
158	[illegible]	100	Chicago & Alton	159½	159½	159½	159½	−½
117½	117¾	15,982	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	118	118	116⅝	117⅝	−½
59	60	800	Chi. & East. Ill	59⅜	59⅜	59	59⅜	−¾
107½	108½	100	Chi. & East. Ill. pf	108	108	108	108	−½
17⅛	17¼	13,210	Chi. Great Western	17¼	17⅜	16⅞	17¼	−⅛
41½	41⅝	810	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A	42⅝	42⅝	41⅝	41⅝	−½
112⅜	112½	57,532	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	113	113	111⅝	112¼	−⅝
157½	158½	110	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	158	158	158	158	−1
135⅜	135½	8,820	Chicago & Northw	135¼	136⅞	135	135¼	+½
105⅞	105⅞	20,711	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac	106½	106⅞	104⅝	105⅞	−⅜
8½	9½	1,590	Chi. Term. Trans	9	9½	9	9½	+⅝
81½	82	3,130	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	81	81½	81	81½	+1½
43	44	7,610	C., C., C. & St. L	45	45	43⅝	43⅝	−1⅜
14⅞	15	500	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel	14⅞	15	14⅞	15	+⅞
24½	24⅞	820	Colorado Fuel & Iron	25	25½	24½	25	−½
5⅝	6½	100	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol	6	6	6	6	−⅝
186½	187½	3,890	Consolidated Gas	190½	190½	186	188	−3
43	43½	2,170	Consolidated Ice	42	43	42	43	+1
91⅝	93	10	Consolidated Ice pf	92½	92½	92½	92½	......
109	110½	526	Delaware & Hudson	109⅝	110	109	110	......
150	152½	500	Del., Lack. & West	151	151	151	151	......
13⅞	14¼	25	Denver & R. G	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	......
53⅝	53⅞	1,573	Denver & R. G. pf	54⅜	54⅜	53½	53⅞	−1
18¼	18⅞	500	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	18½	18⅞	18	18⅞	−⅛
8½	9	800	Duluth, S. S. & At. pf	8	8⅝	8	8⅝	+2⅞
132½	133½	32	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y	134⅜	134⅜	133⅜	133⅜	
14⅝	14⅞	250	Erie	14½	14½	14½	14½	−¼
38⅜	38⅝	855	Erie 1st pf	38⅝	38⅝	38	38	−½
19	20	300	Erie 2d pf	20	20	19⅝	20	+1½
13	15	200	Flint & P. M	15	15	14⅞	14⅞	+⅞
39½	40½	300	Flint & P. M. pf	40	40¼	40	40¼	+¼
14⅞	15⅝	100	Ft. W. & Rio Grande	15½	15½	15½	15½	......
41	41½	1,100	General Electric	41⅝	41⅝	41	41	......
138	140	1,160	Great Northern pf	136⅞	138	136½	138	+1¼
26⅝	27	170	Hawaiian Sugar	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	+⅝
112	112½	2,194	Illinois Central	112⅛	112⅝	111½	112	−1
96	100	100	Ill. Cent., leased line	97½	97½	97½	97½	+½
68	68¼	3,210	Illinois Steel Co	68¼	70⅛	68¼	68⅛	−⅜
10	10½	170	Iowa Central	10	10	10	10	−⅛
37	37½	75	Iowa Central pf	37	37	37	37	......
62¾	63	8,405	International Paper	62	64⅜	62	63	+2¼
91	92	630	Int. Paper pf	92	92	91½	91⅝	+⅜
17⅞	18	1,560	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	18	18¼	17⅞	18	......
4	4½	100	Keokuk & D. M	4½	4½	4½	4½	......
53¼	53½	500	Laclede Gas	54	54	53	53	−⅞
19⅞	20	1,505	Lake Erie & West	20	20	19⅛	20	−1¼
77	78	1,805	Lake Erie & West. pf	79	79	78	78	−2
59⅝	59⅝	22,410	Louisville & Nashville	60	60¼	59¼	59⅝	−⅝
96⅜	96⅝	29,881	Manhattan Con	99⅝	99⅝	96⅝	96⅝	−2⅞
165⅜	165½	12,581	Metropolitan St. Ry	160½	167	160½	165½	+5½
90	91	20	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	......
61	62	100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf	61½	61½	61½	61½	−¼
92	92¼	7,142	Minnesota Iron	92	94⅜	92	92¼	+¼
12	12½	40	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	......
36⅜	36⅞	815	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	37	37	36½	36⅞	−⅛
37¼	37⅜	5,000	Missouri Pacific	37¼	37⅜	36⅜	37⅜	−¼
28	30	160	Mobile & Ohio	28½	28½	28½	28½	......
33	33½	460	Nat. Biscuit Co	33⅞	33⅞	33½	33½	−½
38⅜	39	1,570	National Lead Co	38⅝	39⅝	38½	38⅞	+⅛
112	115	115	National Lead Co. pf	114½	114½	114½	114½	......
93¼	93¾	2	New Jersey Central	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	......
96	98	1,702	New York Air Brake	99½	100	96	97	−3
118½	118⅞	3,420	New York Central	119⅜	119½	118½	118⅞	−½
36½	37	100	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf	37	37	37	37	+½
15⅝	16¼	250	Norfolk & West	15½	16⅛	15½	16⅛	+½
54¼	54½	1,950	Norfolk & West. pf	55	55	54⅛	54¼	−⅝
7	7¼	4,989	North American	7	7¼	7	7⅛	+⅛
37¼	37⅜	12,510	Northern Pacific	37⅞	37⅞	36⅞	37¼	−⅛
76	76¼	9,175	Northern Pacific pf	76⅝	76⅝	75¾	76⅛	−⅝
16¼	16⅜	560	Ontario & Western	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	......
61	61½	670	Oregon R. & Nav	61⅜	61⅜	60⅜	61⅜	−⅛
76	76½	256	Ore. R. & Nav. pf	76	76¼	76	76¼	+¼
44½	45½	860	Pacific Coast	46½	46½	45	45	−2
85	88	100	Pacific Coast 1st pf	86	86	86	86	......
65	66½	28	Pacific Coast 2d pf	66½	66½	66½	66½	......
34⅝	34¾	1,575	Pacific Mail	35	35	34⅝	34⅞	−⅛
119⅛	119⅜	304	Pennsylvania R. R	119	119¼	119	119¼	+½
103⅝	103⅞	24,725	People's Gas, Chicago	102⅛	104⅛	100⅝	103⅝	+1⅝
44½	46	1,300	P., C., C. & St. L	46	46	45½	45½	−⅝
64	66	400	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	65	65	65	65	......
7	7½	100	Pitts. & West. pf	7	7	7	7	......
188	189½	504	Pull. Pal. Car Co	190	190	189	189	......
19⅝	19⅞	1,500	Reading	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	−⅛
45⅜	45½	4,525	Reading 1st pf	45½	45½	45	45⅜	−½
22	22½	300	Reading 2d pf	22½	22½	22¼	22¼	−¼
31	32	610	Rio Grande West	30	32	30	32	+2½
67	68	143	Rio Grande West. pf	67⅝	68½	67⅝	68½	......
123	125	100	Rome, W. & Ogdens	124	124	124	124	......
7	7½	620	St. J. & G. I	7½	7½	7½	7½	......
60	61	40	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	60	60	60	60	......
21	21½	100	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	21½	21½	21¼	21½	−⅛
8⅝	8⅞	200	St. L. & San Fran	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
67⅞	68½	15	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	68½	68½	68½	68½	......
34⅜	34½	1,150	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	34½	34½	34	34½	−⅜
13½	14	1,210	St. Louis Southw. pf	13⅝	13⅞	13½	13½	−⅝
25	27	100	St. Paul & Duluth	25	25	25	25	−2
166	168½	30	St. Paul, Minn. & Man	166	166	166	166	......
85⅝	86	2,980	St. Paul & Omaha	85¼	86½	84⅝	85½	−⅛
21⅞	22¼	300	Southern Pacific	22	22	22	22	−⅜
9⅝	9¾	8,455	Southern Railway	9⅝	10	9½	9⅝	+⅛
35⅝	35⅞	9,770	Southern Railway pf	35⅝	36	35⅝	35⅞	+⅛
6⅛	6⅝	612	Standard R. & T	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+⅝
32⅝	33	10,958	Tenn. Coal & Iron	34	34¼	32⅝	32⅝	−⅝
15⅝	15⅞	9,480	Texas Pacific	15⅝	16	15¼	15⅞	+⅜
28¼	28⅜	4,165	Union Pacific	28⅝	28⅝	28	28⅜	−⅛
65	65¼	26,905	Union Pacific pf	65½	65⅝	64⅝	65	−½
4⅝	4⅞	650	U. P., D. & G., t. r	4⅜	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞	−⅜
41	44	12	United States Express	42	42	42	42	−⅞
7⅞	8	1,550	United States Leather	8¼	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	−⅛
73¼	73½	8,452	U. S. Leather pf	74½	74½	72½	73½	−⅜
45⅜	45⅝	4,872	United States Rubber	46⅜	46⅞	44½	45⅝	−⅝
105⅝	106	1,055	U. S. Rubber pf	106½	106½	104½	106	−⅛
8⅞	9	1,100	Wabash	8⅞	9	8⅞	9	+⅛
21⅜	21⅝	2,340	Wabash pf	21⅝	21⅞	21½	21⅜	−⅛
96	97½	1,100	West Chicago Street	93⅝	96	93⅝	96	+2½
94½	94⅝	8,575	Western Union Tel	95	95¼	94⅝	94⅝	−⅝
1½	1⅝	600	W. & L. E., $2 as. pd	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1½	−¼
11⅞	12¼	100	W. & L.E. pf., $3 as. pd	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+⅜
Sales		532,999						

Silver.

59¼	59⅝	10,000	Bullion certificates	59½	59½	59½	59½	+¼

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	98	..	C., C., C. & St. L.			Michigan Central	107¼	108½
3s, 1918, when is'd	105¼	105⅝	pf	90	..	Morris & Essex	170½	175
3s, 1918, small,			Clev., L. & W. pf	40	50	Nat. Bis. pf., ex d	95½	98½
when issued	105	105½	Cleve. & Pitts	169	..	Nat. Lin. Oil	6⅝	7½
4s, r., 1907	111	112	Col. & H. Coal	6	6⅞	Nat. Starch	7	8
4s, c., 1907	111⅛	112¼	Colorado Midland	5	6½	Nat. St. 1st pf	73	83
4s, r., 1925	127	127⅝	Col. Midland pf	14	16	Nat. St. 2d pf	20	30
4s, c., 1925	127	128	Consol. Coal	40	..	New Cent. C	35	42
5s, r., 1904	112	113	D. M. & Ft. D. pf	80	..	N. Y. & N. H	194	196
5s, c., 1904	112	113	Detroit Gas	60½	64	N. Y., C. & St. L	14	15
Currency 6s, 1899	102¼	..	Dul., S. S. & A	3	4½	N. Y., C. & St. L.		
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101	..	Eastern Elevator	..	60	1st pf	60	80
Dist. Col. 3-65s	117	..	*E. E. Il. of Bklyn	..	130	Norfolk So	60	66
			Eighth Avenue	350	..	Ont. Mining	4	6
Adams Express	106	110	Ev. & T. H	25½	26	Oregon S. L	33	34
Alb. & Sus	190	220	Ev. & T. H. pf	52½	55	Penn. Coal	330	..
American Coal	110	130	H. B. Claflin	88	95	Peo., Dec. & Ev	1¼	1½
Am. Dist. Tel	25	40	Homestake	52	..	Peo. & Eastern	4½	5½
Am. Express	134	137	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	P., Ft. W. & C	172	..
Am. St. & Wire pf	90	91	Kanawha & Mich	5⅛	6⅛	Quicksilver	1⅛	..
Am. T. & C	98	98½	K. & D. M. pf	16	17	Quicksilver pf	5⅝	7
Ann Arbor pf	37	38	Keokuk & West	29	32	Rens. & Saratoga	185	..
Boston A. L. pf	105	108	Kingston & Pem	4	9	St. L. S. W	6	6¼
Brunswick City	11	12	Laclede Gas pf	94	96	St. P. & D. pf	90	92
Buff., R. & P	31	33	*Lake Shore	192½	..	St. P. & O. pf	154	165
Bur., C. R. & N	75	..	Long Island	55	60	Sixth Avenue	200	..
Canadian Pacific	84	85	Manhattan Beach	3	6	Third Avenue	170	175
Central Pacific	17¼	18	Md. Coal pf	45	52	Tol. & O. C	..	20
Chi. & Alton pf	170	..	Minn. & St. L	28½	29¼	Tol. & O. C. pf	20	40
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B	29¼	30	Minn., St. P. & S.			Twin City R. T	24	..
Chi. Gt. W. deb	70	74	S. M	6	..	Wells-F. Express	118	122
Chi., Ind. & L	9⅝	10¼	Minn., St. P. & S.			Wis. Central	1	1⅝
Chi., Ind. & L. pf	34½	36	S. M. pf	18	..	Wis. Central pf	5	8

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

ABRAHAM W. HAAR.—Victor V. Heimberger has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Abraham W. Haar, formerly of Glassberg & Haar, liquor dealers, at 425 Seventh Avenue, on the application of Herrmann Weiller.

GEORGE K. SISTARE'S SONS.—Judgments aggregating $207,068 were entered yesterday against William H. M. Sistare and Harold Clemens, who composed the firm of George K. Sistare's Sons, bankers and brokers, who failed in April, 1890, in favor of August Heckscher, for $120,033, and Richard Heckscher, for $87,035. The claims were for the value of stocks and bonds belonging to the Messrs. Heckscher, which were deposited with the firm, and which, it was alleged, the firm had converted to its own use or had sold or pledged. Messrs. Sistare and Clemens offered to allow judgment for the above amounts in 1893, and their offer was accepted then, but the judgments were not filed until yesterday.

THE CENTRAL STAMPING COMPANY.—A meeting of creditors of the Central Stamping Company, manufacturer of tinware and housefurnishing articles at 25 Cliff Street, formerly called the Tinware Trust, was held yesterday at the company's office. About 100 creditors were present, representing claims for $200,000. Alfred R. Turner, Jr., the assignee, was present, with his attorney, Albert H. Gleason, and submitted a statement, showing liabilities [illegible] and nominal assets $565,209. Of the assets, $345,633 was in machinery, the balance being in merchandise, materials, outstanding accounts, and bills receivable. The live assets were estimated at about $[illegible],000. The creditors agreed to allow the assignee to finish the goods in process of manufacture and to continue the business, with an advisory committee composed of H. R. Jennings of Bruce & Cook, Alexander Gilbert, President of the Market and Fulton National Bank, and William H. Wells of Robert Crooks & Co. Assignee Turner filed a provisional bond of $350,000 yesterday, until he can prepare his schedules.

THE T. NEW ROOFING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—The T. New Roofing and Manufacturing Company of 50 East Twen-[illegible] made an assignment yesterday [illegible]. The business is an old one, having been established twenty-eight years ago by Tobias New. He incorporated it in 1886 as the T. New Manufacturing Company, with a capital stock of $200,000, and that company went into the hands of a receiver on March 1, 1893. The present company was formed to continue the business, creditors of the old company taking stock in the new company for their claims. The capital stock at first was $200,000, but was increased to $450,000. The officers of the company are Tobias New, President, and Lewis W. Harrington, Secretary. At least eight fires have occurred in the factory in the past ten years, involving considerable loss to the company, as of late years the insurance companies have declined the risk. The company's annual report in January last showed liabilities, $45,000; assets, $45,000.

Out of Town.

EDWARD OSTERHOUT.—Deputy Sheriff Sullivan has received an attachment against Edward Osterhout, a manufacturer of Philadelphia, for $2,477 from Epstein Brothers in favor of Fleitman & Co. for merchandise sold to him. It was obtained on the ground of non-residence. The Sheriff served the attachment on several retail dry goods merchants here to attach accounts.

ROTHSCHILD ASSIGNMENT CASE.

Referee Henry Files His Report—Ex-Assignee Cahn Sustained.

Richard M. Henry, who was appointed as referee to take testimony in the much tangled assignment of the R. Rothschild Sons Company, filed his report in the County Clerk's office yesterday.

The assignment took place a little over a year ago. The firm was one of the largest of its kind in the country. Its main offices were in Cincinnati, but the firm had enormous business interests in this city.

After the firm had gone under there was a storm of protests on the part of many of the creditors. There was really a double assignment. The first was filed in Cincinnati on July 19, 1897. Benjamin F. Cahn was made assignee.

Immediately after the Cincinnati assignment was filed similar steps were taken in this city. While the papers were drawn up on July 17, they were not formally entered in the County Clerk's office until after the Ohio assignment had gone into effect.

Mr. Cahn was also named as assignee under the New York proceedings. The protests of the creditors finally resulted in Mr. Cahn's removal as assignee under the New York action. The matter was formally carried into the courts by John A. Fitzpatrick, who asked for Mr. Cahn's removal. Gilbert R. Hawes was substituted in Cahn's place as trustee, and Mr. Henry was appointed as referee to take testimony in the proceeding. Mr. Cahn was removed by the court on April 20 last.

In his report Mr. Henry finds in favor of Mr. Cahn in almost every attitude he has taken in the matter. He finds that Mr. Cahn, as a matter of fact, had nothing to do with the New York proceedings, and therefore is not accountable to the local authorities. Whatever property of the firm that Mr. Cahn has in his hands, says the referee, is the result of the Ohio assignment.

Since he has taken charge of the Ohio matter, Referee Henry says that he has begun proceedings, which, if successful, will be of great benefit financially to the creditors of the firm.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALBERTI, William M. and Eva A.—Samuel J. Harriot	408
ANDERSON, Malcolm C.—N. D. Carpenter	330
ABORN, Milton—S. B. Goodkind	$141
BROWNE, William—F. W. Floyd and others	500
BROADBELT, William, and the City Trust Safe Deposit and Surety Company of Philadelphia—John R. Smith	2,839
BARTLETT LAMP MANUFACTURING Company—Bridgeport Brass Company	84
BROWN, John, and John Matzenbacher—The National Park Bank	5,048
BRIAN, James, and others—T. Williams, costs	38
BADER, Emil—The American Silk Journal Company	156
CAMBRELING, Emma—G. Lyon	36
ENGELBARDT, Benjamin, and Sarah Friedman—L. Rabinovitch	4,021
EISENBARTH, Anthony—W. H. Duckworth	505
FINKELSTEIN, Israel M.—A. & E. Kohn	726
FARMER, William W.—O. D. Brooker	73
GERBER, Sigmund—Harder Knitting Company	214
GERBER, Sigmund—H. R. Smalley	68
GERBER, Sigmund—I. Spatz and another	55
GOGER, John F.—C. F. Ording	270
GALE, George H.—W. & J. Sloane	84
GREEN, Herman—N. Lehman, Costs	29
GHEEN, Herman—S. Lehman, costs	29
GLEMBY, Saul, and Sigmund or Samuel Stein—I. Rice and another	169
HIGGINS, Cecil C.—Williams & Clark Fertiliser Company	89
JONES, John D.—Georgia Lumber Company	1,353
JACOBS, Maurice R.—E. G. Anthony	72
KRAUS, Mathilda—L. Lese	84
KOHNER, Hattie E.—C. Van R. Dearth and another, trustees, &c., deficiency	382
KENNARD, Samuel E.—G. A. Haynes	71
KLETT, Jacob and George—R. Mazziotta	83
LEPPER, Henry—Knickerbocker Loan Company	175
LINKE, Francis—Union Stove Works	213
LEE, George A., Elmer H. Whitney, and Stanley R. Ketcham—E. V. W. Francis, deficiency	1,756
MORRIS, Thomas—E. Elsing and others	1,050
MILLER, Joseph—D. Forgotson	32
MERRITT, William J.—F. S. Holmes	806
MORGAN, Henry N.—W. De C. Crane	34
MORDAUNT, Jessie—Damon-Peets Company	24
MEYER, Martin—W. S. Travis	164
MOLLE, Frederick—Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company	241
McDANNOLD, Reuben A.—G. P. Herdling	162
McGEE, John—G. W. Miller and another	111
PIERSON, James R.—C. T. Wetzel and another	116
ROSENBLUM, David—L. Gottlieb and another	164
ROY, F. St. Omer—The Monthemont Machine and Tool Company	80
RYAN, Henry L.—M. A. Marr	203
SCHAGHTICOKE WOOLEN COMPANY and Stephen W. Barker—National Bank of North America	25,254
SISTARE, William H. M., and Harold Clemens—Richard Heckscher	87,035
SISTARE, William H. M. and Harold [illegible]	[illegible]
STEIN, Gerson—Joshua Rosenfield	512
SAMUELS, Mark—Oscar E. A. Wiessner	953
STANLEY, Sarah—H. Held	30
SCHONER, Otto E.—M. Weis and another	36
SHAY, Oliver—J. H. Townsend and another	230
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—A. Pramann	50
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—W. E. Bullard	50
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—E. Bradley	50
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. W. Dowling	168
THACHER, William M.—J. N. Golding	95
TRAVER, James B.—A. Polifeme and another	124
THE GEORGE LANE & SON CORPORATION—A. T. Herd, receiver, costs	49
VAN BUREN, Charles E.—Aspell & Company	189
WISNER, Arthur—W. & J. Sloane	455
WELLING, Joseph E.—D. Forgotson	29
WEISS, John, and John Schoen—C. Frucht	33

ARRESTED ON CHARGE OF FRAUD

Nicholas E. Thill Accused by His Mother and Sister.

Nicholas E. Thill, a real estate dealer who has offices at 611 Wythe Avenue, Brooklyn, and lives at 68 Wilson Street, was arrested while leaving the Kings County Court House yesterday afternoon and taken to Raymond Street Jail under an order of arrest granted by Justice Lambert of the Supreme Court. The order was obtained in an action brought by Thill's sister, Catherine Biehn of 245 West Twenty-fourth Street, Manhattan. The plaintiff's papers allege fraud and charge that the defendant fraudulently obtained from the plaintiff a satisfaction of a mortgage for $6,000. She demands $6,000 damages and interest from July 1, 1897.

Another order of arrest against Thill was granted in a suit brought by his mother, Elizabeth Thill, who demands judgment for $11,784.49, also charging fraud. She alleges that in 1895, 1896, and 1897 she gave her son money to pay water rates and taxes, that these have not been paid, and that the money has been appropriated to his own use. She also charges that in November, 1895, he purchased for her the property at 651 Wythe Avenue for $4,050, saying that there was a small mortgage for $2,500, but no other incumbrance. As her agent he accepted the property, which had a mortgage of $3,500 on it. She says she gave him $1,500 and part of the purchase money, but he used only $650 and appropriated $950 to his own use. He also, she says, caused the deed to be drawn up in his own name, and to quiet her suspicions gave her a fraudulent deed in her name.

She further charges that on July 8, 1898, he fraudulently procured her signature to a check for $500 on the First National Bank, and concealed from her the fact that it was made out to his own order. In June, 1898, she says, he collected her rents, aggregating $280, and appropriated them to his own use. Finally, she says that in 1897 he induced her to assign a bond and mortgage executed to her by Patrick Lavelle to himself, and converted the proceeds to his own use.

Borax to be Refined Here.

ALAMEDA, Cal., Aug. 23.—The Pacific Coast Borax Works have been closed down for an indefinite period. The plant, the largest of its kind in the world, was established in 1877 by F. M. Smith. About two years ago, Mr. Smith, who owns all the mineral in Death Valley, interested English capital in the business, with the result that a monopoly of the borax industry was obtained and a new refining plant was constructed in New York City. Hereafter, the crude material will be shipped there and no refining will be done on this coast.

Convicted on His Fifth Trial.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 23.—The fifth trial of A. K. Ward, charged with forging notes to the amount of nearly a quarter of a million dollars, resulted to-day in a verdict of guilty, and the defendant was sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. All the previous attempts to convict Ward had resulted in mistrials. A new trial [illegible].

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	75¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	36⅜
Oats, No. 2 mixed	26½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.55
Cotton, middling	5⅝
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	6¼
Sugar, granulated	5⅜
Molasses, O. K. prime	30
Beef, family	10.50
Beef hams	21.00
Tallow, prime	3⅝
Pork, mess	9.75
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	5⅝
Lard, prime	5.37½
Iron, No. 1 Northern, foundry	11.25
Butter, creamery, Western	19

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Flour easy; No. 2 Spring wheat, 62c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 60@65c; No. 2 red, 69c; No. 2 corn, 30@30¼c; No. 2 yellow, 30¼c; No. 2 oats, 20¼@20½c; No. 2 white, 22½@24c; No. 2 rye, 41@41½c; No. 2 barley, 35@45c; No. 1 flaxseed, 87½c; new, 89½c; prime timothy seed, $2.55; mess pork, per barrel, $8.95@$9; lard, per 100 lb, $5.05@$5.70; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.05@$5.75; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4½@4¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.55@$5.70; sugars, cutloaf unchanged.

COTTON.

Following Monday's sharp slump, there was a rally of 8 to 10 points in cotton futures yesterday morning, with trading quite active and general. Evidences of a better feeling in the Liverpool market sent shorts to cover early in the session, which, with buying orders from Liverpool and the South, sent prices up almost as fast as they fell on Monday. The opening of the market was steady, with initial sales 2 to 4 points over the final figures of last night. By midday the bull crowd had scored an advance of 7 to 10 points. In the afternoon prices sagged off several points under a bearish interpretation of the weekly Government weather report and some realizing by smaller bulls. Trading fell off considerably, but picked up near the close. The market finished the day steady in tone, with prices 2 to 6 points net higher. The scalping element was quite conspicuous as buyers on the early bulge and as sellers on the turn. At the close this class of traders showed more disposition to take the long side than otherwise, on the theory that to-day's Liverpool cables will indicate a stiffening of sentiment abroad and a decided improvement in demand for spot cotton.

Spot cotton in the local market closed quiet, with prices unchanged on the basis of 5⅝c for middling upland and 6c for middling Gulf, as compared with 8c and 8¼c, respectively, last year. Spot cotton in Southern markets, middling quoted, was officially reported by special dispatches to our Exchange as follows: Galveston, 5 7-16c; New Orleans, 5 7-16c; Mobile, 5⅜c; Savannah, 5¼c; Wilmington, 5½c; Norfolk, 5⅝c, ⅛c lower; Baltimore, 6c, ⅛c lower; Memphis, 5⅜c; St. Louis, 5¼c.

The export movement thus far this season has been as follows:

	Great Britain.	France.	Con'n't.
Total yesterday	2,362	.....	558
Thus far this week	10,567	.....	3,098
Since Sept. 1	3,570,729	875,692	3,000,821

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	..	..	..	5.50@5.52
September	5.50	5.56	5.50	5.51@5.52
October	5.55	5.61	5.55	5.57@ ..
November	5.58	5.63	5.57	5.59@ ..
December	5.60	5.66	5.59	5.61@5.62
January	5.64	5.69	5.63	5.65@5.66
February	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.69@5.70
March	5.71	5.76	5.71	5.73@5.74
April	5.74	5.79	5.74	5.76@5.78
May	5.76	5.83	5.76	5.79@5.81

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 23.—Middling uplands, 3 5-16d; December-January, 309S; January-February, 309S; February-March, 309½B; March-April, 310½S; April-May, 311B; May-June, 312S; August, 315S; August-September, 313@314; September-October, 310½B; October-November, 309½S; November-December, 309S.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	68¾	68⅞	68¼	68½
December	66⅜	66 9-16	66⅛	66⅜
May	68⅛	68⅜	68¼	68¼
Corn—				
September	34¼	34⅜	34¼	34⅜
December	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
May	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	..
Oats—				
September	..	..	..	24¾
Lard—				
September	..	..	..	5.35

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	63	63⅛	62 15-16	63⅛
December	61⅝	62⅛	61⅝	62
May	63⅝	64	63⅝	63⅞
Corn—				
September	30	30⅛	29 11-16	30⅛
December	30⅛	30 3-16	29 7-16	30⅛
May	32¼	32¼	32	32¼
Oats—				
September	19⅝	19⅝	19 11-16	19⅝
December	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
May	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
Lard—				
September	$5.02½	$5.05	$5.02½	$5.05
October	5.07½	5.10	5.07½	5.10
Ribs—				
September	5.05	5.10	5.05	5.10
October	5.07½	5.10	5.07½	5.10
Pork—				
September	8.90	8.95	8.90	8.95
October	8.87½	8.87½	8.87½	8.87½

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

The improvement in wheat yesterday was due principally to two factors. The first of these—a sharp falling off in Northwestern receipts—started the market on a stronger basis and prepared it for the second feature—an increase in cash demand at both seaboard and Western markets, which sustained prices all the afternoon. Closing figures were ⅛@⅜c net higher. The trade was in a less bearish mood than on Monday, and covered considerable September wheat, buying moderately also of the December option.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 23.—August, 62c; September, 60⅛c; December, 59⅛c; May, 61⅛c; No. 1 hard, 63⅜c; No. 1 Northern, 62⅜c; No. 2 Northern, 60⅛c.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 23.—No. 1 Northern, cash, 65⅛c; August, 65⅛c; September, 63⅛c; December, 61⅛c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 23.—No. 1 Northern, 66c; No. 2 Northern, 64c; September, 63⅜c.

Oats.

No. 2, 26¼c; No. 3, 26c; No. 2 white, 32c; No. 2 white, clips, 33c; No. 3 white, 31c; track mixed, 26½@28½c; track white, 30@35½c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 48½c, free on board, afloat, to arrive, 44@44½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; 51c, near by. BARLEY—Feeding, 33@34c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 45½@48c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $4.40@$4.65; Winter straights, $3.65@$3.85; Winter patents, $3.75@$4.10; Spring clears, $3.30@$3.50; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.85@$3.15; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.55@$2.80; no grade, $1.70@$1.75. RYE FLOUR, $2.40@$2.90. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.15@$2.20, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 80@85c; fine yellow, 75@80c; coarse, 73@74c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb. Winter in bulk, 70@80c; Spring bulk, 65@70c; to arrive, 62½c; middling, bulk, 80@90c; rye feed, 70@75c; city feed, 75c; hominy chop, 65@67½c; oilmeal, $23@$23.50; screenings, 40@90c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 23.—Flour—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $9.50@$10; family, $11.50@$12; short clear, $11@$13. BEEF—Mess, $9; family, $10@$11; packet, $9.50@$10; extra India mess, $14.50@$15. BEEF HAMS—$21.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5⅝@5¼c; 180 lbs., 5⅝@5¼c; 160 lbs., 5¼@5⅝c; pigs, 5⅝@5⅞c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 7½@7⅞c; 10 lbs., 7c; 12 lbs., 6¾@6⅞c; 14 lbs., 6¼@6⅜c; pickled shoulders, 4@4¼c; pickled hams, 7½@7⅞c; Western green, 16 lbs., 7c; Western S. P., 6¾c. TALLOW—City, 3⅝c; country, 3⅛@3⅝c. LARD—$5.37½; city lard, $5@$5.15; refined, South America, $6.15; Continent, $5.65; Brazil kegs, $7.35; compound, city, 4½c; Western, 4⅜c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5⅛c; city lard stearine, 6⅛c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 23.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 68s 9d; prime mess, 57s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 51s 3d; prime mess, medium Western, 48s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 36s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 27s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 32s 6d; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 30s; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 29s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 30s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 33s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 25s. Lard—Prime Western, 26s. Cheese—American, finest white, 37s 6d; do. colored, 38s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 19s 6d.

COFFEE.

There was quite a spurt of old-time activity in coffee futures yesterday, with the general temper of the market better. The first call developed a steady feeling, despite a decline of 5 points in some options. The loss was subsequently recovered, and before the close of the day an advance of 10 points had been scored on some months. The official close was firm, with prices unchanged to 10 points higher. Total sales of futures reached 34,500 bags, well distributed through the list. Considerable switching of the September and other Fall deliveries to the remote positions was engaged in. Early advices from European markets were of an unsatisfactory character, reflecting apathy at both Havre and Hamburg and a sagging tendency in prices. Havre improved late in the day, however, and this fact added not a little to the more confident bearing of the local bull crowd. Brazilian news was better than looked for by shorts, indicating quite a firm feeling at Santos and a slight upward movement in prices at that point, while Rio ruled about steady. The foreign contingent was conspicuous throughout the day in our market as buyers, local traders supplying this demand.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	..	..	..	5.55@5.65
September	5.55	5.60	5.50	5.60@5.65
October	5.55	5.65	5.55	5.65@5.70
November	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.65@5.75
December	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85@5.90
January	5.90	5.95	5.90	5.95@6.00
February	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.05@6.10
March	6.10	6.15	6.10	6.10@6.15
April	..	..	..	6.15@6.25
May	6.20	6.25	6.20	6.20@6.30
June	6.30	6.30	6.25	6.25@6.35
July	6.35	6.40	6.35	6.35@6.40

Foreign Markets—Santos, good average, 8$100. Hamburg, ¼@½ pfennig net lower. Havre, ¼f net higher. January, 39.50; February, 39.50; March, 39.75; April, 39.75; May, 39.75; June, 40.25; July, 40.25; August, 38.50; September, 38.75; October, 38.75; November, 38.75; December, 40.25.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Beans, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.80; do, fair to good, $1.40@$1.75; do, medium, choice, $1.30@$1.35; do, pea, choice, $1.25@$1.30; do, medium and pea, fair to good, $1.10@$1.22½; do, red kidney, choice, $1.95; do, fair to good, $1.60@$1.90; do, white kidney, choice, $1.45; do, fair to good, $1.20@$1.40; do, black turtle soup, $1.50; do, yellow eye, $1.40@$1.45; do, lima, California, $2.30@$2.32½; green peas, bbls, 82½@85c; do, bags, 80c; do, Scotch, bbls, 95@97½c; do, bags, 90@92½c.

BUTTER—Creamery, Western, extras, per lb, 19c; do, firsts, 17½@18½c; do, thirds to seconds, 14½@17c; do, State, extras, 18½c; do, firsts, 17½@18c; do, thirds to seconds, 14½@17c; Western, June, extras, 19c; do, firsts, 18@18½c; State dairy, half-firkin tubs, fancy, 17c; do, firsts, 15½@16c; do, thirds to seconds, 13@15c; State dairy, tins, &c., 13@15½c; Western imitation creamery, extras, 15½@16c; do, firsts, 14@14½c; do, seconds, 13@13½c; Western dairy, finest, 15c; do, thirds to firsts, 12@14c; do, June, extras, 14c; do, firsts, 13½c; do, current packed, finest, 13¼c; do, seconds, 12½@13c; do, lower grades, 11½@12c.

CHEESE—State, full cream, large, colored, fancy, per lb, 7½@7⅝c; do, choice, 7¼@7⅜c; do, white, fancy, 7¼@7⅜c; do, good to prime, 6¾@7⅛c; do, common to fair, 6¼@6⅝c; do, small, colored, fancy, 8@8¼c; do, white, fancy, 7⅞@8c; do, good to choice, 7¼@7⅝c; do, common to fair, 6@7c; light skims, small, choice, 6¼@6½c; do, large, choice, 5⅜@6c; part skims, small, choice, 5⅝@6c; do, large, choice, 5¼@5½c; do, good to prime, 4½@5c; do, common to fair, 2½@3½c; full skims, 2c.

EGGS—Jersey and near-by, fancy, per dozen, 16@16½c; State and Pennsylvania, 15@15½c; Western, best, 15c; do, fair to good, 14@14½c; do, poor to good, per 30-dozen case, $2.70@$3.45; dirties, $1.80@$3; checks, $1.50@$2.40.

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples, Duchess of Oldenburg, per bbl, $1.75@$2.50; do, Blush, $1.25@$2; do, Alexander, $2@$2.50; do, Gravenstein, $1.50@$2.25; do, Holland Pippins, $1.75@$2; do, Orange Pippins, $1.25@$1.75; do, common sort, $1@$1.50; do, windfalls, 75c@$1.25; pears, Bartlett, per bbl, $1.50@$3.50; do, Clapp's Favorite, $2@$3; do, Seckel, $2.50@$4; do, Bloodgood, $1.75@$2.25; do, Catherine, $1.75@$2.25; do, Scooter, $1.75@$2; do, near-by, common, $1.25@$1.75; do, Southern Keiffer, $1.50@$2; peaches, Georgia, per carrier, $1@$1.25; do, Ohio, per basket, 75c@$1; do, Maryland and Delaware, per carrier, $1@$2; do, per crate, 75c@$1.50; do, per basket, 50c@$1.12; do, Jersey, per basket, 30c@$1; plums, per basket, 15@40c; grapes, up-river, Delaware, per carrier, $1.25@$1.50; do, Moore's Early, 75c@$1; do, Champion, 50@75c; huckleberries, per quart, 4@7c; watermelons, per carload, $40@$100; do, per 100, $4@$10; muskmelons, Hackensack, per bbl, $1@$1.50; do, other Upper Jersey, 75c@$1.50; do, South Jersey, $1@$1.25; do, per half-bbl box, 75@85c; do, per bushel box, 50@60c; do, Maryland and Delaware, per basket, 50@75c.

FRUITS—DRIED—Apples, evaporated, fancy, per lb, 9¾@10c; do, choice, 9¼@9½c; do, good to prime, 8½@9c; do, common to fair, 6@8c; do, sun-dried, Southern, sliced, 4@4½c; do, State and Western, quarters, 3¾@4¼c; do, coarse and skins, 2@2¼c; raspberries, evaporated, 1898, 10@10½c; do, 1897, 9½@10c; blackberries, 1898, 3½@4c; do, 1897, 3@3½c; huckleberries, 1897, 5½@6c; cherries, 1898, 8½c; apricots, California, Moorpark, 13@16c; do, Royal, 10@13c; peaches, California, peeled, 10@16c; unpeeled, 6@9c; prunes, California, 4@8c.

HOPS—State, 1897, choice, per lb, nominal; do, good to prime, 10@12c; do, common to fair, 7@9c; Pacific Coast, 1897, choice, nominal; do, good to prime, 10@11c; do, common to fair, 5@9c; State or Pacific Coast, 1896, prime, 6@6½c; do, common to good, 3@5½c; old olds, 1@3½c.

HAY AND STRAW—Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 67½@70c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 40@50c; do, no grade, 30@35c; straw, 25@40c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Spring chickens, per lb, 10c; fowls, 9c; roosters, 5c; turkeys, 8@9c; ducks, per pair, 40@50c; geese, 75c@$1.25; pigeons, 15c. DRESSED—Turkeys, Western, per lb, 8@10c; chickens, Philadelphia, good to choice, 14@16c; do, poor to fair, 10@12c; do, Western, dry-picked, average best, 10½@11c; do, scalded, average best, 9½@10c; do, under 3 lb to pair, 8½@9c; fowls, State and Pennsylvania, good to prime, 9½@10c; do, Western, dry-picked, choice, 9½@10c; do, Southwestern, dry-picked, prime, 9@9½c; do, Western, scalded, prime, 9½c; old cocks, 5@5½c; ducks, Eastern, Spring, per lb, 10@11c; do, Long Island, Spring, 10@10½c; do, Western, Spring, 5@7c; geese, Eastern, Spring, 13@14c; squabs, choice, large, white, per dozen, $1.75@$2; do, mixed, $1.37@$1.50; do, small and poor, $1@$1.25.

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES—Potatoes, Long Island, per barrel, $1.50@$2; do, Jersey round, $1.75; do, Giant, $1.50; do, Southwestern, $1.62@$1.75; sweet potatoes, Jersey, per barrel, $3@$3.25; do, Southern, $2.50; do, yams, $1.50@$1.75; onions, Orange county, white, per bag, $2@$3.25; do, red, $1@$2; do, yellow, $1@1.50; do, red and yellow, common, 25@75c; do, Connecticut, white, $2.50@$3.50; do, yellow, $2@$2.75; do, red, $2@$2.50; do, Jersey and Long Island, white, $2.50@$3.25; do, yellow, $2@$2.50; do, red, $2@$2.25; do, Western and Southwestern, yellow, $2@$2.25; do, per bag, $1.25; cabbages, per 100, $2@$3; cucumbers, per barrel, 30@50c; cucumber pickles, per 1,000, 50c@$1.50; celery, per dozen, 5@30c; eggplants, per barrel, 75c@$1.50; do, per box, 40@75c; corn, per 100, 50c@$1.25; lima beans, potato, per bag, $1@$1.50; do, flat, 50c@$1; lettuce, Boston, per dozen, 25@40c; peppers, Jersey, per barrel, 75c@$1; squash, per barrel, 25@75c; tomatoes, per box, 10@40c; turnips, Russia, per barrel, 65@75c.

SUNDRIES.—Peanuts—Virginia hand-picked, fancy, 4⅜c; do, extra, 4c; do, No. 1 Spanish, shelled, 4@4½c; do No. 1 Virginia, shelled, 3¾@4c. Honey—California, extracted, per lb, 6@6½c; Southern, in bulk, per gallon, 50@58c. Ginseng root, $3@$3.50 per lb for best State and Northern, $2.25@$2.50 for poor Southern. Beeswax, 25½@26c per lb. Maple sugar, 7@8c per lb; sirup, 60@80c per gallon.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4¼c; muscovado, 3⅝c; molasses sugar, 3½c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of domestic wools, in the grease, based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Texas—Fine and fine medium, 12 months, 15@17c; medium, 12 months, 17@18c; fine and fine medium Spring, 6 to 8 months, 14@15c; fine and fine medium Fall, 12@14c. Western States—Fine choice, 14@15c; fine medium choice, 15@17c; medium choice, 16@19c; quarter, 16@18c; fine average, 13@15c; quarter average, 13@15c. California—Northern Spring, free, 16@17c; middle county Spring, 13@14c; Southern Spring, 12½@13c; burry and defective, 9@10c; Northern Fall, 10@12c; Fall, defective, 7@9c. Oregon—Eastern choice, 15c; Eastern average, 12@13c; Eastern heavy, 10@11c; Valley No. 1, 18@20c; Valley No. 2, 20@22c; Valley No. 3, 19@20c; Valley lambs, 17@19c. Territory—Fine choice, 12@14c; fine average, 10@13c; fine medium choice, 16@17c; fine medium average, 13@14c; medium choice, 17@18c; medium average, 15@16c; quarter, 16@17c.

METALS.

Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry, $11.25; iron, Southern, No. 2 soft, $10.25; steel rails, $18.50; pig iron warrants, $6.70; lake copper, ingot, $12.20; tin, 16.15c; lead, 4.10c; spelter, 4.75c.

OILS.

Petroleum, barrels, $6.50, and bulk, $4; Philadelphia, barrels, $6.45, and bulk, $3.95; crude naphtha, cargoes, $6, and deodorized, $6.50; refined cases, $7.15. Cottonseed oil quoted: Prime crude nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 23c; off-Summer yellow, 22¼c; butter grades nominal; prime Winter yellow, 27@28c; linseed, American raw, 33@34c; American boiled, 35@36c; Calcutta raw, 54c; lard oil, 45@47c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.30; tar oil, barrels, $3.50; pitch, $1.35. Spirits of turpentine, 29@29½c. Resin—Common to good strained, $1.30@$1.35; E, $1.45; F, $1.55; G, $1.65; H, $1.70; I, $1.75; K, $1.90; M, $1.95; N, $2.20; W G, $2.40; W W, $2.75.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 23.—Spirits of turpentine, 26@26½c. Resin, 95c@$1. Crude turpentine, $1.10, $1.60, and $1.60.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 23.—Spirits of turpentine, 27c. Resin unchanged.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 23.—Turpentine, 25½c. Resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Live cattle, 9½@10½c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 7½c per lb.

CALVES—Veals, $5@$7.75; buttermilks, $4@$4.25; no Westerns; city-dressed veals, 9@11½c per lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3.25@$4.50; lambs, $4.50@$6.35.

HOGS—$4.20@$4.50.

THE BAY STATE BENEFICIARY.

Its Receivers Bring Suit Against the Litchfield Management.

The receivers of the Bay State Beneficiary Association of Westfield, Mass., have instituted proceedings against the Litchfield management, which was in control of the affairs of the association from January, 1893, to September, 1896. The suit is an action on contract brought against F. E. Litchfield, G. A. Litchfield, and E. S. Litchfield of Quincy, Mass.; C. H. Bacall of Newtown, Mass.; S. T. Hibbard, W. G. Corthell, George A. Curtis, and S. T. Elliot of Boston; R. W. Parks of Westfield, Mass., and M. A. Mick of Chicago. An attachment for $200,000 has been filed in the Registry of Deeds for Hampden County. Attachments have also been obtained on property in Norfolk County and Suffolk County.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

Jacob M. Loeb of Chicago has resigned as agent for the Victoria Union of London and Virginia, and as Cook County manager of the Forest City Insurance Company of Rockford, Ill., to enter the office of Goodwin, Hall & Henshaw.

The Manhattan Fire Insurance Company of New York has given an agency with an independent line to H. J. Straight & Co. of Chicago, in lieu of the Cook County general agency, just placed in the hands of Goodwin, Hall & Henshaw.

The insurance on the property of Thomas H. Borden, 46 Vesey Street, which was damaged by fire on Monday, Aug. 22, was distributed as follows: Norwood, $1,000; American of New York, $2,000; Caledonian, $2,000. On the property of Olena & Craig, North River, $5,000; Greenwich, $2,500; Scottish Union and National, $2,500; London and Lancashire, $2,500; Continental, $5,000; North America, $5,000; Lafayette, $2,500. C. R. Young & Co. will adjust the loss.

Attorneys representing the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company of Hartford will take depositions from managers in Chicago and Milwaukee this week in the case now pending against Superintendent McNall of the Kansas Insurance Department to permanently enjoin him from revoking its license to do business in Kansas. McNall will appear and personally conduct his case. Among the Western insurance companies which have been examined by McNall's deputies are the German of Freeport, the Milwaukee Mechanics', the Concordia, the Northwestern National, and the Traders' of Chicago.

The management of the Hanover Fire Insurance Company is said to have received assurances from a majority of the stockholders to the effect that their holdings are not for sale, and it will resist any attempt to reinsure the company's business and place the company itself in voluntary liquidation. If this should prove to be the case, there would either be an end to any effort to control the company for purposes of speculation, or else the recent action of Price, McCormick & Co. in purchasing 100 shares and demanding a transcript of the stockholders has been misinterpreted.

APPRAISERS IN CONFERENCE.

Will Adopt a Uniform System for All Ports of the United States.

The conference of United States Appraisers met at the office of Appraiser Wakeman yesterday afternoon, and organized by electing Mr. Wakeman Chairman and Appraiser Hendrix of Portland, Oregon, Secretary. The conference will be in session each day from 1:30 P. M. to 4, and will discuss the tariff laws and methods of procedure on all classes of imports with the view of adopting a uniform system at all the ports of the United States. Importations are classed under ten divisions, and beginning at to-day's session each division will be taken up in its regular order and discussed. The conference was ordered by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Those present yesterday were: Appraisers Wilbur F. Wakeman, New York; H. H. Thomas, Chicago; Albert B. Stearns, Boston; John T. Dare, San Francisco; J. H. Walkenhorst, St. Louis; James H. Butler, Baltimore; George H. Kolker, Cincinnati; R. J. Hendrix, Portland, Oregon; D. Voltz, Buffalo, and Assistant Appraisers F. P. Vincent of Philadelphia, and Thomas S. Scholers of New Orleans.

All of the visitors are stopping at Normandie-by-the-Sea, where Mr. Wakeman is spending the Summer.

BOARD OF APPRAISERS.

Protest Against a Valuation on Precious Stones Heard.

The protest of Bonner, Grinberg, Rich & Co. against the valuation placed by the Appraiser on an importation of diamonds, pearls, sapphires, and rubies came up before the Board of Appraisers yesterday afternoon. The importation was invoiced at about $110,000.

The diamonds, according to the return of the Appraiser, were correctly valued, but all other goods were found to be undervalued. Sixty-six items were advanced in value, forty-six from 1 per cent. to less than 50 per cent., and 20 items to over 50 per cent., which will amount to seizure if the Appraisers' valuation is sustained.

The case was hotly contested. A decision will not be rendered for some time.

Appeal in Embroideries Case.

Under orders from Assistant Secretary Howell of the Treasury Department, Collector Bidwell has made an appeal in the Swiss embroideries case. The Collector has been obliged to act against his own judgment in this matter. It was because of Appraiser Wakeman's allegations of fraud that the Treasury Department ordered the Collector to take an appeal. Persons conversant with the case express the opinion that no notice of appeal will be taken by the General Appraisers.

MR. GOULD TAXED THE LIMIT.

Jersey Freeholders Found Him Assessed at $300,000 in Lakewood.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Aug. 23.—The committee of the Somerset County Board of Freeholders, which went to Toms River yesterday to ascertain how much George J. Gould was assessed for his property in Lakewood, returned home last night, satisfied that Mr. Gould was fully assessed. In fact, the members of the committee think that the millionaire's property was overrated, as it is down at $300,000.

The committee was composed of Chairman William J. Logan, E. B. Hoagland, and James B. Ballantine, who were accompanied by their counsel, John A. Frech. The committee is of the opinion that half the assessment made on the Gould property would have been sufficient. The Freeholders also found that in some places property was assessed at $50 an acre when the land is practically worthless.

The report of the committee will be made to the Freeholders in Somerville next month. Under a new law, when the Freeholders of one county think the assessments in another are below the true figures, they can appeal to the State Board of Taxation and that body fixes a date for an inquiry.

Charges Against an ex-Judge.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 23.—An order of arrest and other papers in the case of Mrs. Agatha Allen of Plainfield, N. J., vs. ex-Judge of the Supreme Court William Fullerton were served on the defendant here yesterday. A bond for $5,000, required by the order signed by Judge Lambert, was delivered to the Sheriff.

Mrs. Allen alleges that ex-Judge Fullerton failed to make proper returns on money left with him for investment. Ex-Judge Fullerton is eighty-two years old and very feeble.

Granite State Bank Dividend.

EXETER, N. H., Aug. 23.—Receiver Fuller of the National Granite State Bank of this city has declared a final dividend of 11 6-10 per cent. (making a total of 51 6-10 per cent.) to the depositors of that institution. The bank was wrecked by the embezzlement of Warren Putnam, ex-President of the institution, who is now in prison.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express 4s
2,000 102
500 102
5,000 102
Alabama Midland 1st
5,000 92¾
Am Cotton Oil Co 8s
1,000 107
Am Spirits Mfg Co 6s
4,000 84
Am Tobacco Co scrip
5,000 99¼
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
24,000 89
At T & S F adjst 4s
10,000 73¼
20,000 73
15,000 73⅛
2,000 72⅞
10,000 73
10,000 72⅞
1,000 73⅛
16,000 73
25,000 72⅞
26,000 73
10,000 72⅞
10,000 73
10,000 72⅞
Gen 4s
11,000 95⅝
4,000 95¾
13,000 95⅝
Balt & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925, eng certfs
12,000 113¼
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co certfs
2,000 93¼
5,000 94¼
Brooklyn R T 5s
3,000 105¼
7,000 105½
11,000 105½
1,000 105⅝
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s
1,000 115
Bklyn W & W Co 5s
2,000 92
Canada So 1st 5s
8,000 109⅞
15,000 109½
Cent Ga Ry con 5s
5,000 90
3,000 90¼
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc
16,000 42½
18,000 42
Cent of N J gen 5s
4,000 114¼
Registered
5,000 118¼
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
3,000 90
10,000 89⅞
18,000 90
Chi, B & Q conv 5s
5,500 120
Chi, B & Q cons 7s
4,000 115¾
Chi, B & Q 5s S F
1,000 104⅝
Chi, B & Q, Iowa Div 5s
2,000 111
Chi, Ind & L refdg 6s
2,000 107
Chi, M & St Paul gen 4s, Series A
17,000 105⅝
Chi & N W S F deb 5s, 1933
1,000 119
Chi & N W ext 4s
5,000 105¼
Chi, R I & P gen 4s
10,000 104¾
Chi Term Trans 4s
5,000 90
5,000 89⅞
95,000 90
C, C, C & Ind 1st
5,000 104
C, C, C & St L, Cairo Div 1st
2,000 90
Col Coal & Iron 6s
5,000 100
Col, H V & T 5s, J P M & Co certs, $65 paid
10,000 82
5,000 82½
Dal & Waco 1st 5s
8,000 83
Detroit City Gas 5s
17,000 94
5,000 94¼
10,000 94⅜
3,000 94½
Erie 4s prior bonds
8,000 94
Ft W & D C 1st
29,000 78⅜
8,000 78⅞
Ft W & R G 1st 3-4s
5,000 63¼
8,000 63½
Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s
10,000 97¾
Galv, H & H 5s
5,000 95½
Hous, E & W Tex 5s
5,000 94
5,000 94½
H & Tex Cent gen 4s
11,000 83¼
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st
2,000 78⅝
4,000 78½
2,000 78⅜
2,000 77⅞
Kings Co Elev 1st
5,000 57¼
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s
5,000 105
Lake Erie & West 1st 5s
1,000 117
Lake Erie & West 2d 5s
3,000 103⅜
11,000 104
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre con assented
4,000 101⅜
Louis & Nash col tr 5s
4,000 104
Manhattan Ry con 4s
5,000 95⅜
Metropolitan Elev 1st
2,000 117
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
3,000 90¼
Mo, K & T 2d
24,000 65¼
15,000 65⅛
Mo, K & T of T 5s
4,000 89
1,000 88½
Missouri Pacific cons
3,000 106⅜
10,000 107
5,000 107¼
5,000 107
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div 5s
1,000 102
Mobile & Ohio new 6s
1,000 122
Nash, C & St L con
1,000 103½
1,000 104
N Y Cent & H 3½s
3,000 107½
N Y Central & Hudson, Lake Shore col 3½s
5,000 95⅝
1,000 95½
10,000 95½
1,000 95⅝
N Y, N H & H 4s cons deb certfs, small
500 158⅛
N Y, O & W refdg 4s
2,000 101½
N Y, S & W 1st refdg 5s
1,000 107
Nor Pac gen lien 3s
10,000 66⅜
3,000 66½
25,000s3 66⅜
5,000 66¼
3,000 66⅜
8,000 66⅜
10,000 66⅜
7,000 66⅜
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
5,000 100⅜
3,000 100⅜
Registered
10,000 100¼
Nor Ry of Cal 5s
5,000 108¼
7,000 108½
Ohio & Miss con 4s
10,000 105
Ohio & Miss 1st, Springfield Div
5,000 107½
Oregon Short Line 6s
10,000 128
8,000 127½
Oregon S L 1st con 5s
1,000 108
500 107
Income A 5s
20,000 81¼
500 79½
Inc B & col trust
15,000 58
2,000 57¾
14,000 58
Pacific Coast 1st 5s
1,000 106
People's G & C of Chi 1st cons 6s
8,000 117½
Pitts & West 1st
10,000 91
Reading Co gen 4s
40,000 84
37,000 83⅞
13,000 83¾
Rio Grande West 1st
5,000 90½
5,000 90¼
Roch & Pitts cons
5,000 124⅜
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s
5,000 99⅜
St L & S F 2d, Class B
1,000 115
St L & S F 4s
10,000 82
6,000 82¼
St L S W 2d inc
10,000s20F 34¼
10,000 34¼
21,000 34½
5,000 34⅜
10,000 34¼
San An & Ar Pass 4s
4,000 70
1,000 69⅞
5,000 69¼
4,000 69⅞
So Pac of Arizona 1st
10,000 109¼
Southern Ry 1st 5s
6,000 98
1,000 98¼
3,000 98⅛
16,000 98
5,000 97⅞
2,000 98
1,000 98¼
4,000 97⅞
17,000 98
Standard R & T 6s
10,000 68½
10,000 68
2,000 68¼
15,000 68⅝
27,000 68⅞
2,000 69⅞
5,000 69⅞
19,000 70
2,000 70¼
8,000 70
1,000 70¼
1,000 70¼
Standard R & T inc
30,000 15¾
30,000 16
85,000 16¼
40,000 16⅛
Tex & Pac 2d inc
25,000 46⅞
11,000 47
10,000 46⅞
22,000 47
5,000 47¼
25,000 47⅛
15,000 47¼
17,000 47½
10,000 47⅜
8,000 47¼
8,000 47⅜
2,000 47¼
20,000 47½
5,000 47¼
25,000 47½
10,000 47⅜
10,000 47⅝
25,000 47⅜
5,000 47⅛
5,000 47¼
50,000 47⅜
100,000 47¾
15,000 47⅞
82,000 48
5,000 48⅛
2,000 48¼
3,000 48⅜
5,000 48⅝
2,000 48⅞
10,000 49
20,000 49¼
5,000 49½
30,000 49⅜
10,000 49¼
15,000 49
18,000 49¼
16,000 49⅜
16,000 49⅜
10,000 49½
1,000 49⅜
3,000 49⅝
10,000 49⅝
20,000 49⅝
1,000 49⅝
30,000 49
1,000 49¼
10,000 49⅛
10,000 49¼
25,000b3 49⅞
5,000 49¼
5,000 49⅛
2,000 49
93,000 48⅞
10,000 49
5,000b3 48⅞
15,000 48⅞
5,000 48⅞
10,000 48⅞
5,000 48⅝
Ulster & Del 1st 5s
5,000 100½
Union Elev 1st 6s, Trust Co certfs
5,000 94
10,000 93¾
6,000 93⅝
Union Pacific 4s
17,000 99
1,000 99⅛
22,000 99
500 98¾
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs
17,000 77⅝
5,000 77⅞
45,000 78
45,000 77½
5,000 77¾
30,000 78
40,000 77¾
10,000 77⅞
15,000 77⅝
30,000 77⅞
20,000 77¾
87,000 78
30,000 77⅞
10,000 77¾
15,000 77⅞
1,000 77⅝
1,000 77⅞
10,000 77⅞
10,000 77¾
40,000 77⅞
5,000 77⅞
35,000 78
10,000 77⅞
1,000 78
Wabash 1st 5s
2,000 112
Wabash 2d 5s
10,000 89
19,000 89¼
2,000 89⅜
8,000 89¼
Wabash deb, Series B
25,000 30
10,000 30⅛
6,000 30
4,000 29⅞
10,000 30
W N Y & P gen
10,000 58⅝
Wilkes & East 1st
5,000 100
Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs
2,000 53
10,000 53¼

Total sales $3,195,000

SOLDIERS FED ON QUININE

Enormous Consumption of the Drug by Troops Near Santiago.

SILVER AND GOLD IN CUBA

American Regulation of the Financial Question May Result in Driving Coin from the Island.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 3.—The camps of the United States troops are regularly laid out on the low rolling hills that lead up to the mountains north of the city. Good water is at hand; the country is open, and the sites have been chosen with a view to the best drainage practicable. Nevertheless the army lives virtually in the mud.

The daily consumption of quinine is enormous. One regiment of some 425 men uses 5,400 grains a day. Many of the men do not use the drug; but among those who do thirty grains a day is an average dose. Early in the morning, as soon as the men have breakfasted, a Corporal of each troop brings its sick to the regimental doctor. The complaints are practically the same in all cases—pains in the back of the head, persistent diarrhea, sleeplessness, fever, and delirium at night.

The rains out there among the foothills seem to be heavier than here in town. Never a day passes without two or more sharp tropical downpours, generally during the afternoon. The morning and mid-day sun is fierce. Its only redeeming feature is its use in drying out the damp blankets and clothing. Yet the months of hardest rain are still to come. September and October bring downpours lasting a week at a time.

The food the men now get is good and abundant. The Commissary Department has successfully met the task of transporting rations for the men from the wharves to the camps, a distance of six miles, and, aided by contributions from the Red Cross Society, our soldiers, happily, have enough. This fact will surely help them to retain a measure of health and strength.

National Relief Commission's Work.

The National Relief Commission has acted along the same lines as the Red Cross Society. Its Philadelphia branch was allotted 6,000 cubic feet on the steamer Resolute on which to convey to the army its contributions. This space was filled with provisions and delicacies, reading matter, clothing, and pajamas. Four thousand dollars in cash was also to hand for expenditure, as the accompanying committee saw fit.

Col. Gibson, United States Army, retired, has been in charge of the distribution from Santiago, and he has adopted an excellent method. As the reports of the Surgeons of the different regiments come to his notice, he sends to each regiment a consignment of delicacies, food, and clothing, based upon the number of sick men reported, and in this way he establishes communication with the different doctors, who can superintend the actual handing out of the comforts sent from Philadelphia.

The critical situation of Guantanamo has been brought to Gen. Shafter's notice. The town is without food and without the means of procuring any from Santiago, as there is no transportation. A steamer has been ordered to proceed thither at once, carrying to the merchants the provisions so urgently needed, and the Red Cross Society will also send relief to Guantanamo's poor.

That Gen. Wood, Military Governor of the city, is very careful to avoid political discussion and unpleasantness, is shown by the incident of Enrique Trujillo. Mr. Trujillo has published for some time in New York City a Cuban newspaper called El Porvenir. As soon as Santiago was in our possession, he sailed from New York for this, his native city, with the intention of publishing here a paper that would be loud in its cries for free Cuba. In this project was foreseen a menace to the public political peace, and Mr. Trujillo's request was denied. It is understood that he has appealed to Washington for a reversal of the decision against him.

The Money Question in Santiago.

Santiago commercial circles have had much to talk of since Monday, when there issued from the palace a ruling concerning the values of Spanish money and rates of exchange. Ever since the Americans occupied the town the retail dealers have overcharged everybody by demanding payment in gold. Before, they had accepted silver. The siege and scarcity of food also served as excuses for exorbitant prices. A local paper took the matter up, and called loudly for an adjustment of the values of gold and silver money. At the palace conference Monday it was announced that the Spanish gold piece of 25 pesetas, a centen, as it is called, would be accepted at the Custom House as $5 gold, and that Spanish silver was worth half its face value in gold. A table was issued stating the new values of the several gold coins in circulation.

In so far as these values applied to customs duties, there was little objection. The loss to the merchant, who paid duties on imports, could be regained by putting a higher price to the consumer. But when it was learned that those values applied also to commercial and all other transactions between the inhabitants of Cuba, much feeling was expressed against the new ruling.

The case is this: Spain is on a silver basis of circulation; Cuba has tried to maintain a gold standard. When the gold centen was sent from Spain to Cuba its gold value was increased 6 per cent. to keep the money in the land. That is to say, the centen in Cuba has been worth $5.30 in gold. The Cuban carrying back Spanish gold to spend in Spain has always lost 6 per cent., for the value in Spain was an even $5. Now that the United States has said it would accept the centen at $5 in payment of customs duties, the effect of the ruling is to declare that the circulation of gold in Cuba is to be worth 6 per cent. less than the amount Cuban legislation had fixed. Six per cent. on $15,000,000 or $20,000,000 in gold—the estimated amount in circulation—is, the Santiago merchants contend, a serious reduction in the country's capital, a reduction all the more serious in that it comes after years of great depression. They ask how it can be justified.

There are two other points vitally connected with this measure. The first is the fact that the gold and silver coins will immediately leave the island in large quantities; the second is the contention that the United States, not having officially annexed the Island of Cuba or the Province and City of Santiago, is not entitled, under international law, to modify in any manner the civil legislation of the occupied territory.

Profit in Shipments to Spain.

Silver was formerly at 40 per cent. discount in Cuba; to-day it has been put at 50 per cent. On July 26 last silver in Spain was at 25 per cent. discount. If, therefore, one buys here for a hundred dollars in gold the sum of 200 Spanish dollars in silver, sending the latter to Spain at a cost, for transportation and insurance, of 1½ per cent., and exchanges the silver there for gold, receiving $150, there is a profit, after deducting charges of freight, brokerage, and insurance, of $48 gold on a hundred-dollar gold investment. Truly, a lucrative business! Already many are accumulating silver to send it to Spain by the first vessel that will carry it. The result will be that the silver currency of Cuba will rapidly leave the island.

As to the right of the United States to reverse civil legislative rulings, the contrary is clearly said to be the case in Fiore's "Derecho Internacional Codificado," Volume II., Chapter 4, entitled "De la Ocupacion Militar y de sus Consecuencias Juridicas," Articles 1,076 to 1,108. The book is a translation from the Italian, and the statements in the chapter cited are being carefully considered by the best lawyers and leading merchants of Santiago. There is some talk of making a test case as to the legality of the measure taken by the United States. But it is doubtful whether this will be done. Most of the merchants seem inclined to accept the 6 per cent. loss as the fortune of war.

Nearly $750,000 will soon be paid out to the American Army by the Paymaster now at Santiago. But the soldiers are soon going home, and will take much of their money with them. Doubtless they will send some by postal orders to their families. Therefore the suggestion which has been made that American money will come into the country as fast as the Spanish money goes out is not likely to be verified for the time being.

Minister Dies While Wheeling.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 23.—The Rev. Oliver J. Cowles, an aged minister of Derby, [illegible] was stricken with heart disease [illegible]

WRECKAGE OFF FIRE ISLAND.

Indications that There May Have Been a Collision or Wreck—A British Captain's Statement.

Capt. Hansford of the British steamer Algoa, which arrived early yesterday from Hamburg, reported that his vessel had passed through a lot of wreckage when nearing Fire Island Lightship, which led him to believe that there had been a collision or wreck, and that some vessel had gone to the bottom of the ocean. In his official report, Capt. Hansford said that at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, when forty miles east of Sandy Hook Lightship, he had passed through a large quantity of wreckage, consisting of Saratoga trunks, tin-covered trunks, boxes, bedding, cabin furniture, bunks with wire mattresses attached, and other articles which had apparently been in the water only a short time.

Capt. Hansford was seen later in the day at the office of Barber & Co., in the Produce Exchange. He said it was 7 o'clock in the morning when the wreckage was sighted, and the vessel was then ten miles due east from Fire Island Lightship. He said: "There were a number of Saratoga trunks and a number of yellow tin trunks. These were strapped, as though they had been thrown or fallen overboard from the deck of a vessel. There were also twenty or thirty steamer boxes, two tables, and half a dozen steamer chairs. I also saw a number of bunks, with woven-wire fittings, mattresses, bedding, and other articles. The wire on the mattresses was new and had evidently been but a short time in the water. A few miles nearer port we passed a lot of wood which looked like the fittings of cattle pens."

When asked if he thought that the wreckage might be from a cattle steamer, Capt. Hansford said he did not think so, as the wreckage first seen seemed to be too fine to have come from such a steamer. Capt. Hansford saw no name on any of the wreckage which would give any clew as to where it came from.

CATHOLICS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Germans Advised by the Pope to Patronize Parochial Institutions.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 23.—It was 11 o'clock when the German Roman Catholic Societies' Convention met to-day, the services at the formal opening of the German-American Catholic day in St. Mary's Church having been somewhat extended.

Five Bishops, one of them an Archbishop, attended the convention. Two of them made addresses, one delivering an admonition that came from Rome direct, instructing and urging the members of the societies, when they returned to their homes, to spread broadcast the words, which might be said to come almost directly from the Pope himself.

These utterances were made by Bishop Messmer, who had just returned from his pilgrimage to Rome, and he spoke concerning the school question. Not only did Bishop Messmer take a radical opposite stand to Archbishop Ireland with reference to the schools, but he told the members of the societies this morning that the propaganda viewed with regret the attitude of many of the English-speaking Catholics in this country on the school question, while the position of German Catholics met with approval.

The words of the Pope as they were delivered by Bishop Messmer, and as he presented them this morning, were to the effect that it was to be regretted that so many catholics were sending their children to the public schools in place of the parochial schools. Bishop Schwebach, who followed Bishop Messmer, said he fully indorsed all that Bishop Messmer said.

Referring to the money that had been contributed for the establishment of a German chair in the Washington University, Bishop Messmer recommended that the fund be turned over to the Catholic Seminary of St. Francis.

PYTHIANS AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Session of the Supreme Lodge—Street Parade of 19,000 Members.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 23.—The Supreme Lodge, Knights of Pythias, began its biennial session at the hall of the House of Representatives at the State Capitol this morning. Caleb S. Denny, ex-Mayor of Indianapolis, who is Chairman of the Citizens' Executive Committee, called the meeting to order. At 11 o'clock the Supreme Lodge settled down to business.

The Supreme Lodge is in poor financial condition, having less than $10,000 on hand, and this fact has caused some of the members to severely criticise the present Supreme officers. It is the intention to have passed at the beginning of each Supreme Lodge meeting an appropriation bill similar to the measures passed by Congress, and to raise this money a tax will be levied on each member of the order.

The officers of the Supreme Lodge will be elected Thursday morning. The present incumbents, it is thought, will be re-elected, except that Charles E. Shively of Richmond, Ind., is leading for the position of Vice Chancellor.

There are about 45,000 strangers in the city, of whom 15,000 are in uniform. More than 8,000 members of subordinate lodges are in attendance. The great Pythian parade this afternoon was witnessed by about 75,000 people. About 13,000 members of the uniform rank and 6,000 members of the subordinate lodges participated. The parade was reviewed by the Supreme and Grand officers and the officers of the State and city.

There is a strong fight between Louisville, Ky., and Detroit, Mich., for the next session of the Supreme Lodge, and both delegations from both places have opened headquarters and are making things exceedingly lively.

The annual reports of the Supreme officers were read this afternoon, after which the Lodge adjourned to witness the parade.

WHOLESALE GROCERS CONFER.

Annual Meeting of the Executive Committee of Their Association.

The annual meeting of the Executive Committee of the Wholesale Grocers' Association began yesterday morning at the rooms of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, 203 Broadway. The meeting will continue for two days.

Chairman J. F. Grinstead of Louisville, Ky., said it was not the intention of the meeting to appoint a committee for the purpose of consulting with the officers of the American Sugar Refining Company or the Arbuckle Company with reference to rebates. A statement to that effect recently published was unauthorized by Chairman Grinstead. The Chairman said that the object of the meeting was one of general discussion, affecting the welfare of the grocers' trade throughout the sixteen States in which the association has members. He declared that there was no fight on between the wholesalers and the retailers or the manufacturers of sugar and coffee.

"We have no reason to fight," he said. "Whatever price the manufacturers may set makes no difference to us. We can make corresponding prices to the retailers. Our position toward the retailers is like that of a sutler toward an army. The sutler supplies the army. We supply the retailers, and they must get their coffee and sugar from us and pay us a fair price, gauged by the manufacturers' price to the wholesalers. Our arrangements, anyway, with the sugar and coffee manufacturers are perfectly satisfactory."

A Williamsburg Carpenter Drowned.

Henry Pfleg, a carpenter, fifty-four years old, of 213 Suydam Street, Williamsburg, accidentally walked off a narrow plank which was stretched from the oil steamer Deutschland, at the foot of South Tenth Street to the dock early yesterday morning, and was drowned. Pfleg, with his wife and four children, were invited to the steamer by some of the crew on Monday night. It was after midnight when the Pfleg family got ready to leave. Mrs. Pfleg and her children passed safely down the plank to the dock. When Pfleg got on the plank the vessel rocked heavily, and it is believed that it caused him to make a misstep and fall into the water. He was drowned before aid could reach him.

Sloop Yacht Truant Sunk.

WHITESTONE, L. I., Aug. 23.—The sloop yacht Truant was found sunk in ten feet of water near Fort Schuyler early this morning. She had evidently run on one of the numerous reefs during the night. The small boat was missing, and it is believed the occupants of the yacht saved themselves by rowing away in it [illegible]

POLICE SEEK MORE EVIDENCE.

They Admit Weaknesses in Their Case Against Kennedy—Mr. McIntyre and the Coroner.

The police were unremitting in their efforts yesterday to secure the links which they admit are necessary to complete the chain of evidence against Samuel J. Kennedy, the young dentist who is charged with having murdered Emeline C. Reynolds on the night of Aug. 15, in a room in the Grand Hotel. They have three days before the examination before Magistrate Simms will be resumed and six days before the Coroner's inquest. In this time they hope to find the straw hat which all the witnesses declare Kennedy wore when he accompanied the young woman to the hotel, and the jewelry, chiefly diamonds, which the Reynolds woman had when she went to the hotel.

Kennedy stoutly still protests his innocence. Not only his immediate family, but scores of his Staten Island friends have unbounded faith in him. This seems to buoy the man up. His lawyers are preparing what they say will prove a convincing case in his favor.

The feud between Coroner Bausch and the District Attorney's office, caused by the refusal of the District Attorney to allow important witnesses to testify before the Coroner's jury on Monday, is almost certain to be renewed on Tuesday next. Among the witnesses who, by advice of the District Attorney, will not appear are Chief of Detectives McClusky and Capt. Price. Acting District Attorney John F. McIntyre said yesterday that these and other witnesses would positively not appear unless the hearing before the Magistrate had been concluded. "Who did that killing," said Mr. McIntyre, "is none of the Coroner's business. We do not propose to have important evidence brought out at the inquest and run the risk of having it suppressed by the defense before we have made out our case at the Magistrate's examination. We will not minister to the Coroner's vanity in that way. I suppose the witnesses can be arraigned for contempt by the Coroner if they do not appear, but in that case I will appear in the Supreme Court and explain the Coroner's illegal action, and I'm sure they will be released. I have not seen Coroner Bausch about the matter, and do not intend to."

RETAIL DRUGGISTS TO COMBINE.

Want Manufacturers of Proprietary Articles to Bear the War Tax.

Retail druggists of this city, especially the smaller ones, are very angry with those manufacturers and packers of proprietary medicines who have thrown the whole burden of the war stamp tax upon them. Consequently they are in sympathy with a movement that has recently been started among the Chicago retail druggists to organize a national association of that trade to oppose the manufacturers.

The Chicago Retail Druggists' Association has issued a circular to men of the trade all over the country, asking them to send delegates to St. Louis on Oct. 17, where the National Wholesale Druggists' Association and the Proprietary Association of America will be in session. These delegates will try to enlist the efforts of the wholesale druggists in their favor.

The retail druggists in this city have all, or nearly all, advanced prices of those proprietary goods, the manufacturers of which compelled them to bear the stamp tax, and some of these complain that their customers protest against paying the extra charge, and often refuse to buy.

The manager of a large Broadway retail store said yesterday: "Several large manufacturers have advanced their prices considerably above the amount of the stamp tax. They refuse to bear the burden of the stamp tax, although they can well afford to do so, and there is no reason why we should pay it. We manufacture many of the compounds sold under the name of proprietary medicines, and on these we ourselves pay the war stamp tax, and do not try to impose it upon the consumers. Consequently, we are able to undersell the manufacturers, and our compounds are just as good as theirs in every respect."

In a large Fourth Avenue drug store it was said that many people absolutely refused to buy proprietary goods whose prices had been advanced on account of the stamp tax. "But," said the manager, "for every proprietary article in the market we have one of our own manufacture against it which we sell considerably cheaper."

Tax on Tickets to Puerto Rico.

The Island of Puerto Rico is not yet United States territory in the eyes of the Revenue Department. Commissioner Scott, in ruling on the question of whether or not steamship tickets for Ponce, Puerto Rico, require to be stamped, says: "The military occupation of this island by the United States Army and the protocol entered into by this Government and the Government of Spain through the French Ambassador has not created such a condition rendering this island a United States possession to the extent of exempting the tickets from taxation."

KUMMER'S INSURANCE MONEY.

A Fight Over It Develops the Story of a Methodical Suicide.

The story of a remarkably businesslike and methodical suicide was told yesterday in the Gates Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn, when Mamie Kummer of 1,771 Atlantic Avenue, charged Joseph M. Delap of 95 Schenectady Avenue with unlawfully retaining the insurance papers of the late George Kummer, her father. Kummer was a shoemaker. He committed suicide in June last. A few days before he killed himself he went to Delap, who is an undertaker, and, according to the latter's story, informed him that he intended to take his own life.

Kummer then, the undertaker says, asked him to take charge of the burial, and handed to him papers for a life insurance policy valued at $63.38. At the same time he gave Delap full directions for the burial, designating Plot No. 1,303, in Mount Pisgah, Cemetery of the Evergreens, as the place of interment. The two men then drew up and signed a formal agreement to this effect.

Kummer carried out his intention, and Delap faithfully kept his agreement with regard to the burial. Kummer's family, who have a plot in the Lutheran Cemetery, protested and asked Delap to take the body to their plot. The undertaker insisted on carrying out the dead man's wishes. It is said that the charge made against Delap in court would never have been preferred if he had acceded to their wishes.

Magistrate Lemon told the parties to settle their quarrel in a civil court. Delap says he intends to collect the insurance and charge the family $20 additional on the burial bill.

The Charity Organization Society.

The Charity Organization Society renews its appeal for funds with which to pay the rent for one year for an ailing German widow with three children to support. The following contributions are acknowledged: William B. Isham, Jr., $5; Nina C. J., $1; Amy Benjamin, 50 cents. Ninety-three dollars are still required. Contributions should be sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street. The society also acknowledges the following additional contributions to pay the rent of a single woman eighty years of age: Charles H. Marshall and "C. W. A.," $5 each; "Mrs. J. L. H.," $3; "H. C. F.," and Henry Solomon, $2 each, and "M. A." and J. Gould's Son & Co., $1 each.

Poisoned Candies Found.

A mysterious case, which looks like one of attempted poisoning, was reported to the Brooklyn police yesterday, and is under investigation. The four-year-old son of William Bennett of 102 Hendrix Street was playing in the yard, when he discovered a big box containing marshmallows. The boy was about to put one of them in his mouth, when his father appeared and asked him what he had found. The boy showed his prize, and Mr. Bennett examined the candy. The story excited his suspicions, and he took the box around to the office of Dr. Frank Skinner, at Arlington Avenue and Hendrix Street, who examined the candies, and found that there was enough strychnine in the box to kill a horse. There was a grain of strychnine in each of the candies.

Trolley Cars in Collision.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 23.—A collision occurred this morning shortly before 10 o'clock between two trolley cars on the White Plains, Elmsford, and Tarrytown Trolley Road, at a point opposite the home of Farmer Isaac Burr, between Elmsford and Glenville. Several people were injured, but none of them seriously. [illegible]

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales of Lots and Dwellings by Brokers—The Metropolis Theatre Sold at Auction.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold, for the estate of Ellis K. Powers, to Keenan & Reynolds, the builders, for immediate improvement, the lot at the southwest corner of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street and Lenox Avenue, 25.2 by 75.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold, for Clarence True, the five-story American basement dwelling 320 West Eighty-first Street. The buyer will occupy the house.

Henry Morgenthau has sold to Ignace Gruber, for $23,000, the lot 117 Avenue A, 24.4 by 100.

M. Bargebuhr & Son have sold, to Adam Hoppell, the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 136 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 20 by 100.

Jones & Bailey report the following sales in the Tremont section: For Marcus Nathan, to R. A. Vaughan, the two-story frame dwelling 2,084 Anthony Avenue; for Thornton Brothers, to Mrs. D. McBrayer, the dwelling 2,092 Bathgate Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Eightieth Street; for R. W. Thomas, to A. L. Eisner, the lot, Crotona Avenue, west side, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, 25 by 113; for Thornton Brothers, to Joseph Graham, the two-story frame dwelling 585 East One Hundred and Eightieth Street; for Louis Eichworth, to L. D. Sullivan, the two-story frame dwelling, on the south side of King's Bridge Road, opposite Adams Place; for Louis Eichworth, to Henry C. Sabath, the two-story frame dwelling on the west side of Hughes Avenue, 100 feet south of King's Bridge Road.

Interested parties did most of the bidding yesterday at the foreclosure sale of the Metropolis Theatre, a four-story structure on a plot 112 by 91.6 at the southeast corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-second Street, extending through to Alexander Avenue. It was finally knocked down by Auctioneer Golding for $181,379 to Carsten H. Bohlen, who, it is understood, represented a committee of those contractors and material men having liens on the property.

William M. Ryan sold, in foreclosure, to Seligman & Ellinger, for $10,850, the four-story brick tenement 235 East One Hundred and First Street, 25 by 102.2.

D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to Jane L. Robinson, for $38,850, the four-story stone-front dwelling, 18 West Seventieth Street, 20 by 100.5.

William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiffs, John J. Halstead and others, for $19,960, the five-story brick tenement 203 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 20 by 100.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Lewis A. Abrams, referee, 45 West Twenty-fourth Street, north side, 220.10 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 20.10 by 98.9, five-story stone-front flat, with store. Due on judgment, $5,644.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Irving M. Dittenhoefer, referee, 645 First Avenue and 345 East Thirty-seventh Street, being the northwest corner of the streets named, 24.8¼ by 78, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $9,724.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Eugene A. Philbin, referee, 141 West Twenty-second Street, north side, 341.8 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 20.10 by 98.9, three-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $2,890; subject to other mortgages for $15,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Adrian H. Larkin, referee, 49 Convent Avenue, east side, 220 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 20 by 100, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,187.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, 271 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, north side, 180 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 15 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,878.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 244 to 248 West Twenty-seventh Street, for two six-story brick warehouses and stable, 60.5 by 95; W. H. Gildersleeve of 313 West Fourth Street, owner; G. A. Edelsvard, architect; cost, $70,000.

Ninety-third Street, north side, 350 feet west of Eighth Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 888.10; A. V. Donellan of 3 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $24,000.

Hoe Avenue, northeast corner of Freeman Street, for two two-story frame dwellings, 26.5 by 57.6 and 28 by 57.6; Sarah A. Lisk, owner; J. W. Limer of 2,557 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $7,500.

Union Avenue, west side, 238.5 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, for a one-story frame shed, 50 by 15; Thomas Wallace of 899 Union Avenue, owner; Thomas F. Brennan, architect; cost, $300.

Jackson Avenue, east side, 156 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, for four two-story frame dwellings, 21 by 48; Alexander C. Campbell of 574 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, owner; John H. Ravelle of 1,228 Intervale Avenue, architect; cost, $18,000.

Alterations.

No. 544 Second Avenue, to a four-story brick store and tenement; estate of D. M. Crampton, owner; T. J. McCormack, architect and builder; cost, $1,000.

No. 14 East Seventy-seventh Street, to a four-story and basement brick and stone dwelling; G. T. Maxwell, owner; R. W. Buckley, architect; cost, $900.

No. 917 Sixth Avenue, to a five-story brick flat, with store; J. R. Waterlam, owner; J. C. Westervelt of 487 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $625.

No. 1,024 Forest Avenue, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling, 22 by 30; Mrs. Bridget Lynch, owner; P. F. Brogan, architect; cost, $850.

West Farms Road, east side, 500 feet south of Woodruff Street, to a one-story frame shed; John W. Bolton, owner; C. S. Clark, architect; cost, $300.

Plans for a New Catholic Church.

The Church of the Holy Rosary filed plans with the Building Department yesterday, through Architect T. F. Houghton of Brooklyn, for a one-story brick church, to be erected on the south side of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 193 feet west of Pleasant Avenue. The edifice will stand on the plot 87 feet 2 inches front by 98 feet 7 inches in depth, and will cost about $90,000. John T. Brady will be the builder.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Aug. 23, 1898.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 142d St, 24.11 to Hamilton Place x27.2x113.6; George E. Kent to Globe Realty Company 1,000

ALL LANDS under water, &c., and all title to run Grand St Ferry, with buildings, &c.; the Brooklyn and New York Ferry Company to Brooklyn Ferry Company 81,000

ALL WHARF PROPERTY and all title to run Roosevelt St Ferry and Grand St Ferry and 23d St Ferry, with bulkhead at foot of 23d St, with all leases; the Brooklyn and New York Ferry Company to Brooklyn Ferry Company, New York. 1

CROTONA AV, w s, 164 ft n of Jefferson St, 100x irregular; the United States Trust Company, executors, &c., to Rowland W. Thomas and another 5,700

FORDHAM, or North 3d Av, w s, 108.3 ft n of 176th St, 27x93.5x27x94; Andrew Kiesel and others to Maria Kiefer and another 1

GRAND AV, centre line, 180 ft n of centre of 184th St, 50x166.10x50.8x174.11; Mary E. Hudson and another to Carrie J. Singhi 1

LENOX AV, s e corner of 115th St, 100.11 x100; Orrin D. Person, individually and as trustee, to Luke A. Burke 10,000

LENOX AV, s e corner of 115th St, 100.11 x100; Orrin D. Person, individually and as trustee, to Luke A. Burke 1

LOT 85, map of Jacksonville, 50x100; Fannie Law to Sarah J. Caterson 500

MONROE ST, s w corner of Jefferson St, 23.6x100; Peter W. Fick and wife to Bessie Leader and another 26,500

PERRY AV, w corner of 205th St, runs s w 292.4x n w 100 x irregular to street x 59.3; Ernest Sass to John A. Pleines 4,000

RIVINGTON ST, 153, s s, 19x52x18.9x52; Joseph Goldfarb and others to Nathan Nadel and another 11,400

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n e corner of 180th St, 26.10x100; Sophie Goff to Annie Jacob 1

WASHINGTON AV, 1,826, 27x120; Charles H. Schroeder to Louis Schmidt 1

2D AV, e s, 75.5 ft n of 65th St, 25x75; Ignatz Bodenstein to Ida Naftel 1

45TH ST, 59 and 61 West, 37.6x100.5; Rosalie L. Rafalsky and others to Imperial Realty Company 1

81ST ST, s s, 120 ft w of 4th Av, 20x102.2; Margaret Quinn to Clara Neuman 100

99TH ST, s s, 400 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x87x25x86.10; Eliza Downing to Henry Arens 1

106TH ST, n s, 180 ft e of 3d Av, 20x100.11; Henrietta Harshfeld to Vincent P. McGean 11,500

110TH ST, 132 and 134 West, [illegible] Catherine M. Burke and another to Orrin [illegible]

[illegible] ST, s s, [illegible] ft e of Amsterdam Av, [illegible] Clara M. Williams to Jacob D. Butler 7,500

Recorded Leases.

BIRD, Joseph, Trustee, to Christina Rupp; 150 Forsyth St, 3 2-3 years 800

GEISSENHEIMER, Joseph, to Solomon Herman Company; 3d Av, e s, 20.1 n of 59th St, 40.2x irregular, 10 years $9,500; 10,000

HOUGHTON, Harriet V., by attorney, to William Somers; 147 to 151 West 35th St, 9 1-12 years 60,333

Recorded Mortgages.

ARENS, Henry, to Elizabeth Donovan; 65 West 99th St, 3 years $2,000

ADDISON, John and Matilda, to John B. Leech and others, executors, &c.; 215 West 25th St, 3 years 12,500

ALDHOUS, Frederick, to Nathan Clark and others, trustees, &c.; n w corner of Lenox Av and 118th St, 5 years 50,000

ALDHOUS, Frederick, to Lillie B. Lilienthal; w s of Lenox Av, 33.10 ft n of 118th St, 5 years 38,000

ALDHOUS, Frederick, to Mary A. A. Woodcock; w s of Lenox Av, 67.4 ft n of 118th St, 5 years 38,000

BAIRD, Annie, to Harlem Savings Bank; n e corner of Gerard Av and Arcularius Place, 1 year 6,500

BEALS, Ensign O., to Wesley C. Bush; s s of Houston St, 50 ft w of Wooster St, 1 year 5,000

BRIDGEMAN, Catharine W., and others to Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks; e s of Broadway 44.7 ft n of 15th St, 4½ years 3,000

BROOKLYN FERRY COMPANY of New York to Knickerbocker Trust Company, trustee; Piers 56 and 57, East River, and property in Williamsburg, all title to franchises, &c., secures bonds, 50 years 7,500,000

COHEN, Gussie, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 357 West 120th St, 1 year 7,000

ESCHER, Magdalena, to August Eimer; s s of 10th St, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years 2,000

FARRINGTON, Charles R., and others to Michael Dougherty; 332 East 119th St, 3 years 1,500

GOODMAN, Aaron, and Nathan Silverson to Abraham Stern and another; 285 and 287 Madison St, demand 8,000

GRASSMUCK, Katie, to George Ehret; 120 Nassau St, saloon lease, demand 20,686

HANDIBODE, Peter, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s s of 170th St, 23.4 ft e of Prospect Av, runs e 75x s 125.5x w 135.1 to avenue x26.5x irregular; 1 year 5,000

KAYSSER, Louis W., to Mary J. Steeves; n s of 168th St, 45 ft e of Brook Av, ½ year 12,000

LEADER, Bessie and Sarah, to Peter W. Fick; s w corner of Monroe and Jefferson Sts, 3 years 7,500

MEEHAN, James, to John F. Steeves; n w corner of Prospect Av and Dawson St, ½ year 3,000

PLEINES, John A., to Ernest Sass; s w s of 205th St, at n w s of Perry Av, 3 years 2,500

ROTH, John, and another to Norah C. Rogers; 603-605 East 9th St, 3 months 6,000

SHANNON, David, to Bowery Savings Bank; s s of 71st St, 241.6 ft w of West End Av, 5 years 16,000

SHERIDAN, Mary and William, to Harriet A. Myers; n s of Clinton Av, 150 ft w of 2d St, 50x200 to Willard Av, 2 years 500

SWENSON, Christian, to Abigail J. Purdy; Lots 443-444, Block P, amended map of Mapes estate, 3 years 2,500

THOMAS, Rowland W., to United States Trust Company, executors, &c.; w s of Crotona Av, 164 ft n of Jefferson St, 1 year 4,500

WATT, Archibald, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; s s of 143d St, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 250x199.10 to 142d St, 1 year 60,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BUTLER, Jacob D., to Clara M. Williams .... Omitted

JONES, Henry E., to Cardera C. May 1,200

MAN, William, trustee, to William G. Christie and others 3,800

MUTUAL RESERVE FUND LIFE ASSOciation to Jane I. Washburn 12,499

O'CONNELL, Thomas, to Mary Conion $5,000

VARNUM, Robert T., to Henry B. Auchincloss, as executor 14,000

WOLFE, William R., to Elizabeth Donovan .... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

BROOK AV, 1,015 to 1,019, and 680 East 165th St; George S. De Hierapolis against David Quigley and Charles Walker, owners; Henry Buschmann, contractor 54

HENRY ST, 160; Louis Braverman against Louis Goldberg and Samuel Wacht, owners; Fishman Brothers, contractors 78

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 119th St, 100x100; Davis & Arundell against Laura E. Mander, owner; Henry Bushman, contractor 167

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 115 ft n of 124th St, 50x86; Morrison & Phimister against Emil Kehlenbeck, lessee, and George Ehret, assignee; J. J. Zimmerman & Co., contractors 286

UNIVERSITY PLACE, 60; Fritz & Perelberg against Leopold R. Treu, owner and contractor 250

12TH ST, 621 East; Eversley Childs against P. J. Hollerer, owner; William N. Sternkopf, contractor 403

28TH ST, 189 West; Yellow Pine Company against Samuel A. Robinson, owner and contractor 580

100TH ST, 206 and 208 West; the Phoenix Iron Company against the New York Free Circulating Library, owner; Tostevin-Hayes Fire Proof Construction Company, sub-contractor 88

Lis Pendens.

SUFFOLK ST, 97 and 99; Leopold Kaufmann against the German Evangelical Reformed Suffolk Street Church and others, (specific performance;) attorneys, Davis & Kaufmann.

3D AV, w s, 50.11 ft n of 100th St, 53x98; Raphael Ettinger against Samuel H. and Clauda Stone, (action to compel conveyance of one-half interest, &c.;) attorneys, Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall.

127TH ST, 366 and 368 West; Bennett J. King against Francis J. Schnugg and others, (two motions for foreclosure of mortgages;) attorneys, M. S. & I. S. Isaacs.

136TH ST, s s, 270 ft w of Lenox Av, 15x99.11; Susan T. Baldwin against Annie T. Blake and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. G. Baldwin, Jr.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 2 P. M. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

1—McLean vs. Miller.
2—Eldridge vs. same.
3—Goddard vs. same.
4—Ihling vs. U. S. Playing Card Co.
5—Love vs. Wheeler.
Cases Noticed.
7—Rathjens Am. Composition Co. vs. Holzapples.
9—Liebig's Extract of Meat Co. vs. Walker.
10—Same vs. same.
11—Colliery Engineer Co. vs. Ewald.
12—McGrotty vs. Fletcher.
14—Burnett vs. Hahn.
15—Haskell vs. Guaranty Trust Co.
16—Imperial Chemical Mfg. Co. vs. Breesacher.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Bostwick vs. Blodget.
2—In re Iron Manufacturing Co.
3—Fong vs. Kerr.
4—In re Bailey.
5—Jay vs. Gerhardt.
6—In re Pritchard.
7—Phillips vs. Dimon.
8—Weil vs. Goldstein.
9—Spring vs. Merrigan.
10—Allison vs. Allison.
11—People ex rel. Flanagan vs. Coler.
12—Frank V. Strauss & Co. vs. Knowles.
13—Grenner vs. Grenner.
14—Earle vs. N. Y. Commercial Co.
15—Roby vs. Johnson.
16—In re Kent.
17—Gross vs. Ciani.
18—Arnson vs. Retler.
19—Sproull vs. Star Co.
20—In re Krach.
21—Irving Nat. Bank vs. Seaveras.
22—Stein vs. Kane.
23—Hibbe vs. Adelberg.
24—Burbage vs. Burbage.
25—Horsfield vs. Black.
26—In re O'Connor.
27—Hollis vs. Drescher.
28—In re Eaton.
29—Browning vs. Noble.
30—Halpert vs. Halpert.
31—Silva vs. Whiteman.
32—Moscow vs. 42d St., &c., R. R. Co.
33—Trayer vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
34—Powers vs. same.
35—Heathcote vs. same.
36—McNamee vs. same.
37—Hixon vs. same.
38—Peiser vs. same.
39—Jaeger vs. same.
40—Liebman vs. same.
41—Walsh vs. same.
42—Day vs. same.
43—Mulcahey vs. same.
44—Borst vs. same.
45—Lesser vs. same.
46—Olwell vs. same.
47—Scannell vs. same.
48—Smith vs. same.
49—Hendry vs. same.
50—Burke vs. same.
51—Van Sickle vs. same.
52—Downey vs. same.
53—Commerford vs. same
54—Owen vs. same.
55—Dowling vs. same.
56—McCaul vs. same.
57—Baker vs. same.
58—Markheim vs. same.
59—Zuckerman vs. same.
60—Keefe vs. same.
61—Stieback vs. same.
62—Ferstendig vs. same.
63—Bohan vs. same.
64—Glaser vs. same.
65—Vansom vs. same.
66—Moss vs. same.
67—Greehy vs. same.
68—Wirt vs. same.
69—McGrath vs. same.
70—Francis vs. same.
71—Bennan vs. same.
72—Morron vs. same.
73—Rachlin vs. same.
74—Little vs. same.
75—Cohen vs. same.
76—Balcazar vs. same.
77—Holly vs. same.
78—Bowler vs. Thayer.
79—Martin Cantine Co. vs. Godey Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.

Judah Hart,
Katharina Kocher,
Theresia Sutor,
Thomas G. Rigney,
Henry Cook,
Isabella Collier,
Lucy A. Jones,
Ellen L. Demorest.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

[illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

STEVENS SCHOOL.

THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, RIVER STREET, between 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J. REOPENS [illegible] 1898. Examinations for admission, [illegible] and 13th of September. Course of study preparatory to Colleges and Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine. The rate of tuition in all the classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term. These terms include all the studies. For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

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District Attorneys McClelland and O'Connor for the People.

1—James Mitchell.
2—William Hardy.
3—Dominico De Angelo, Giovanni Tofani.
4—William H. Ward.
5—Carrie Williams.
6—Charles Conroy.
7—Annie Dwyer.
8—John A. Horton.
9—Frank Smith.
10—Jacob Hersherowitz.
11—John Parker.
12—Lottie Smith.
13—Angelo Gabriele.
14—Raphael Risci.
15—Williard L. Wilkinson.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts I., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Kilner vs. Smith—Pratt A. Brown. Sabine vs. Kivlen, (two cases)—Elbert Crandall. Matter of Anderson—Edgar J. Lauer.

SUPREME COURT—McAdam, J.—Matter of Dunshee—William H. Ford.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Matter of Lucas—Charles B. Hubbell.

To Appeal the Pettit Decision.

George Robinson, counsel for William Calhoun in his application to have a receiver appointed over part of the property of John Pettit, the missing head of the Pettit Realty Company, said yesterday he would appeal from the decision of Justice Beekman, handed down Monday in the Supreme Court, denying Mr. Calhoun's application [illegible]

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

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St. John, Wave Crest, and Cedar Hurst,
35 TO 41 EAST 30TH ST.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath. Steam Heated and Hall Service. Rents, $45 to $60 per month.

The Berwick,
315, 317, AND 319 WEST 58TH ST.
7 Rooms and Bath. Steam Heated and Hall Service. Rents from $40 to $55 per month.

St. Honore,
1,152 MADISON AVE.
7 Rooms and Bath. Steam Heated and Hall Service. Rents, $50 to $65 per month.

10 and 12 East 130th St.,
8 Rooms and Bath. Steam Heated, Elevator and Hall Service. Rent, $70 per month.

227 and 237 West 135th St.,
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath. Steam Heated. Rents, $40 to $50 per month.

269 West 136th St.,
7 Rooms and Bath. Steam Heated, Hot Water, and Gas Ranges. Rent, $48 per month.

273 West 138th St.,
6 Rooms and Bath. Steam Heated and Hall Service. Rents $40 to $42.50 per month.

272 West 139th St.,
6 Rooms and Bath. Steam Heated and Hall Service. Rents $40 to $42.50 per month.

267 West 139th St.,
7 Rooms and Bath. Steam Heated and Hall Service. Rents, $50 and $55 per month.

ERASTUS HAMILTON,
252 West 138th St.
Telephone 647 Harlem.

A FEW CHOICE APARTMENTS. Rents $750 to $1,200.
PORTSMOUTH and HAMPSHIRE,
38 TO 50 WEST 9TH ST.
Also apartment of four rooms and bath, suitable for bachelor or gentleman and wife; rent $600. All night elevator service, steam heat. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

APARTMENT HOUSE NOW BEING COMPLETED is ready for inspection at 155th St. and St. Nicholas Av.; highest point of Washington Heights, overlooking Speedway and L. I. Sound; one block each way from cable and L road; all modern improvements; will be decorated to suit tenants. Inquire on premises.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

9 HOUSES FOR SALE.

East side of Hamilton Terrace, north of West 141st St. Three styles, four stories, American basements, and high stoops. Hard-wood trim, double floors throughout, ten rooms, two baths, exposed first-class plumbing. Built entirely by day's work. LOCATION Highest in New York. Rear view unsurpassed. All residences. Quiet neighborhood. Absolutely no objectionable features. These houses will be guaranteed for five years.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,
10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

123 WEST 55HT ST.

17-foot house; two-story extension; unusually attractive; moderate rent. Apply JAMES R. HAY, 71 Broadway, Or janitor, 108 West 55th St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

AN UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE FURNISHED HOUSE, on Lenox Hill, neighborhood Madison Av. and 69th St.; rent $2,500. JAMES R. HAY, 71 Broadway.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

"THE CENTRAL,"
68 Washington Square South.
Seven large rooms and bath; all light. See janitor.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

NUTLEY, N. J.

40 minutes via Erie Railroad; several very attractive, modern houses, well-shaded lawns; stables; rent $350 to $650; golf, tennis; good wheeling. JAMES R. HAY, 71 Broadway.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

To Rent in the
MONROE BUILDING,
9, 11 & 13 East 59th St.,
NEAR FIFTH AVE.
Stores, Offices & Studios.
All Modern Improvements and convenient to Electric and Elevated R. R.
RENT MODERATE.
Apply to Office in Building.

FOR RENT.
THE MENDELSSOHN ROOMS.
108 West 55th St., for a term of years; dancing hall, 48x53; small hall, 25x31; living apartment and dressing rooms on second floor. JAMES R. HAY, 71 Broadway.

696-702 B'way, cor. 4th St.
THIRD LOFT TO LET
in this modern fire-proof building.
Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK—USEFUL MAN.—By a French couple; wife first-class cook and pastry; husband, useful man; in private family; first-class references. 129 West 24th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in fine family. 548 East 84th St., basement.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—A respectable colored woman wishes a place in a flat. Sanger, 208 West 30th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

WATCHMAN.—As watchman, or to do anything; best reference. Watchman, 650 3d Av.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

SPORTING GOODS.

KODAK Developing and Printing Done first class [illegible] LLOYD'S, [illegible]

Taunts Drove a Jew to Suicide.

Herman Rosenthal, thirty-five years old, a brewer, of 318 East Twenty-fifth Street, committed suicide by hanging himself yesterday afternoon at his home. Rosenthal worked in the Colonial Brewery Company, at 242 East Eighteenth Street, until six weeks ago. He then quit because, he said, the workmen joked and ridiculed him because he was a Jew. He grew despondent and thought the Jewish race was being persecuted. Yesterday morning he kissed his four-year-old child Rachel, and said good-bye to his wife, before going to his room. His wife found him hanging. He had driven a large nail into a transom, thrown a rope over it, got upon a chair, fastened the rope to his neck, and then kicked the chair away.

EXCURSIONS.

CONEY ISLAND

Culver Route.

From Ft. Whitehall St., (Battery), N. Y. Via 39th St. (Brooklyn) Ferry.

Boats connecting with EXPRESS TRAINS. No stops.

LEAVE DAILY (6:30, 7:40 except Sunday,) 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 12:40 (except Sun.,) 1:00, and every 20 minutes thereafter until 10:20 P. M. Frequent trains returning; last train leaves Coney Island at 11:36 P. M.

FARE 10 CENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH

TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT 34TH ST., E. R.: Week days 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:10, and 10:50 P. M. LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT WHITEHALL ST., VIA 39TH ST., BROOKLYN, FERRY: Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, and 10:20 P. M. Excursion tickets 40c.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

TRAINS LEAVE FOOT 34TH ST., E. R., N. Y.: Week days 6:50, 8:08, 9:20, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20, (1:50 Sat. only,) 2:20, (2:50 Sat. only,) 3:20, 4:20, 5:20, 6:20, 7:20, 8:20, 9:10, (9:40 Sat. only) P. M. Leave L. I. City 10 minutes later. Excursion tickets 40 cents.

NEW ROUTE TO ROCKAWAY BEACH

THROUGH TRAIN SERVICE FROM FERRIES, FOOT BROADWAY, BROOKLYN.

FARE 15c.

VIA BROOKLYN ELEVATED AND LONG ISLAND R. R.

Same rate of fare from Park Row, N. Y., via Brooklyn Bridge, or from any Brooklyn Elevated station.

Trains leave Broadway ferries, week days, hourly, 6:04 to 8:04 A. M.; half hourly, 9:04 A. M. to 9:04 P. M. Saturdays only 9:34 P. M.

Sundays, half hourly, 6:04 to 8:04, 8:24, 8:44, 9:04 A. M. Every 15 minutes, 9:04 to 11:04 A. M. Every 10 minutes, 11:04 A. M. to 9:44 P. M.

ONE DOLL.

Sunday Excursion

MAUCH CHUNK $1 GLEN ONOKO

AND SWITCHBACK.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 28.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Tickets for Switchback can be purchased on the train for 50 cents extra. Train will leave West 23d St. at 7:50 A. M., Cortlandt or Desbrosses St. at 8:15 A. M., Brooklyn Annex, foot of Fulton St., at 8:15 A. M.

For further particulars apply at Lehigh Valley Ticket Offices and at Eastern Passenger Office, 355 B'way.

"AMERICA'S PLEASURE GROUNDS."

GLEN ISLAND

A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners à la carte, "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE

Cortlandt St. piers 8.45, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 5.15 P. M. So. 6th St., Brooklyn, 9.05, 10.20, 11.20 A. M., 12.20, 1.50, 2.50, 3.50, P. M. East 31st St., 9.30, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 3, 5, 5.30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

Special Boat From East 32d St. Only.

ONE HOUR TO GLEN ISLAND.

9.00 A. M., 12.15 and 2.30 P. M. Returning, leave Glen Island 10.30 A. M., 1.30, and 5.30 P. M.

Special Boat From East 96th St. Only.

9.15 A. M., 12.15, and 2.15 P. M. Returning, leave Glen Island 2.00 and 7.30 P. M.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.

Including Admission to all Attractions.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier 8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier 9 "

Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

TO THE BATTLESHIPS

on Tues., Aug. 23d, Wed., 24th, the Albany Day Line Strs. will make special trips from Desbrosses St. Pier at 6 P. M. to the anchorage, returning by 7:30 P. M. Fare 50c. Restaurant open. Fine orchestra.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Catskill Mountains.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL,

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

OPEN UNTIL SEPT. 10.

Altitude, 3,000 feet. 4 hours from New York.

Address W. H. PARKE, Manager,

Kaaterskill, New York.

New Jersey.

Somerset Inn,

& EIGHT COTTAGES. BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

LONG BRANCH. UNITED STATES HOTEL.

OCEAN FRONT.

Select family and transient hotel. Open until Sept. 12th. Orchestra; illustrated booklet; reasonable rates. J. C. VAN CLEAF, Prop.

THE ELBERON,

ELBERON, N. J.

This unique Summer resort opens for the season Saturday, June 11th. For rooms and particulars address J. V. JORDAN.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE.

ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

Pennsylvania.

THE KITTATINNY,

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN.

This favorite Summer and Autumn resort will remain open until November. Rooms en suite with bath. Steam heat, &c. Golf links. Send for booklet. W. A. BRODHEAD & SONS.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN. May to November. Location unexcelled. Excellent table; pure spring water. No malaria. Send for booklet. Mrs. THEO. HAUSER & SON.

Miscellaneous.

MIZZEN TOP HOTEL,

Quaker Hill, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

NOW OPEN. Two hours from New York by Harlem R. R. 1,200 feet elevation. Golf and all other amusements. Post Office address and R. R. Station, Pawling, N. Y. N. S. HOWE, Manager. Circulars and information of F. H. Scofield, 1 Madison Av., N. Y.

DUTCHER HOUSE

AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y. First-class accommodations; 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R.; eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular. Address C. V. LANSING, Manager.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St L. station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF New York.—HENRY R. KUNHARDT, as substituted Trustee under the last will and testament of WHEATON BRADISH, deceased, plaintiff, against CATHARINE E. STEERS, Estelle Hasberg, James Rogers, Julius Glaser, and the Gurney Heater Manufacturing Company, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 8, 1898.

REDFIELD, REDFIELD & LYDON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address No. 58 Pine Street, New York City.

To the defendant Catharine E. Steers:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 23d day of July, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, on the 26th day of July, 1898.—Dated New York, July 26th, 1898.

REDFIELD, REDFIELD & LYDON, Plaintiff's Attorneys,

Office and Post Office address No. 58 Pine St., New York City, N. Y. jy27-1aw6wW.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JOSE CIRILO DE RIVAS, plaintiff, against MARIA FLORENCIA DE RIVAS, Maria de los Delores de Rivas Howe, Gordon Saltonstall Howe, her husband; Elena de Rivas, Fauste de Rivas, an infant; Frederic R. Coudert, his general guardian, and Charles Frederick Dean, defendants.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, July 28th, 1898.

OLCOTT, MESTRE & GONZALEZ, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, Number 35 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant Charles Frederick Dean: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to the order of the Hon. P. Henry Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 9th day of August, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, the original of said complaint being filed in said office on the 29th day of July, 1898.—Dated New York, August 9th, 1898.

OLCOTT, MESTRE & GONZALEZ, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and P. O. address, 35 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au10-1aw7wW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLATT, KAROLINE, or CAROLINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KAROLINE or CAROLINE BLATT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 61-65 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of June, 1898. GEORGE F. BLATT, Executor. MAX D. STEUER, Attorney for Executor, 61-65 Park Row, New York City. je22-1aw6mW

CUSACK, SARAH.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Louise Snyder, Hannah Walling, John W. Morris, Charles F. Morris, Mary Louise Conover, Eliza Jane Disbrow, John Smith, Eliza Jane Sparks, Charles Smith, and William Smith, the only next of kin of SARAH CUSACK, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Rachel Bedle, Katharine B. Watkins, and Abigail B. Watkins have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Sarah Cusack, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 13th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 19th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

jy26-1aw6wTu

DALLEY, JOHN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Charles Dalley, Normanton, West Queensland, Australia, and to all persons interested in the estate of John DALLEY, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 27th day of September, 1898, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of George W. Dalley, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,

au10-1aw6wW Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

ELLIS, JOHN.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Lawson A. Long, Sarah Maria Ellis, Louisa W. Ellis, C. Dimick Ellis, Ellen M. Granger, Tiberius Belding, John D. Belding, Annabel P. Morse, George W. Ellis, Mary Ranney, Erastus R. Ellis, John D. Snyder, Wilbur D. Ellis, and Milo M. Belding, trustees for E. Crocker Leonard; C. Dimick Ellis and Wilbur D. Ellis, trustees for Waite Belding; Mary L. Ranney, Edward O. Belding, Ralph W. Belding, Blanch D. Richmond, Pearl D. Belding, Grace E. Belding, Edward B. Snyder, Emma E. Harrington, Minnie A. Holcomb, Cora L. Stout, Martha A. De Forest, Hiram C. Driggs, Herman B. Gates, Mary Elizabeth Carkhuff, Mrs. Dwight Colt, Mrs. Russell Kavanaugh, American Swedenborg Printing and Publishing Society, Swedenborg Publishing Association of Philadelphia, National Temperance Society and Publication House of New York, The New York Association of the New Church, George A. Ellis, Frank L. Ellis, John Sparrenberger, Charles Woll, Elliott Greene, Jr., Clark Starbuck, W. James Goulding, Peter Ten Eyck, Charles Wood, Harrie T. Leonard, Frank Huber, Andrew J. Larsen, Peter Larkin, Joseph Huber, Albert Fehring, Ebenezer Coxhead, Edward George, Anthony Beyer, William H. Gates, Chas. Van Gelder, John Fredericks, Walter Ellis, Fred. Rosentangle, Joseph Rosentangle, Albert Anderson, J. Fletcher Cramer, James Bradley, Thomas Larkin, Carl Larsen, Peter Peterson, Richard Gaul, Fred. Cramer, Richard Burdette, John Riley, Lars Larsen, Walter E. Manning, James Lyons, William Reynolds, John Erickson, James Reynolds, E. Crocker Leonard, Terrence Connelly, John Peterson, John Gilges, Patrick McCaully, Christopher Leo, Joseph Ruth, John Egg, Charles Baker, William Buckholtz, John O'Brien, John E. Schomp, John O'Neil, Oscar Cameron, William Huber, Nil. McMullen, Nicholas Olsen, James Ryan, John Kane, George Murray, James McLaughlin, Abraham Polhemus, Joseph Carpenter, Richard McCurry, Henry Hartnett, William Higham, John Carpenter, William Murray, Ulysses Bells, William S. Driggs, John Scullion, Henry Rosentangle, James Monohan, Malcolm Leyden, Arthur Murray, William Scott, John Lacy, William Maddox, John Connelly, Christopher Olsen, Thomas Fitzgerald, James Murphy, William Lyons, William Stewart, Maurice P. Driggs, Charles Peterson, Fred. Rosentangle, Jr., James McCaully, Burt Manning, Francis Bradley, William McDonald, Thomas Fields, George Kershaw, Lee Rhinevoldt, John O'Brien, Dennis Noonan, Edward Sullivan, Charles Kaufer, Patrick Bauville, John Riley, Jr., Cornelius O'Donnell, Sterling Covert, West Dennison, Thomas Murray, Archie Glaser, Walter Gates, and William Ellis, and to all persons interested in the estate of JOHN ELLIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 16th day of September, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Milo M. Belding and Wilbur D. Ellis, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 19th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,

jy21-1aw6wW Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

GILBERT, JAMES B.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to James L. Gilbert, Martha Gilbert Butler, Kate McCauley, Fitch Gilbert, Fitch Gilbert, Jr., Anita Gilbert Jerome, Annie T. Bridgeman, William H. Chapman, Free Library Association, City Hospital, Woodlawn Cemetery, Frederick Yates Blackman, Robert G. Blackman, William H. Blackman, Arthur Y. Blackman, Russell Yates Blackman, Sarah B. Kellogg, Hugh McK. Walsh, Felix Armstrong, Gilbert H. Rose, Gilbert Taylor, Gilbert Wilson, Gilbert White, Maria L. Gilbert, Frank W. Wicks, and to all persons interested in the estate of James B. Gilbert, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the twenty-seventh day of September, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Union Trust Company of New York as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 22d day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

jy27-1aw6wW

HULSEBERG, MARIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA HULSEBERG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Bliss & Schley, No. 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of May, 1898. HENRY D. OTTEN, Executor. BLISS & SCHLEY, Attorneys for Executor, 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my25-1aw6mW

MEINELL, VICOMTESSE D'AVENEL, LAURA JANE DELANCEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAURA JANE DELANCEY MEINELL, Vicomtesse d'Avenel, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 51 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixteenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the seventh day of June, 1898. CLIFFORD A. HAND, Ancillary Administrator, with will annexed. je8-1aw6mW

MON KAI, NG.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NG MON KAI, otherwise known as MON KAI, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, viz., the office of Messrs. Kurzman & Frankenheimer, No. 22 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of January, next.—Dated New York, July 5th, 1898. CYNTHIA MON KAI, Administratrix. KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 22 Broad Street, N. Y. City. jy6-1aw6mW

OPP, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN OPP, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 165 and 167 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifteenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of March, 1898. MARY OPP, OSCAR I. MEYER, Executors. BENJ. L. BRANDNER, Atty. for Extrs., 165 and 167 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. m9-1aw6mW

ROGERS, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN ROGERS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James B. Butler, No. 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of December next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of May, 1898. WILLIAM TAYLOR, Executor. JAMES B. BUTLER, Attorney for Executor, No. 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my25-1aw6mW

PAGE, RICHARD CHANNING MOORE.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary Fitch Page, Carter H. Page, Frederick W. Page, Francis W. Page, Charlotte P. Smith, Ella R. Page, James M. Page, Thomas W. Page, Constance M. Page, Mann Page, Rose M. Page, the heirs and next of kin of RICHARD CHANNING MOORE PAGE, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, George L. Rives of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the seventh day of December, 1895, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Richard Channing Moore Page, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 22nd day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 28th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

au10-1aw7wW.

SHERMAN, DAVID H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID H. SHERMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Warren, Boothby & Warren, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 10th day of January, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1898. CECILIA M. SHERMAN, Executrix. WARREN, BOOTHBY & WARREN, Attorneys for Executrix, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City. je29-1aw6mW

STOKES, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY STOKES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the law office of Jacob S. Van Wyck, at No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of June, 1898. PATRICK J. STOKES, Administrator. JACOB S. VAN WYCK, Attorney for Administrator, 120 Broadway, New York City. je15-1aw6mW

UHLFELDER, CLARA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARA UHLFELDER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Wallach & Cook, No. 33 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 25th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of August, 1898.

ARNOLD UHLFELDER, Administrator.

WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Administrator, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

VOORHEES, ELIZABETH B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH B. VOORHEES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Maginnis & Blackwell, No. 253 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 3d day of October next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of March, 1898.—GEORGE ALBRIGHT, LUTHER C. VOORHEES, WESLEY ALBRIGHT, Executors. MAGINNIS & BLACKWELL, Attorneys for Executors, 253 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh23-1aw6mW

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—To all persons interested in the estate of Damon H. McClain and Benjamin H. McClain, individually and as members of the firm of McCLAIN BROS. assigned to Henry C. Roome for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a special term of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, to be held in Part I. thereof, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 13th day of September, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Henry C. Roome, as assignee of above-named Damon H. McClain and Benjamin H. McClain, individually and as members of the firm of McClain Bros., insolvent debtors, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court of the State of New York to be hereto affixed.

[Seal] Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the said Supreme Court, First Department, this 26th day of July, 1898.

WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

Int. Rev. stamp 10c.

LEMUEL SKIDMORE, Atty. for Assignee, 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. jy27-1aw6wW

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, to all persons interested in the estate of THE NEW YORK SILICATE SLATE COMPANY, assigned to William H. Brawley for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of New York, at a Special Term, Part I. thereof, in the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 20th day of September, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of William H. Brawley, assignee of above named The New York Silicate Slate Company, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court of New York to be hereto affixed. Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Chief Justice of the said court, this 22d day of July, 1898.

[Seal.]

WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

JOHN O'CONNELL, Attorney for Assignee, 64 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy27-1aw6wW&au31

ALDINA MONTEVERDE vs. RAMON MONTEVERDE.—Order of Notice.—State of Connecticut, Fairfield County, ss., Bridgeport, August 11, A. D. 1898.

Upon the complaint of the said Aldina Monteverde, praying for reasons therein set forth for a divorce, returnable to the Superior Court, in and for Fairfield County, on the 1st Tuesday of September, 1898, it appearing to and being found by the subscribing authority that Ramon Monteverde, the said defendant, is absent from this State and gone to parts unknown.

Therefore ordered, That notice of the pendency of said complaint to be given by publishing this order in The New York Times, a newspaper printed in the City and State of New York, three times successively, commencing on or before the 23d day of August, A. D., 1898.

WM. R. SHELTON, Clerk of the Superior Court for Fairfield County.

FREDERICK A. HUBBARD, Greenwich, Conn., Plff's Atty.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE THE 16th day of July, 1898, by Honorable Joseph F. Daly, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against the firm of DICKSON & SON, composed of George H. Dickson and George H. Dickson, Jr., lately doing business in the City of New York, to present the same, with vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Dickson & Son, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business as such assignee, at the office of Geo. R. Carrington, No. 99 Nassau Street, Bennett Building, Room 804, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 6th day of October, 1898.—Dated July 19, 1898.

WILLIAM E. WARLAND, Assignee.

GEO. R. CARRINGTON, Attorney for Assignee, 99 Nassau St., City of New York.

jy20-1aw6wW

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against MARY A. ORGAN, and others, defendants.

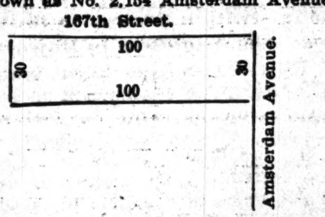
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 25th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City, County, and State of New York, and laid out and designated on a map dated New York, May 31, 1882, and signed by Stephenson Towle, City Surveyor, entitled, "Map of property belonging to the Jumel Estate in the City of New York, north of 159th Street," signed by Philo T. Ruggles, Referee, and filed in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of New York by lot Number 241. Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the southerly line of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street with the westerly line of the Tenth Avenue, running thence westerly along the southerly line of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with said Tenth Avenue thirty feet; thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street one hundred feet to the westerly line of said Tenth Avenue; and thence northerly along the westerly line of Tenth Avenue thirty feet to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to the said Mary A. Organ by Adeline I. Phillips and Isaac Phillips, her husband, by deed bearing date April 12th, 1886, and recorded in said Register's office May 11th, 1886, in Liber 1,948 of Conveyances, Page 393.—Dated New York, July 26th, 1898.

FRANK M. HOLAHAN, Referee.

BUEL, TOUCEY & WHITING, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, known as No. 2,154 Amsterdam Avenue.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $14,571.67 with interest thereon from July 25th, 1898, costs and allowance amounting to $317.77, with interest thereon from July 25th, 1898; taxes, assessments, water rates, &c., about $793.95, with interest to be added, besides expense of sale.—Dated New York, July 26th, 1898.

FRANK M. HOLAHAN, Referee.

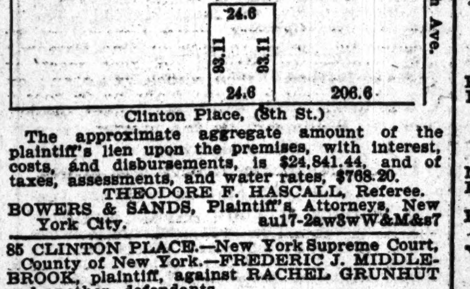
BUEL, TOUCEY & WHITING, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York. au3-2aw3wW&S&au26

33 CLINTON PLACE.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—SARAH C. DOUGLASS, plaintiff, against RACHEL GRUNHUT and another, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 8th day of August, 1898, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Wednesday, the 7th day of September, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the following premises, described in the said judgment as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of Clinton Place, (or Eighth Street,) distant two hundred and six feet six inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of Clinton Place with the westerly line of Fifth Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with Fifth Avenue ninety-three feet eleven inches; thence running westerly parallel with Clinton Place twenty-four feet six inches; thence running southerly parallel with Fifth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-three feet eleven inches to the northerly line of Clinton Place, and thence running easterly along said northerly line of Clinton Place twenty-four feet six inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 11, 1898.

THEODORE F. HASCALL, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $24,841.44, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $768.20.

THEODORE F. HASCALL, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, New York City. au17-2aw3wW&M&s7

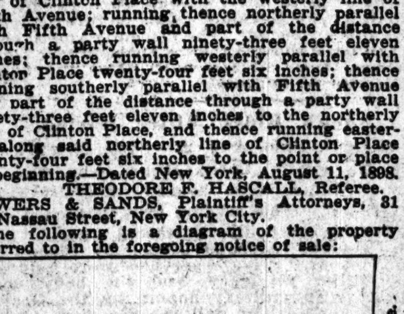
35 CLINTON PLACE.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—FREDERIC J. MIDDLEBROOK, plaintiff, against RACHEL GRUNHUT and another, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 8th day of August, 1898, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Wednesday, the 7th day of September, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the following premises described in the said judgment as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of Clinton Place, (or Eighth Street,) distant two hundred and thirty-one feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of Clinton Place with the westerly line of Fifth Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with Fifth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-three feet eleven inches; thence running westerly parallel with Clinton Place twenty-four feet six inches; thence running southerly parallel with Fifth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-three feet eleven inches to the northerly line of Clinton Place, and thence running easterly along said northerly line of Clinton Place twenty-four feet six inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 11, 1898.

THEODORE F. HASCALL, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate, aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $24,855.69 and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $768.20.

THEODORE F. HASCALL, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

au17-2aw3wW&M&s7

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOSEPH W. SANDFORD, Junior, plaintiff, against HARRIET E. LAIDLAW, LOUISE E. LAIDLAW, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 28th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction in the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

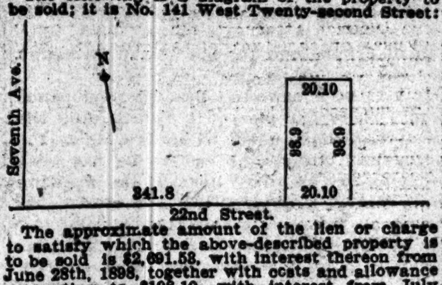
All that certain lot of land in New York City, with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Twenty-second Street, distant three hundred and forty-one feet eight inches easterly from the intersection of the easterly side of Seventh Avenue and the northerly side of Twenty-second Street, and running thence northerly at right angles to Twenty-second Street, and part of the way through a party wall, ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said line, twenty (20) feet ten (10) inches; thence southerly at right angles to Twenty-second Street, and part of the way through another party wall, ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches, to the northerly side of Twenty-second Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of Twenty-second Street twenty (20) feet ten (10) inches, to the point of beginning.

Said premises being now known as Number 141 West Twenty-second Street.—Dated New York, August 24, 1898.

EUGENE A. PHILBIN, Referee.

EMMET & ROBINSON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 52 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; it is No. 141 West Twenty-second Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,691.58, with interest thereon from June 28th, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $198.10, with interest from July 29th, 1898, and fees and disbursements of the referee to sell.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $500 and interest.

The property will be sold subject to the prior mortgages thereon, amounting to $15,000 and interest at 5 per cent. from December 1, 1897.

EUGENE A. PHILBIN, Referee.

NOTICE TO PRINTERS.

Orders for Linotype Machine composition for pamphlets, newspapers, and similar publications, promptly filled by

THE NEW YORK TIMES

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

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Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex.) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier 8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier 9 "

For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson. Best route to the CATSKILLS, SARATOGA, etc. Through tickets, NORTH, EAST, and WEST. Baggage checked from residence to destination by New York Transfer Co.

TO THE BATTLESHIPS

on Tues., Aug. 23d, Wed., 24th, the Albany Day Line Strs. will make special trips from Desbrosses St. Pier at 6 P. M. to the anchorage, returning by 7:30 P. M. Fare 50c. Restaurant open. Fine orchestra.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers ONTEORA (new) and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M.

On Saturdays ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.

Trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, Tannersville, etc., connect. Bicycles free. Horses and carriages taken. Descriptive folder mailed free.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight sharp. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight sharp; week day steamers connect on wharf with trains for Meridien, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell. Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. Saturdays an extra boat (new steamer ONTEORA) at 1:30 P. M. for Catskill, with annex to Hudson.

RAMSDELL LINE FOR NEWBURGH, CALLing at West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall—Fishkill (by ferry.)—Leaves Pier 24 North River, foot Franklin St., week days, (except Saturdays,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays 3 P. M.; landing at 132d St., N.R., 5:30. Saturdays, 9 A.M.; 132d St.,N.R., 9:30.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE

DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG

F.Bism'ck, Aug. 25, 9 AM	F.Bism'ck, Sept. 22, 9 AM
A.Victoria, Sept. 8, 9 AM	A. Victoria, Oct. 6, 9 AM

Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct.

Phoenicia, Sept. 10, 1 PM	Palatia, Sept. 24, 11:30 AM
Penn'vania, Sept. 17, 4 PM	Pretoria, Oct. 1, 4 PM

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, (LONDON).

Sailing Saturdays at Noon.

Pennland......Sept. 3	Belgenland......Sept. 24
Rhynland......Sept. 17	Pennland......Oct. 1

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.

Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.

Noordland......Aug. 24	Southwark......Sept. 7
Friesland......Aug. 31	Westernland......Sept. 14

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Piers 14 and 15 North River, Office, 6 Bowling Gr'n.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Germanic, Aug. 24, Noon	Majestic, Sept. 14, noon
Cymric, Aug. 30, 9 AM	Germanic, Sept. 21, Noon
Teutonic, Aug. 31, Noon	Teutonic, Sept. 28, Noon
Britannic, Sept. 7, Noon	Cymric, Oct. 4, 8:30 A.M

Saloon rates on Cymric, $65 up; Germanic, Britannic, $75 up; Majestic, Teutonic, $100 up. Second Cabin, $42.50 upwards; Steerage on Cymric, Germanic, and Britannic, $25.50; on Majestic and Teutonic, $27.00. Revenue tax additional.

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE,

Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON.

BOADICEA	August 27
ALEXANDRA	September 3
WINIFREDA	September 10
CLEOPATRA	September 17
VICTORIA	September 24

ALL NEW STEAMERS, THOROUGHLY AND LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS. STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST. APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Umbria, Aug. 27, 10 AM	Etruria, Sept. 10, 10 AM
Lucania, Sept. 3, 8 AM	Campania, Sept. 17, 2 PM
Aurania, Sept. 6, 10 AM	Servia, Sept. 20, 9 AM

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PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.

Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong;

Steamers leave San Francisco.

BELGIC, via Honolulu......Sept. 3, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu......Sept. 13, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu......Sept. 17, 1 P. M.
CITY RIO DE JANEIRO, via Honolulu, Oct. 1, 1 P. M.
GAELIC, via Honolulu......Oct. 11, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

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OLD DOMINION LINE.

Shortest Sea Trips Out of New York.

Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Piners Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M. W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

COOK'S SPECIAL TOUR TO MANILA AND ROUND THE WORLD

leaves SAN FRANCISCO OCTOBER 20, by S. S. "DORIC," visiting the HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, the PHILIPPINES, the STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, CEYLON, INDIA, EGYPT, &c. Very comprehensive, high-class, six months' tour; limited numbers. Programmes from THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 Broadway, New York.

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NEW YORK CENTRAL

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station:

8:30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo, 4:45, Niagara Falls, 5:32, Toronto 9 P. M., Detroit 11:10 P. M. Limited to its seating capacity.

8:33 A. M.—ADIRONDACKS, 1,000 ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL, except Sunday.

8:45 A. M.—FAST MAIL—Daily, for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

9:40 A. M.—SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, daily, except Sunday.

10:30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For important State points.

1:00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Chicago.

3:30 P. M.—TROY AND SARATOGA SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Troy and Saratoga.

5:00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M. Due Chicago 4 P. M. Sleeping and parlor cars only.

6:00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati.

6:25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Montreal, and, except Saturday, for Ottawa.

7:40 P. M.—ADIRONDACKS, 1,000 ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL, daily.

8:45 P. M.—BUFFALO AND SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Daily—For Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9:00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL. Daily—Sleeping car only for Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester and Buffalo.

9:15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Cape Vincent, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Auburn Road.

12:10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. For Chicago, except Sunday nights. Sunday nights Chicago sleepers leave at 9:15.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:15 A. M. and 3:27 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M. Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Co. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:

A, 10:00 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Cornwall, Newburgh, Kingston, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, and all Catskill Mountain points.

B, 11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Cranston's, West Point, Kingston, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Catskill Mountains, Albany, Saratoga, and Lake George.

1:00 P. M. CONTINENTAL LIMITED, Daily, for Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. Arrives Chicago and St. Louis next afternoon.

1:15 P. M. Half-Holiday Special. Runs Saturdays only for all Catskill Mountain points.

C, 3:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Kingston, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Catskill Mountains, Catskill, and Albany.

C, 4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Congers, Cranston's, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, and intermediate stations to Albany.

6:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany, Saratoga, Montreal, and Eastern Canada.

6:30 P. M. Chicago and St. Louis Limited. Daily for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, and Toronto.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis. Saturday night has sleeping car for Catskill Mountains.

A, B, C.—Leaves Brooklyn Annex A, 9:15 A. M. B, 10:45 A. M. C, 3:05 P. M. Jersey City P. R. R. Station, A, 9:45 A. M. B, 11:20 A. M. C, 3:35 P. M.

Time Table at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULE TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, &c. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars to Elmira. Through sleeping cars and day coach to Chicago, arriving at 4:15 P. M. next day.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Through Buffet Sleeping Car to Chicago.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleeper for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 A. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 723 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers Street, as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d Street:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.

9:15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Port Jervis and Monticello. Daily except Sunday for Lackawaxen, Honesdale, and important local points to Elmira. Pullman Parlor Cars for Monticello and Elmira.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily, arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:20 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Youngstown 10:27 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland. Café Library Car.

9:15 P. M.—Daily solid train for Binghamton, Elmira, Waverly, Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, local time cards, and Pullman accommodation at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 273 West 125th St., Chambers and W. 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn; 122 River St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY

Trains leave foot of W. 42d St. as follows, (15 minutes earlier from Franklin St.:)

7:55 A. M.—Day Express for all stations. Connections for Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, and Ellenville. Parlor Cars.

9:15 A. M.—Mountain Express to Liberty and intermediate stations. Lake Kiamesha and White Lake, Ellenville. Parlor cars.

1:00 P. M. (Saturdays only)—Stations to Rockland, Lake Kiamesha, White Lake, and Ellenville. Parlor Cars.

3:15 P. M.—Vestibule Limited. Stations to Rockland, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Ellenville, Lake Kiamesha, and White Lake. Parlor cars.

6:15 P. M. (Franklin St. 5:45 P. M.)—To Chicago (daily.) Stops at Middletown, Liberty, L. Manor, Walton, Norwich, Oneida, Oswego, Niagara Falls. Wagner Sleeper and Reclining Chair Car (seats free) through to Chicago, via Wabash.

TICKETS AND PARLOR CAR SEATS AT 371 Broadway, N. Y. N. Y. Transfer Co. checks baggage from residence to destination.

NEW YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD

SUMMER SCHEDULE.

All Rail Line for Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, and Atlantic Coast Resorts to Point Pleasant.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK AS FOLLOWS:

From foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets 4:45, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, *1:20, (Saturdays only,) 2:30, *3:10, *3:40, 4:20, *5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

From foot Liberty Street, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., *1:00, (Saturdays only,) 2:15, *3:30, 3:53, *4:45, 5:30, 6:15, 8:00, (Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

From South Ferry, foot Whitehall Street, 8:25, 10:00 A. M., *1:00, (Saturdays only,) 2:10, *3:30, 3:40, *4:40, 5:25, 6:10, 7:50, (Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays 8:55 A. M., 3:55 P. M.

From foot West Twenty-third Street 8:50, 11:50 A. M., *12:50, (Saturdays only,) 2:00, *3:20, 3:50, *4:50, 6:50 P. M. Sundays 7:50, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M.

Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.

*Denotes express trains.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS. For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) (4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—1:50 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:10 P. M.) Through Vestibuled Train, Buffet Parlor Cars, Passenger Coach and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY.—12:50 P. M. week days. Through Pullman Buffet Parlor Car.

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., (12:50 Saturdays only,) 2:20, 2:50, 3:20, 3:50, 4:50, 6:50 P. M. Sundays 7:50, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 4:45, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, (1:20 Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:20 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50 (Dining Car,) 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House, West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station; Brooklyn; Station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey

Anthracite Coal Used Exclusively.

Four tracks. "Electro-Pneumatic" Signals.

Stations in New York, foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.

Trains leave foot of Liberty St.

On and after June 26, 1898.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading) A. M., 1:45, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45 (9:00 to Reading) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 (11:30 to Reading) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) (1:30 Red Bank only,) 2:15, 3:30, 3:53, (4:30 Red Bank only,) 4:45, 5:30, 6:15 (8:00 Saturdays only) P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

For Atlantic Highlands, 4:30, 5:50, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., 2:15, 4:45, 6:15 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.

For Atlantic Highlands, Highlands of Navesink, Normandie, Rumson Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, 4:30, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

From foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00 (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 1:45, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia week days, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:45, 2:10, 2:25, 2:55, 3:30, 3:40, 3:55, 4:25, 4:40, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:30, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M.; 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 7:55, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 1:45, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,284, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Stations foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sunday *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*7:50, 8:20 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining car and chair car to Buffalo.

*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday.

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Dining-Car Service. Meals à la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleepers to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, and coal branches. Chair car to Easton.

*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car for Wilkesbarre.

*4:50, 5:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.

*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto. Dining Car New York to Easton.

*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:20, 8:30 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Chicago.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30 (Sundays only) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *3:50, 4:10, *5:50, and 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. §Sundays.

CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *1:45 P. M., *12:15 night.

PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:30 P. M., §1:45 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. trains from Liberty St. only.)

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.

NEW ORLEANS, *4:55 P. M., (through sleepers.)

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

To PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) †1:00 P. M., *1:45, (Diner,) †3:30, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) *5:55 P. M. and *12:15 night. NORFOLK, *11:30 A. M.

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,284 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

CROWDS VISIT WARSHIPS

The Battle-Scarred Boats Are Still the Great Attraction for Many Hundreds of People.

MAKING READY FOR REPAIRS

The Oregon and Iowa Moored in the Navy Yard—The Other Battleships Still Off Tompkinsville—More Shore Leave.

The battleships Oregon and Iowa attracted crowds to the navy yard all day yesterday, but only those with passes could get by the guards at the gate. Those who had these passes at once went to that part of the yard where the two battleships were moored, and examined them very carefully. On account of the work that had to be done on the Oregon, Capt. Barker had issued orders that no one was to be allowed on board, but this caused so much disappointment that the order was rescinded, and all who felt so inclined were allowed to roam about the big battleship at will.

The crews on the two warships were busy scrubbing the upper sides of the vessels and removing the green marine growth which had gathered along the waterline of each vessel. By noon the work was completed and every vestige of dirt was washed off. The bottom of the Oregon is supposed to be in a very foul condition, as she has not been in dry dock for nearly two years. Before she left the Pacific Coast, however, to begin her long journey to Cuba divers were sent down to scrape off her bottom. Her machinery is in excellent condition.

The Iowa, during the time she was in the Cuban waters was hit nine times by Spanish shots, but in only two instances was her hull penetrated. The holes made have been covered up by rough patches, but proper plates will be placed in position as soon as the vessel goes into dry dock. These holes were made by six-inch rifle shells, and are on the starboard bow just above the water line. One of them struck a combing and exploded, smashing a stanchion and destroying everything in the vicinity. The other shell went through the chain locker, but did not explode. It passed into the cofferdam, where it now lies. It will be taken out as soon as the ship can be lightened. The other shots which struck the vessel were from one and three pounders. One of the twelve-inch guns was hit near the muzzle with a Mauser bullet, which left its mark very distinctly.

The firing of the guns on the Iowa did not have any effect on the decks of the vessel, as in the case of the Texas. The mechanism of the eight-inch rifles was strained by the elevation of the guns when they were trained on the high forts on the Cuban coast, but the constructors say that this can be remedied very easily.

As many of the officers of the Oregon and the Iowa as could be spared have been granted a brief leave of absence.

Capt. Robley D. Evans is confined to his quarters on board the Iowa, as he sprained his foot slightly while ashore on Staten Island two days ago, but he expects to be around again in a day or two.

The five warships anchored off Tompkinsville attracted considerable attention yesterday, and the Staten Island ferryboats did a good business all day long. Visitors were allowed on the vessels, the New York and the Brooklyn being the most sought after by those who went down the harbor. The crews of the warships were busy cleaning up and polishing the brasses and outsides of the big guns. The men who were given shore leave on Monday reported back yesterday afternoon, and then about 150 men from each vessel were allowed to leave for twenty-four hours.

The Texas, flying the flag of Commodore John Philip, the Acting Commander of the squadron in the absence of Rear Admirals Sampson and Schley, changed her anchorage yesterday. She steamed up from off Stapleton to Tompkinsville, and is now anchored between the New York and the Brooklyn.

The torpedo boat Ericsson, commanded by Lieut. Usher, arrived from Cuba by way of Key West and Hampton Roads yesterday afternoon. She passed Quarantine at 3:45 o'clock, and then proceeded up the bay, passing close to the warships, which she saluted. She went to the navy yard, where she will be thoroughly overhauled.

SAMPSON LEAVES WASHINGTON.

He Will Go Aboard His Flagship To-day and She Will Be Put in Dry Dock.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Rear Admiral Sampson left Washington at 4 o'clock this afternoon on the Congressional Limited for New York, and to-morrow will go aboard his flagship, the New York, which will be put in dry dock at once for repairs. Admiral Sampson probably will leave for Cuba about Sept. 2.

SCHLEY HAS NO FEVER.

The Admiral's Condition Ascribed to Nervous Exhaustion and Reaction—Some Improvement Is Noted.

WESTPORT, Conn., Aug. 23.—Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, who had been indisposed at the Saugatuck residence of R. S. Wortley, his son-in-law, was feeling much improved this morning. The distinguished officer could not be seen, his physician having given strict orders for his patient's closest seclusion. Mrs. Wortley, however, announced that Admiral Schley passed a comfortable night, and this morning was so far improved as to render it possible for him to leave his room and breakfast with the family.

The report that the patient is suffering from a Santiago-contracted fever is pronounced to be erroneous. Dr. J. G. Gregory, the attending physician, of South Norwalk, stated this afternoon that no symptoms of fever have been discovered. The patient's pulse is at eighty, and the temperature normal, and the only tangible diagnosis of his indisposition characterizes it as nervous exhaustion, and the reaction necessarily incident upon a sudden relief from the exciting events of the past few months.

As the day progressed it became evident that the Admiral's condition was such that it would be unwise for him to undertake even so slight exercise as would be necessary by a carriage drive, which had been suggested. Immediately after breakfast the patient returned to his room, and when Dr. Gregory called at noon the Admiral was advised to remain in his room and in bed most of the day. The physician this afternoon stated that it was hardly possible that Admiral Schley could make the trip to Washington this week, although he might improve so rapidly as to permit the journey at the very last of the week. He will certainly not be in a condition to go to-morrow as he had hoped.

The necessity of complete rest has been urged, and it is expected no one outside the members of the family will be permitted to see the Admiral for several days.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The Navy Department received a dispatch to-day from Rear Admiral Schley's wife, saying that in her opinion his illnes was not serious, and that he probably would be around in a few days. With this reassurance there is felt to be no occasion for substituting another name for that of the Rear Admiral on the Puerto Rican Military Commission unless his illness should become more grave.

The illness of Capt. Evans of the Iowa has been reported to the department, and in this case, as well as all others where officers are sick after their long service, leave will be granted, and every opportunity given for recuperation.

THE VICKSBURG AT NEWPORT.

Gunboat Sent There to Refit and to Recuperate Her Crew—Experiences Off Havana.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 23.—The United States gunboat Vicksburg, Commander A. B. H. Lillie, arrived in port this morning, five days from Key West, and anchored off the training station.

The Vicksburg is fresh from the seat of war, having been under the fire of the Havana batteries only ten days ago—on the very day, in fact, that peace preliminaries were settled. For more than 90 days out of the 113 of this war this vessel kept watch before Havana, the routine being varied only by the search for Cervera's fleet and by chasing blockade runners off the Cuban coast, during which period she captured three prizes unaided and participated in the taking of two others.

The Vicksburg is not without some scars. Five times she got within range of the guns of Havana, and had to haul off from the enemy's shells until it got to be an old story. It was nervous work, with no compensation, for the four-inch rifled guns of the ship were not able to reach the forts. In one of these engagements, while attempting to cut out a schooner, a shell from the enemy exploded in the rigging of the gunboat, cutting ropes and signal halliards and scattering dust about the decks, but fortunately no one was injured.

The Vicksburg will probably remain in port for some weeks, to refit and to recuperate the crew, some of whom have not had a full night's rest in four months.

CAPT. CLARK CONVALESCENT.

He Will Go to the Brooklyn Navy Yard Hospital.

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., Aug. 23.—Capt. Lloyd Clark, keeper of the United States lighthouse supply station at St. Joseph, has received a telegram from his brother, Capt. Clark of the battleship Oregon, now at Montauk Point, L. I., in which he said that he was convalescent and that his physical condition had been much improved by the few days' rest he had had since leaving the ship. Capt. Clark says the quarantine will be raised to-day, and that he will then go to the Brooklyn Navy Yard Hospital, where he will pass a medical examination.

In view of the fact that he will probably be detained several days at the Brooklyn hospital, Capt. Clark has asked his family to proceed to New York and meet him there. With a possible short stop at Washington, the party will then go direct to St. Joseph, where the Captain will spend several days visiting his brother and other relatives and friends.

Capt. Lloyd Clark does not regard his brother's condition as serious and thinks that by the time his six months' furlough has expired he will have regained his usual state of health.

Freelance Returned to Her Owner.

The fast steam yacht Freelance, which was loaned, without compensation, to the Government by her owner, F. Augustus Schermerhorn of New York, for the harbor patrol during the war, has been returned by the Navy Department.

BIG ELECTRIC LIGHT SCHEME.

Report that Metropolitan Street Railway Company Will Engage in the Lighting Business.

The advance in Metropolitan Street Railway stock and the decline in Consolidated Gas shares has given rise to reports that the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, or some other corporation that will be controlled by it will soon engage in the electric light business.

It is said that advantage is being taken of the construction of the underground trolley lines in Sixth and Eighth Avenues by the company to lay a large underground conduit on each side of the trolley tracks, and that the conduits are to be used in the proposed electric light scheme. The company has enormous power plants, and a slight addition to them, it is said, will be sufficient to furnish electric lights for a large part of the city.

It is further rumored that some of the highest Tammany officials have assured the Metropolitan Street Railway Company that if it makes provisions in its electric power plants for sufficient surplus power to light the streets of the city it will be given a contract to do so.

SOLDIERS KILLED ON CARS.

Jersey City Man One of the Two Dead in Philadelphia—Two Others Were Injured.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—Two privates of Battery K, Seventh United States Artillery, were instantly killed to-day and two others seriously injured by having their heads crushed against the iron girders of the railroad bridge at the Ridge Avenue crossing of the Pennsylvania Railroad in this city.

The dead are:

CHICHESTER, WILLIAM, aged twenty-one, 226 Front Street, Jersey City.

TENSEY, VICTOR, aged twenty-one, 1,427 North Eighth Street, St. Louis.

The injured are Harry Pulaski and Peter Burns.

The bodies of the dead soldiers are at the Morgue in this city, while the injured were taken on to Willets Point, to which place the men were bound.

The command to which the men belonged were in a special train, which had taken them aboard at Tampa. It consisted of a baggage car, seven passenger coaches, and one Pullman. All along the journey north the soldiers were greeted with cheers. While passing through this city their reception was marked with additional enthusiasm. At the Ridge Avenue station a large crowd waved hats and handkerchiefs as the train came along. The soldiers leaned far out of the car windows and steps and returned the welcome. Tensey stood far out on a lower step and failed to notice the girders supporting the bridge. His face was completely crushed in. The other man had been leaning from the windows.

The train was stopped and the dead and injured picked up. The army officers insisted upon taking the dead men with them, but the railroad and police officials would not permit it. A delay of an hour resulted, and it was finally decided to leave the dead men behind and take the injured along.

Battery K, Seventh Regiment, United States Artillery, arrived in Jersey City to-night by the Pennsylvania Railroad. They embarked at once on the tug Gen. Meigs and went to Willet's Point.

PASSENGER TRAIN WRECKED.

Two Men Fatally Hurt on the Atlantic, Knoxville and Northern.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 23.—The southbound passenger train on the Atlantic, Knoxville, and Northern was wrecked to-day three miles south of Knoxville. The train started an hour late and ran into several freight cars left on the main line at the junction. Two of the train crew were fatally injured. Engineer Bert Garwood of Blue Ridge, Ga., will die, also the fireman, name unknown.

Several passengers were slightly injured.

DIFFER AS TO CHILD'S MURDER.

Doctors Name Strangulation and Anaesthetics as Causes of Death.

The Williamsburg police believe that, at the inquest this afternoon into the death on Saturday morning last of two-year-old Joseph De Witt, at his parents' home, 71 Penn Street, something may develop which will help to clear the mystery. Dr. William H. Koerner of 154 Rodney Street, who was the first physician on the scene, as well as Dr. A. C. Henderson, who made the autopsy, will be witnesses. The relatives of the dead child say that Dr. Koerner will testify that chloroform was used in the killing, while Dr. Henderson will testify that death resulted from violent asphyxiation. Dr. Henderson will testify also that the autopsy revealed no trace whatever of the use of anaesthetics.

Overcome on a Church Roof by Heat.

Charles Mayburger, forty years old, of 571 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, was overcome by heat yesterday afternoon while at work on top of the Church of the Holy Name at Ninety-sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, and he would have fallen off the inclined roof, sixty feet to the ground, had not the foreman, John Germaine, caught him by the leg. There were ladders alongside of the church, but it was not considered safe to carry Mayburger down that way, and an armchair was procured and strung to a tackle. It was raised to the roof and Mayburger was tied into it and then let down. His condition is said to be critical.

Killed Wife, Daughter, and Self.

CHARITON, Iowa, Aug. 23.—W. M. Sewall, a well-to-do merchant of Russell, shot and killed his wife, his ten-year-old daughter, and himself last night. Financial troubles was the cause.

Bronchitis is a distressing and alarming disease; but Jayne's Expectorant will cure it.—Adv.

HOBSON OFF FOR SANTIAGO

Leaves on the Transport Seguranca to Attempt to Float the Spanish Wrecks.

AN OVATION AT THE PIER

The Hero's Departure Witnessed by a Large Crowd—He Parries a Charge that He Is Writing a Novel.

Lieut. Richmond Pearson Hobson left for Santiago on the transport Seguranca at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, followed by the good wishes of a party that crowded the seaward end of Pier 1 North River, to watch the brave officer start for the scene of his act of heroism. Lieut. Hobson has completed arrangements for the work of raising such ships of Cervera's fleet as it is possible to save, and he left New York full of enthusiasm for his errand, although not very sanguine as to its results.

It had been expected that the Seguranca would leave her pier at 1 o'clock, and the Lieutenant bade adieu to his friends at the Army and Navy Club, where he has been stopping, at an early hour in the morning and hastened aboard the transport. He found an immense lot of mail waiting for his attention, and he started in to finish as much as possible before the vessel cleared. Later he was informed that the boat could not get away for several hours after the appointed time, and he decided to go ashore. He was considerably annoyed by contractors with plans to present for raising the Cristobal Colon. They were very persistent, and, despite the Lieutenant's assurance that the contract had been let, continued to press their claims upon him.

About noon, a party comprising Mrs. Hobson, the Lieutenant's mother, Miss Hobson, his sister, Miss Patten, his cousin, Miss Mary Avery, a young woman from Greensboro, Ala., the Lieutenant's home, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Bertrand and Mrs. H. G. Gielow came to the pier to say goodbye. When the Lieutenant had waded through some of the pile of letters, he went out with the party and visited the office of Col. W. D'H Washington, in the Washington Building.

The departing hero was attired in a neat suit of rough goods in a brown check, and seemed in the best of humor. He smilingly tried to avoid the tributes of a crowd of newsboys and bootblacks, who followed the party on the streets with many noisy remarks of admiration. In regard to the Spanish wrecks he seemed to fear that the public expected him to raise the Christobal Colon and possibly other vessels of the fleet without fail, and he wished to impress upon his hearers the fact that the chance of saving the craft was small.

All Arrangements Perfected.

"All my arrangements have been perfected," he said, before going aboard, "as well as I could expect to complete them. The air bags and other apparatus to be used in raising the vessels will follow the Seguranca very soon. I have had advices from Santiago respecting the condition of the vessels of the sunken fleet that is far from satisfactory, but I will try my best to get the ships afloat before the stormy season sets in."

An article from The Milwaukee Journal that said the Lieutenant was a novelist was shown to the hero of the Merrimac. It alleged that in company with Miss Virginia Osborn of Brooklyn, Lieut. Hobson has been writing a novel to be known as "A Story of the Old South." Both the writers, as Southerners, desired to see the vanishing types of Southern life embalmed in a novel, the Milwaukee paper said, and it was Lieut. Hobson's purpose also to give an extended true picture of life at the Annapolis Naval Academy.

"The hero, Guy de Bignon, is Lieut. Hobson, and the heroine much resembles the Lieutenant's fair collaborator," continued The Milwaukee Journal. "After much of the roughness incident to love's course, the hero and heroine are made to marry and live happily in the stereotyped style. Gossips of the Southern set in Brooklyn predict that such will be the fate of the originals, although Miss Osborn emphatically denies the persistent rumors of her engagement to the famous officer. War interrupted the progress of the novel. Miss Osborn is authority for the statement that it will be completed if necessary by the tedious method of correspondence."

When this was brought to the Lieutenant's attention he smiled knowingly, and said:

"Well, I guess you had better not say anything about that."

Miss Patten, the Lieutenant's cousin, said he had never told her about the novel.

"Now, he surely would tell me, if he had written it, wouldn't he?" she said, with woman's logic.

Miss Hobson looked wise but said nothing.

Roland S. Gielow, a member of the New York Naval Militia, accompanies the Lieutenant as private secretary, at the Lieutenant's request. He is sixteen years old, and comes from the same town in Alabama as the Lieutenant. He was a bugler from the New Hampshire, and the youngest member of the Naval Militia. Secretary Long, his mother said, had conferred the position upon him as a mark of especial favor. It is expected that the Lieutenant will use him for sketching the wrecks and to answer part of his vast correspondence. A. Gill, a representative of the Merritt Wrecking Company, also accompanies the hero.

A Rousing Send-Off.

All the freight and men were aboard the Seguranca before the Lieutenant and his party returned from luncheon in Col. Washington's office. A squad was detached to notify him. As he approached the pier, a crowd of several hundred persons gathered round him. "Three cheers for Hobson," somebody called out, just as has happened wherever Hobson has been recognized. They were given with a will, and other threes followed at short intervals. The officers gathered around him to be introduced, and men and women bustled up to him and asked to be allowed to shake his hand.

Although in embarrassing publicity, the Lieutenant kissed his mother, sister, and cousin heartily when bidding them adieu. "God save Hobson," shouted a man as the Lieutenant left his friends at the plank. As the vessel backed out into the stream, a rush was made for the end of the pier, and more cheering and flaunting of kerchiefs greeted the hero as he appeared on the quarterdeck.

Bowing and smiling, Lieut. Hobson stood with uncovered head until lost to sight down the river.

THE SEGURANCA'S PASSENGERS

She Takes Signal Men and Stragglers to Duty at Santiago—Will Bring Invalids Back.

The chief mission of the transport Seguranca, which sailed for Santiago yesterday afternoon shortly after 3:30 o'clock, will be fulfilled on her return trip, when it is expected she will convey 350 sick and wounded soldiers to latitudes where their chances of regaining health are better than in the camps in Cuba.

Besides Lieut. Hobson, she carries to Santiago fifty-five members and five officers of the Third Signal Corps, recruited mostly from Brooklyn, under command of Col. G. O. Squire of the Signal Battalion of the Third Army Corps. There were also eighteen men of the Eighth Illinois Infantry, all colored soldiers, who were left here when the Yale sailed. Her cargo comprises the balance of the ice plant given by Nathan Straus to the Government for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers, and a full fumigating plant for use on the return trip.

Besides Col. Squire, the officers leaving were Capt. F. T. Leigh, Capt. E. W. Winfield, First Lieut. William Jarvie, Jr., Second Lieut. Francis Creighton, and Second Lieut. Henry C. Baldwin. They go to take charge of the telegraph lines for a district included in a radius of seventy miles around the City of Santiago. They will make the rates, and see that the lines are kept clear and in repair. All the men are either expert telegraphers or electricians.

While in this vicinity the corps have been quartered at the armory of the Second Signal Corps of Brooklyn. Before embarking on the Seguranca, the men were told they would not be compelled to go, and about ten of them asked to be discharged, saying they had had enough of routine work, and did not care to go to Santiago now that the war was over. Charles Newell, for four years a member of the First Signal Corps, and lately an Acting First Lieutenant of the One Hundred and Eighth Regiment of the National Guard of this State, applied to Capt. Leigh at the pier to be enlisted, and after taking counsel of his fellow officers, Capt. Leigh told him to go aboard, assuring him he would be taken in at Santiago.

For the use of the Signal Corps fifty horses and mules were shipped on the transport. Eight wagons for the corps and a buggy for Capt. Leigh were also put aboard. For the return trip the Seguranca has been fitted with rows of posts, in which hooks have been inserted at regular intervals. Hammocks will be swung from these, and the men will sleep in rows five deep in some parts of the ship.

Other passengers on the Seguranca were Lieut. A. G. Thompson of the Twelfth Iowa Signal Corps and several privates from Tennessee.

OUR FLAG FLOATS OVER HAWAII

State Department Receives Official Advices from Former Minister Sewall—Ceremony Occurred Aug. 12.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The State Department has received the following from former Minister Sewall at Honolulu, announcing the raising of the American flag over Hawaii:

"Honolulu, Aug. 16.

"Day, State Department:

"Flag raised Friday, the 12th, at noon. Ceremonies of transfer produced excellent impression. SEWALL."

Admiral Miller, who went to Hawaii to raise the American flag, notified the Navy Department to-day that the ceremony occurred on the 12th, and was both imposing and beneficial. He says he will make a fuller report by mail.

The official announcement of the raising of the United States flag in the Hawaiian Islands was momentarily expected. As usual, the press reports of the ceremony preceded the official dispatches, and at 10 o'clock this morning no word had come from the representatives of this Government of the actual transfer of jurisdiction of the islands to the United States Government.

The State Department yesterday received a brief dispatch from Minister Sewall, dated Aug. 5, announcing that the flag would be raised on Aug. 12. This is the date on which the ceremony occurred, but up to this morning official advices were lacking, though the press reports of this morning were ample in details of the formal proceedings at Honolulu.

NEW YORK TROOPS AT HONOLULU

Volunteers Under Major Chase Among the Arrivals in Hawaii.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 23.—Advices by the steamer Belgic from Honolulu of Aug. 16 say:

"The steam schooner Charles Nelson arrived on the 12th inst. with five companies of the New York Volunteers, under Major Chase, and part of the Third Battalion, Second Regiment of Volunteers from Utah.

"Col. Barber has received instructions to enlist in Honolulu a battalion of infantry not to exceed 400 men, to be mustered into the regular service of the United States.

"Attorney General Smith has resigned his office.

"Harold N. Sewall is now acting as special agent of the United States Government."

The transports Australia and City of Sydney will begin coaling to-day. They will probably sail for Honolulu on next Saturday with the Scandia, conveying the troops which may later on be sent to Manila. It is understood that the Eighth California will be one of the last regiments to go. The Sixth California and the First Washington are not included in the Philippine force, and therefore have no chance of going away. The same is true of the Fourth California Heavy Battery.

Charles Denby, late United States Minister to China, who has just returned to this country after thirteen years of consecutive service at the Chinese capital, is now on his way to his home. He approves of the annexation of Hawaii, but refused to discuss official affairs.

KING TO STAY AT HONOLULU.

Administration Desires to Have Additional Soldiers in Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—It is the intention of the War Department to have Gen. King's command, which recently left San Francisco, detained in Honolulu, where it touches on its way across the Pacific.

The Administration desires to have additional soldiers in Honolulu to those already there, and requested Gen. Merriam, commanding the Department of California, before he sailed from San Francisco, to hold Gen. King's command. The following dispatch on the subject came to the department last night from a representative at San Francisco:

"Dispatch to hold Gen. King's command at Honolulu reached Gen. Merriam before sailing, and he will act accordingly."

PETTIT CASE IN CHICAGO.

Police Are Not Working on It Because They Have No Clue.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Lieut. Andrew Rohan says the Chicago police are not looking for John Pettit, the New York millionaire who disappeared in June. Furthermore, the Lieutenant does not believe that the man with whom he talked in a Chicago saloon some time ago, and who gave his name as John Pettit, is the much-sought after real estate dealer.

"The Chicago police are not working on the case," said Lieut. Rohan, "because they have nothing on which to work. If any agents from New York are in Chicago with the idea that Pettit is here, they have not approached me on the subject."

Dog Barked a Fire Alarm.

A dog's barking called attention to a fire yesterday morning in the building of the Terry & Tench Construction Company, at Railroad Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street. The blaze may prove to have been of incendiary origin. The building is one story high. It contained a lot of machinery, which was partly destroyed. The loss was $3,000. A little black dog, kept by the watchman, William Johnson, awoke Johnson by barking. Bernard McConnell, the fireman of the factory, says that several persons told him they had seen two men running away from the building a few minutes before the blaze started. The police are investigating.

Man Killed by a Cable Car.

A fractious horse, drawing a cart, and driven by William Sheridan, sixty years old, of 327 East Forty-eighth Street, an employe of the Department of Public Works, plunged in front of a moving cable car yesterday morning at Third Avenue and Forty-sixth Street. The cart and horse were thrown off the track, and Sheridan was flung against an "L" road pillar, receiving internal injuries, from which he died before the arrival of an ambulance. The motorman, John Ahearn of 201 East Fifty-fifth Street, was arrested, and subsequently admitted to bail in the sum of $1,000.

Emperor William Hissed.

A crowd as large as that which has been constantly in evidence since the Plattdeutscher Fest opened in Schuetzen Park on Sunday was on hand yesterday and last evening. There were stereopticon views, and Dewey, Sampson, Schley, Merritt, Miles, and Hobson were heartily cheered. Emperor William I. of Germany and his son were both cheered, but when the present ruler of Germany was pictured there was much hissing. The German-Americans in the park showed their displeasure by continuing their catcalls until after the likeness was withdrawn.

Rough Rider Miller Buried.

AKRON, Ohio, Aug. 23.—Funeral services for the son of Lewis Miller, who was a Rough Rider, were held in this city this afternoon. The sermon was preached at the First Methodist Episcopal Church, before several thousand people, by Bishop J. H. Vincent. Private services were held at the Miller residence, and the body was buried with military honors by the Grand Army posts. The pall bearers were classmates of young Miller at Yale, and were largely from the East.

No Steel Consolidation News.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 23.—In regard to the reported consolidation of the Illinois Steel Company and other companies, ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower telephoned from Saratoga Lake late to-night: "Nothing has yet been ratified. But there will be a conference at either the steel company's office or my office in New York City on Thursday or Friday. Nothing was done to-day."

ROYAL
Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure

CITY BOND CONTROVERSY

Justice Cohen Hears Arguments in Vermilye & Co.'s Suit Against Mr. Coler.

HIS DECISION NOT GIVEN

The Whole Question Alleged to Hinge on the Validity of Vermilye & Co.'s Conditional Bid for the $12,000,000 Issue.

The applications for injunctions restraining Controller Coler from awarding the city bond issue of $12,000,000 to the Produce Exchange Trust were argued yesterday before Justice Cohen in the Supreme Court. They were made by James A. Trowbridge and William A. Read, representing Vermilye & Co., who offered $105.08 for each $100 of the entire issue. Controller Coler awarded the bonds to the Produce Exchange Trust Company at its bid of $104.94, this bid being unconditional. Vermilye & Co.'s bid reserved the right to have the legality of the bonds passed upon by private counsel. This condition was held by the Controller to invalidate the bid.

The Produce Exchange Trust Company deposited with the Controller $5,000,000 in certified checks. Application was made for a mandamus to compel the Controller to award the issue at once to the Produce Exchange Trust Company. Vermilye & Co. retaliated by securing temporary injunctions. Zimmermann & Forshay, who had bid for a million dollars' worth of bonds, at $107.30 and $107.56 for two lots of $500,000 each, followed by applying for a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel the Controller to award them their bonds. This motion will be argued on Thursday.

Delos McCurdy appeared as private counsel for the Controller yesterday. The Produce Exchange Trust Company was represented by ex-Judge Edward Browne, Mr. Hughes, and Mr. De Witt. George W. Wickersham appeared for Vermilye & Co. Assistant Corporation Counsel Theodore Connoly appeared for the city. The Controller has been sued personally as well as Controller.

Mr. Wickersham gave a detailed history of the case. He said that there were, in his opinion, only two offers to be considered by the Controller, that of the Produce Exchange Trust and that of Vermilye & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co., these being the only two bids for the $12,000,000 of bonds. Counsel said that the Controller had referred that of Vermilye & Co. to the Corporation Counsel. The Corporation Counsel said it was legal and advised the Controller to accept it as the highest. The Controller refused to accept this advice, and insisted on awarding the bonds to the Produce Exchange Trust Company, though legal proceedings had been begun to test the validity of the bid of Vermilye & Co. Counsel said that the whole question to be decided was the legality of the bid of Vermilye & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Counsel quoted authorities, both English and American, to show that these corporations were justified in making the reservation to which the Controller objected.

"If we are right in our contentions," said Mr. Wickersham, "then the charter makes certain conditions follow. Section 182 of the charter says that the Controller must issue the bonds to the highest bidder. The only power that the Controller may exercise is merely one of arithmetic. These are the first bonds to be issued by the new city. They are exempt from taxation all over the State and are probably of much greater value than the bonds of the old city. The Controller is guilty of doing an act in strict violation of the law."

City in Awkward Position.

Mr. Hughes contended that the Controller was perfectly justified in rejecting the Vermilye bid. He argued that the city was not to be compelled to sell the bonds subject to the opinion of a private counsel for an interested party.

Former Judge Brown also argued that the Controller had kept within his rights. "Suppose," he said, "that the Controller had awarded the bonds to Vermilye & Co., and that they subsequently refused to accept them on the ground that they were illegal. What would be the result? The onus of proof that the bond issue was legal would be thrown upon the city. Furthermore, Vermilye & Co. would be entitled, if they showed that there was any illegality, to get back their deposit of 2 per cent. of the total amount of their bid." The question, he continued, was no ordinary one. The right of the city to issue these bonds was challenged, and, in view of the fact that Justice Ingraham, in the Appellate Division, had written an opinion on the rapid-transit question in which he said that the indebtedness of the city had reached its limit, and also of Mayor Van Wyck's message, stating that the debt limit had been exceeded, it could hardly be denied that the condition set forth in the Vermilye bid was such a one that that syndicate might have refused to accept the bonds if so advised by its counsel, thus placing the city in a very awkward position.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Connoly opposed the motions. He argued that the remedy of Vermilye & Co., if they were aggrieved by the action of the Controller, was not by injunction, but by an action for the loss sustained by them. He said that it would be most prejudicial to the interests of the city if this issue of bonds was to be held up for a considerable time, until the suit for the injunction was finally disposed of.

Francis Lynde Stetson of counsel for Vermilye & Co., presented an argument in favor of the granting of the injunction on behalf of Mr. Read, in his action as a taxpayer. Justice Cohen took the papers and reserved his decision.

DUMPING OF REFUSE AT SEA.

Mr. McCartney Says Street Cleaning Department Is Not Alone at Fault—Plans to Abate Nuisance.

In reply to the request made by the Aldermen to Street Cleaning Commissioner McCartney for information as to contracts for dumping garbage at sea, the Commissioner sent a letter, which was received yesterday, in which he says:

> All the garbage collected by this department, or under its supervision, in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, and in what constituted the City of Brooklyn in 1896, is disposed of under two contracts executed about two years ago, which will not expire till 1901. In the said contracts the material is required to be disposed of in a sanitary manner, and is so disposed of in the reduction works at Barren Island. As to the Boroughs of Richmond and Queens, the duty of finally disposing of garbage was suddenly put upon this department this year, and I have entered into agreements, terminable by me on short notice, the contractors under them being required to collect the garbage and to dispose of it in conformity to the Greater New York charter, the ordinances of the former municipalities or villages concerned, and of the Municipal Assembly. Briefly, it may be said that this department does not send any garbage to sea, but as to street refuse and rubbish, the conditions are different.
>
> There is an agreement of several years' standing with the Barney Dumping Boat Company, under which ashes, street refuse, and rubbish collected by this department in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx are carried to sea and there dumped, in conformity to the regulations of the United States Harbor Supervisor, and under the provisions of the United States statute. Undoubtedly some of the street refuse is floatable, and, if washed ashore, may become a subject of complaint, but an investigation will convince your board that the nuisance complained of by the people along the coast line of the city may be traced to several causes other than the work of this department, among them, to the acts of private contractors, the cleaning up of vessels just before their entering New York Harbor, and leaving the harbor, &c.
>
> I deem it proper, in order to avoid misunderstanding or misrepresentation, to call to your attention that at no time in the last twenty years has the nuisance complained of been less, so far as this department is concerned, than at the present time. During my predecessor's administration there were innumerable complaints on the subject.
>
> I am now advertising a contract for the unloading of ashes, street sweepings, and rubbish, (other than garbage,) at Riker's Island, and this is a first step in a system that I have in contemplation that will put an end to the necessity of this dumping at sea, which is a survival of barbarism. May I be allowed to suggest that in the meantime the property owners of seaside portions of the City of New York might at small expense hire men to collect and burn up, day by day, such refuse as is washed upon the beach.

The Tax Rate for 1898.

The Council and the Aldermen met in joint session at 1 o'clock yesterday and adopted the report of the Finance Committee fixing the tax rate at $2.01 for Manhattan and the Bronx for 1898.

Uncle Sam acts the father to his army of regulars—he clothes them; but he allows some one else to father his volunteers.

Yes, thank you; we'll assume that duty.

Three stores, overflowing with everything men wear—under-wear and outer-wear; cool things for warm weather and warm things for cool weather.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

GUGGENHEIMER'S FOES TRIUMPH

Aldermen Reject Second Anti-Profanity Resolution.

The second proposed ordinance against profanity, which was framed last week as a substitute for that of President Guggenheimer, was brought up in the Board of Aldermen yesterday, and was laid on the table by a vote of 27 to 19. The substitute ordinance was offered by Alderman Muh. Alderman John T. McCall declared himself opposed to it, on the ground that it would be of no use in preventing profanity. He thought there would be just as much swearing if it was passed, and, although he didn't approve of swearing, he didn't believe in passing useless laws.

Alderman Elias Goodman also objected to the proposed ordinance. "I confess," he said, "that I swear myself occasionally, but I don't approve of swearing. I think something ought to be done to stop it."

Alderman James J. Bridges of Brooklyn said: "There is now a law on the statute books against swearing, and I don't think there would be need of another if the police did their duty."

Henry Berlinger Gets a Place.

Henry Berlinger was appointed yesterday chief clerk in the Tax Department, to succeed John E. Donnelly, who died. The salary is $3,000.

FIRE IN PARK PLACE.

Fifth Floor of a Business Building Burned Out—Damage by Water.

Fire was discovered on the top floor of the five-story building at 25 Park Place a little before 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Two alarms were sounded, and the firemen had the flames under control within half an hour. The fire was confined to the fifth floor, which was burned out.

The second, fourth, and fifth floors are occupied by E. Steiger & Co., publishers of kindergarten matter in German and other foreign languages. At the time of the fire half a dozen girls and about twenty men, employed as compositors and bookbinders, were on the top floor. They all escaped safely by the stairs.

The stock of the Continental Publishing Company and of the New York Belting and Packing Company, in the lower part of the building, was damaged by water.

The total damage is estimated at about $25,000.

PAID TO SEE SUICIDE'S BODY.

Money Collected to Cover Cost of Rosengarten's Cremation.

Nathan Rosengarten, the young Socialist who committed suicide Sunday in front of 304 East One Hundred and First Street, will not be buried in Potter's Field. His body was taken yesterday morning to an undertaker's at 202 East One Hundred and Second Street, where a large crowd gathered to see it.

Some of Rosengarten's friends suggested that the people be asked to pay 10 cents each for looking at the body, in the hope that enough money would be raised to pay for the cremation of the body. This was done, and $19 was collected—sufficient to cover the cost of cremation.

BORE DEAD BABY TO HOSPITAL.

Mrs. Franklin's Weary Journey Afoot Had a Pathetic Ending.

After a weary journey afoot from her home, at 125 Monroe Street, Mrs. Minnie Franklin, leading her four-year-old son Jacob, and with an eight-month-old baby in her arms, presented herself yesterday at the Post-Graduate Hospital, Twentieth Street and Second Avenue. All three had been ill, and the distance had seemed trebly long. The baby had cried at first, but had nestled down in its mother's arms and was quiet. For this Mrs. Franklin was thankful, and she covered the child's face with a thin shawl to keep off the flies. Little Jacob complained frequently of weariness, but his mother cheered him and said he would be all right when he reached the hospital and the kind doctors treated him.

Mrs. Franklin looked so nearly exhausted that she was given immediate attention at the hospital.

"Attend to my baby first," she said, uncovering the child. The doctor took the baby in his arms; then, turning to Mrs. Franklin, said:

"Compose yourself, Madam; this child is dead."

The woman shrieked and fell unconscious to the floor. She and little Jacob were sent to Bellevue and the dead child to the Morgue. After medical attention, carfare was given the woman and boy, and they went home sorrowing.

Mrs. Franklin is the wife of Bernard Franklin, a tailor who works at small wages.

FOUR MINIATURE HIGHWAYMEN

Long Island City Boys Said to Have Beaten and Robbed Another.

Four very youthful highwaymen were arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Connorton, in Long Island City. They were Thomas and William Harrison, nine and eleven years old, of 123 Vernon Avenue, and William Moult, aged nine, and Gustave Roubling, eleven, of the same neighborhood. Robert Murphy, twelve years old, of 78 East Avenue, Long Island City, charged that they stopped him in Vernon Avenue and stole $1.78 out of his pocket, the change from a $2 bill which his mother had given him to buy meat. He said the boys must have heard the money jingle in his pocket, for, in an instant, all four sprang upon him. They kicked him, punched him in the face, and knocked him down. They told him they would kill him if he did not give them all the money he had. Young Murphy said he was seized by three of the boys, while another took the $1.78 from his pocket. Then all four boys ran away, leaving him crying.

The youngsters would have escaped, had not Detective Peter Kelly put in an appearance. He captured Roubling and the frightened youth told who his companions were. The detective learned that the $1.78 had been buried in the cellar of the Harrison house, and recovered it.

There were tears in the eyes of the prisoners yesterday, but that did not save them. Magistrate Connorton committed all four prisoners to the care of the Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children to await a hearing.

Deeds in Brooklyn Ferry Deal Filed.

The deeds transferring to the Brooklyn Ferry Company of New York the property of the Brooklyn and New York Ferry Company, which includes several lines operating from this city to Williamsburg, were filed with Register Fromme yesterday.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

"And pray, Mr. Opie," asked a dilettante student of the great painter, "may I ask you how you mix your colors?"

"With brains, sir!" was the short reply, and the right one.

Brains certainly enter into our furniture. Brains enter into our myriads of designs—brains are in the construction and finish of eight floorsful of stock, and the evidence of brains is shown in every article from start to finish.

And the prices! BRAINS are again shown by our bargain prices, which are at the very lowest notch.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"
GEO. C. FLINT Co.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

AMUSEMENTS.

Manhattan Beach,
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
THE BOSTONIANS Evgs. 9 P. M. Sat. Mat. 4 P. M.
The Serenade.
In the Cast:
H. C. Barnabee, W. H. MacDonald, Jessie Bartlett Davis, Helen Bertram, W. E. Philp, William Broderick, George B. Frothingham, Josephine Bartlett, Harry Brown.
Victor Herbert's 22d Reg't Band Daily, 3:30, 7. Sunday, 3:30, 8.
Pain's Manila & Fireworks Evenings 8 P. M. sharp.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
THIRD BIG WEEK. DAILY at 2:30 and 8:30.
Sundays at 8:30.
GIGANTIC SUCCESS.
IMRE KIRALFY'S
GREAT NAVAL SHOW,
OUR NAVAL VICTORIES.
Seats on sale two weeks in advance.
Children half price all matinées.

LYCEUM. 4th Ave. and 23d St.
DANIEL FROHMAN......Manager.
Beginning Monday, Aug. 29.
E. H. SOTHERN.
THE ADVENTURE of LADY URSULA. By Anthony Hope.
*_*Box Office opens Thursday, Aug. 25.

AMERICAN 2d Year. OPERA IN ENGLISH. Castle Sq. Opera Company.
Evgs., 25, $1. Mats., Wed., 25, 50. Sat., 25, 50, 75.
SUBSCRIPTION LIST OPENS AUG. 23.
Same seats reserved for subscribers every week.
No liability except to pay one week in advance.
OP'NG MONDAY, SEPT. 5, BOCCACCIO.

POPS MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN. POPS
EVENINGS AT 8:15. ADM. 50c.
GRAND POPULAR CONCERTS
By the Met. Permanent Orchestra.
Cold or rainy nights perf. in Concert Hall.

24TH ANNUAL PLATTDUTSCHE VOLKSFEST at Schuetzen Park, Union Hill, N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 21; Monday, 22; Tuesday, 23; Wednesday, 24, and Sunday, 28, 1898. Admission 25 cents a person. JOHN P. FRIEDHOFF, Pres.; B. MEYBORG, Secrt.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
DENMAN THOMPSON Prices 25c., 50c., 75c. and $1.00.
The Original Production THE OLD HOMESTEAD
Mats. To-day & Sat. 2. Eve. 8:15.

MATINEE NXT. SAT. POSITIVELY!
THE COOL CASINO! THEATRE TO-NIGHT YANKEE DOODLE DANDY!
Roof To-night! Rice's Summer Nights!

WALLACK'S Sept. 1st First Time
—STUART ROBSON—
In a comic play by Augustus Thomas,
—THE MEDDLER—

KEITH'S Continuous Performance.
25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.
4 COHANS in New Farce. TIM MURPHY.
ANNA TERESA BERGER. Biograph. Fresh Air.

Daly's Opening Night Thursday, Aug. 25.
Curtain rises 8 o'clock sharp.
THE RUNAWAY GIRL.
First Matinée Saturday, Aug. 27.
Box Office Now Open 8 till 6.

WORLD IN WAX NEW WAR GROUPS
EDEN MUSEE
Orchestral Concerts. CINEMATOGRAPH.

KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN Adm. 50c.
Cole & Johnson, Cake Walk and Big Vaudeville Bill. In case of Rain Performance in Music Hall.

COLUMBUS OPENING THURSDAY EVENING, AUG. 25TH.
Columbus Theatre Stock Co. in CASTE.

THE TURF.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB.
SHEEPSHEAD BAY.
RACING TO-MORROW.

KILLS HERSELF AND CHILDREN.

Mrs. Mangan of Third Avenue Becomes Despondent—Her Husband Drank and Lost His Position.

Despondent because of the conduct of her husband, who had lost his position through drink, Mrs. Kate Mangan killed her two children—Catherine, four years old, and James, eighteen months—and herself Monday night at her home, 3,052 Third Avenue, by means of illuminating gas. The dead bodies were discovered by the husband and father, who at once reported the tragedy to the police.

Policeman Loewer was dispatched to the scene of the tragedy and an ambulance called from Fordham Hospital. In one of the bedrooms of the apartments Loewer found Mrs. Mangan lying on a bed, dead. She was attired in her nightgown. Across her breast lay the end of a rubber tube, the other end being attached to the gas fixture over the head of the bed. The little girl, Catherine, lay beside her, on her side, dead. Her back was toward her mother. The baby was lying on its back, at right angles to Catherine's feet. The room was filled with the odor of illuminating gas, which still poured from the rubber tube. When the ambulance arrived the surgeon in charge said that the woman and her children had apparently been dead about two hours.

Mangan's story is to the effect that he had been employed as a conductor on the Union Railway, but had recently been drinking heavily. As a result of his intemperance he and his wife had many quarrels. He declared, however, that he had never abused her. Hoping to make him reform, his wife, he said, visited the office of the railway company Monday and told the Superintendent about his habits. She was disappointed in the result. Instead of reasoning with him, as she hoped the company would, he was discharged. There was only 50 cents in the house. He became despondent, and drank heavily after the news of his dismissal reached him. He came home, drunk, early in the evening. He did not remember clearly about seeing his wife or children. He went to sleep, and awoke about 1 o'clock. Going into his wife's bedroom, he discovered her dead body and the corpses of his children. He then ran to the station house and reported the matter.

Mangan was taken before Coroner Lynch, who paroled him on his own recognizance. The Coroner appeared to be satisfied that Mangan was in no way implicated in the terrible affair.

Sale of Ferry Franchises.

The Board of Dock Commissioners met at noon yesterday at Pier A, North River, and the sale of the franchises for the ferries from Thirty-fourth Street and James Slip to Long Island City, which had been postponed a number of times, was effected. The Long Island Railroad Company was the only bidder, and both franchises were secured at the upset price, $12,000 per year for the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry, for a term of ten years, and $8,000 per year for the James Slip Ferry for a term of eight years.